

Shall We Get In.

The Mobile Register says that advice has been volunteered to the South by persons meaning to be friendly, from the North, to send as representatives to Congress such men as could subscribe to the oath of office adopted by a radical majority when the war feeling was at fever heat. While this counsel was meant to be friendly, and had for its object the speedy admission of the representatives of the South to seats in Congress, we cannot think it wise. The whole question is in a nut-shell. Either the South is to be represented in the legislative councils of the Union, or it is not. If it is not, then the forms of election might as well be dispensed with. President Johnson will declare the late "rebellious States" restored to the Union so soon as they shall have made those organic changes which he has pronounced as necessary to that end. These States can then quietly go on with their local governments, and their seats being vacant in Congress, that body will have to get along the best way they can with the solution of the old English and American principle of "taxation without representation." In other words, these States will have nothing to do but quietly wait until reason and good feeling resume their sway in the National Legislature. But if, on the other hand, these States are to be represented, let them be represented. Can any sane man say or believe, that a Southerner who could conscientiously take the "iron-clad" oath of office, was a representative of the South? To be sure, we might send men there whose hearts have not beaten with a single throb of sympathy with their constituents for the past nearly five years, and call them representatives, but would they be representatives? It would be a farce, not only discreditable to us, but fruitless of good to the South or the North. It would be a sham of representatives, alike undignified and unprincipled, and one we hope never to see put in practice. The true course is to send men to Washington who do actually represent the interests and the sentiments of the Southern people, and then leave it to time and the good sense and good feeling of the North to determine whether or not it was in earnest when it took up arms and waged this war to preserve the Union; or whether, now that it has been saved, and is offered to its acceptance, it purposes to stultify its acts and belie its words by rejecting it. The South can afford to bide its time, and wait for the award of the sound judgment of the people of the North and West. When we of the South have accepted the judgment of arms, have complied with the requisitions of the President, and sent our true Representatives to Washington, we have done all that honorable men and true patriots at the North can ever require. Let us not demean ourselves for the purpose of conciliating radical abolitionists, and thereby creep in by the back door of Congress.

Georgia Convention.

In the Georgia Convention, on the 3d, ordinances were adopted to pay members, to declare it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of Georgia soldiers and disabled soldiers, and to ratify the acts of guardians, trustees, &c., during the war. A resolution was adopted asking the Provisional Governor to order the formation of one or more companies of militia in each County, under the approval of the President. A resolution was introduced, that, in the opinion of the Convention, a time for general amnesty had arrived.

Last Tuesday's Southern Elections.

Nothing had nothing from the North, for the past few days, either by mail or telegraph, so we are without returns from the New York election. On the same day, elections were also held in the States of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The New York Herald of the latest date, says: "It is reported from Washington that the arrangements which had been entered into for a trial of Mr. Davis, will probably fall through, and that, from the pressure of public opinion in favor of an amnesty in his case, there may no trial at all. We think it more likely, however, that President Johnson is holding him as a prisoner, in view of submitting his case to the consideration of the two Houses as to the disposition that is to be made of him. Should the Supreme Court be needed to establish the land-marks between loyalty and treason, and between national sovereignty and State rights, and the resolution of Congress may be deemed necessary to secure such a trial for Davis as will accomplish this object."

The New York Herald says there is a movement on foot to overthrow the British Consulate and establish a republic in its stead, to be called the republic of Great Britain.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m. The Clerk read the journal of the proceedings of yesterday. Mr. Thomson submitted the following report: The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred that part of the message of his Excellency the Provisional Governor which relates to the government and protection of persons of color, and the report of the Commission on the Code, ask leave to report: That they have concluded the consideration of the subjects above referred to them, and ask leave to report by bill, and recommend its passage. In reporting upon the last of these subjects referred to your committee, they have not deemed it improper to express their high sense of the eminent services rendered by the Commission on the Code, and the approval, by your committee, of the general accuracy of the work. One of the members of the Commission on the Code was present during the deliberations of the Committee of the Senate, and afforded explanations of the parts regarded doubtful, or to which objections were made. The object proposed, namely, to prepare a new and entire system, suitable and proper, for the government and protection of a numerous race heretofore unaccustomed to the forms and usages of laws, was, in the opinion of your committee, happily accomplished, and that the thanks of the State are due the gentlemen composing the Commission on the Code, for their useful and valuable work.

Mr. Kershaw introduced a bill to regulate the collection of debts heretofore contracted.

Mr. Lawton offered a resolution, that this General Assembly adjourn its present special session on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.; which was not agreed to.

The bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy, was discussed, and then made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the Chair, and the proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Rude.

Mr. Price introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchments to inquire into the propriety of at once abolishing the office of State Auditor.

Mr. Leitner introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, with reference to rebuilding the jail in Kershaw District.

Messrs. Dawkins, Simonton, Talley, Richardson, jr., Barker and Hutson submitted reports of committees.

A bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy, was taken up for a second reading, discussed and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mexican News.

CAPTAIN MAURY—GENERAL MAGRUDER. The following are copies of the decrees of the Emperor Maximilian, assigning to honorable and important positions two distinguished political exiles and officers of the Confederacy: Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: In consideration of his well known capacity, I hereby nominate our Honorary Counsellor of State, M. F. Maury, Imperial Commissioner of Colonization.

The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree. MAXIMILIAN.

For the Emperor: Louis Robles Pezuela, Minister of the Interior. Mexico, September 27, 1865. Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: Desiring to forward the object of immigration to Mexico, a Land Office of Colonization shall be established in this capital, and J. B. Magruder is hereby appointed its chief. The following sums are appropriated for the expenses of this office: For salary of J. B. Magruder, annually, \$2,000; for office furniture, annually, \$150; for rent of office, monthly, \$100; for office expenses, annually, \$500; for pay of messenger, annually, \$300.

Sr. Magruder will report to us the number of engineers and surveyors which will be necessary to carry into effect the objects of his appointment, and also the amount which he recommends to be appropriated for their salary. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this order. MAXIMILIAN.

To the Minister of the Interior: For the Emperor: Louis Robles Pezuela, Minister Interior, Chapultepec, September 27, 1865. The Mexican Times, of October 14, prints the following circular: No. 13 CALLE DE SAN JUAN LETRAN, Mexico, October 5 1865.

To the Land Owners of Mexico: All who desire to encourage emigration and have lands to sell, are hereby informed that if they will make known to this office the terms and conditions upon which they are willing to dispose of them to actual settlers, this office, if the terms are favorable, will, without fee or charge of any sort, assist, through its agents abroad and by advertisements, such owners in bringing their lands to the notice of the emigrant. It will also, in the case of lands which are offered upon terms that are sufficiently inviting to emigrants, cause them to be examined at the public expense. If found suitable, as to health, quality and location, it will have them surveyed and mapped also, without any expense to owners, furnishing each with a copy of the survey of his own land.

The terms upon which offers are made will be regarded as confidential, if so desired; and in all cases the colonists and land owners will be left free to make and consummate their own bargains according to the offers made through this office. In surveying and bringing these lands into market, preference will be given to those which, on account of terms, situation and quality, offer the greatest inducements to emigrants. M. F. MAURY, Imperial Commissioner of Colonization.

The vote of Georgia at the election of delegates to the Convention amounted to about 50,000.

DEAR SIR: Not having had sufficient time to reply especially to your questions of practical import put to me at Columbia, I will now, with great pleasure, answer some of them. First—as to the restoration of lands, I enclose Circular 15, which explains itself. The oath, pardon and proof of title, together with an application, may be forwarded direct to the Assistant Commissioner, at Charleston, S. C., or lodged with the nearest Bureau Agent, who is required to forward them to me. The proof may be a copy of the title as recorded, or the affidavits of two or three citizens as to ownership. Second—As to lands embraced under Gen. Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, of 1865, my orders enclosed concerning Edisto and to Capt. Ketchum, are, I believe, quite explicit. All communications on this subject will be received by Capt. A. P. Ketchum, at the office of Assistant Commissioner, at Charleston, S. C. Please publish the circulars enclosed, with this letter, if you think best. Third—As to contracts, I enclose Gen. Saxton's Circular No. 5, of which I spoke to you. Please give it circulation. An officer will visit the Governor next week, and see to the establishment of the boards referred to in the circular. The contract extends to leases necessarily, and may not be of the form specified, it being a mutual agreement entered into voluntarily by the contracting parties. The form is given to save trouble. Every possible effort will now be made to make contracts, whether for wages or by leases, for the coming year. To this end no efforts will be spared on the part of Agents or Supervisory Boards, to secure mutual confidence and good will between the employers and the employed. All parties must endeavor to work together. Hostility, contention and bad feelings are deprecated by me, and I will do whatever I can possibly do to bring about complete reconciliation. I think the Supervisory Boards, as organized, will have an immediate tendency to this end. Fourth—As to relief establishments, they are of two kinds—the medical, and those for other sufferers, as commissary and quartermaster. It is sought to reduce them as rapidly as possible. I have been hindered in the preparation of the communication I promised you, and, therefore, not having time now, will send the next from Savannah—particularly the one with regard to legislation. Very truly yours, O. O. HOWARD, Major-General and Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, CHARLESTON, S. C., October 19, 1865. Circular No. 5.

I. The impression prevails to a great extent among the freedmen, that on the 1st of January, 1866, the United States Government is to give them lands, homesteads of forty acres, and that for the coming year it is not necessary for them to contract with their former masters, or other employers, for their labor. To correct this error, all officers and agents of this Bureau in South Carolina and Georgia, are hereby directed to give notice to the freedmen within their jurisdiction, that such expectations on their part are erroneous, and that the United States Government has no lands to divide among them.

To provide for the cultivation of the soil, give a proper direction and organization to labor, and insure the raising of sufficient of the necessities of life to prevent suffering and starvation, the freedmen are urged at once to make contracts for labor for 1866; the contracts to commence on the 1st of January, 1866, and terminate with the year. To facilitate the making of contracts, the Assistant Commissioner directs that the Sub-Assistant Commissioner or Agent of the Bureau in each District, shall be associated with two citizens, residents of the District, each selected to the satisfaction of the respective contracting parties, the three to constitute a board whose duty it shall be to arrange equitable contracts between the employers and employees for the labor of the freedmen. In districts where there are no agents of this Bureau, the civil authorities are requested to constitute the board as above, the two citizens choosing a third to replace the agent, to act as agents of the Bureau for the same purpose. All contracts should be in duplicate, one for each of the contracting parties; and a correct copy must be sent to the office of the Assistant Commissioner.

II. The following form of contract is adopted as applicable to the labor question, subject to the necessary modifications to meet individual cases and peculiar circumstances of contracting parties: Know all men by these presents, That of the County of _____ State of _____ held and final, bound to the United States of America in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment of which _____ heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents in this contract: That to furnish the persons whose names are subjoined, (freed laborers,) quarters, fuel, substantial and healthy rations, all necessary medical attendance and supplies in case of sickness, and the amount set opposite their respective names per month, during the continuation of this contract; the laborers to be paid in full before the final disposal of the crop which is to be raised by them on _____ plantation, in the County of _____ State of _____ This contract is to commence with this date and close with the year _____ Given in duplicate at _____ this day of _____ 1865 _____ Sup'dent of District.

Witness: _____ Registered at _____ 1865. III. When fair and equitable contracts are made, they must be kept both by employer and employed. R. SEXTON, t. Maj. Gen. Ass't. Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, CHARLESTON, S. C., 1865.

an applicant for the restoration of _____ held by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen

The above instrument to be considered null and void unless the obligation here-with attached and subscribed to by said _____ be faithfully and fully complied with. All differences arising under this instrument and obligation are to be adjudicated by the Board of Supervisors, constituted by Special Field Orders No. 1, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated Charleston, October 19, 1865. Pursuant to the instructions of the President of the United States.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner. Official: Captain and A. D. C. [OBLIGATION.]

The undersigned, _____ does hereby solemnly promise and engage that he will secure to the refugees and freedmen, now resident on his _____ estate, the crops of the present season, harvested or unharvested; also, that the said refugees and freedmen shall be allowed to remain at their present houses or other homes on the island, so long as the responsible refugees and freedmen (embracing parents, guardians and other natural protectors) shall enter into contracts by lease or for wages in terms satisfactory to the Supervising Board.

Also, that the undersigned will take the proper steps to enter into contracts with the above described responsible refugees and freedmen, the latter being required on their part to enter into said contracts within the period of two months from date, or surrender the right to remain on the said estate.

Also, that no obstacle shall be interposed by the undersigned to school sanctioned by the Supervising Board.

But nothing in this instrument shall be so construed as to relieve the above-mentioned persons from the ordinary judicial consequences of crime and misdemeanor. Neither the land owners nor the refugees and freedmen will be obligated by this instrument beyond one year from this date, unless the instrument be renewed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19, 1865. Special Field Orders No. 1.

The Agent of this Bureau on Edisto Island, will immediately take measures to constitute a Board of Supervisors for the islands, to consist of himself and two other citizens—one to be selected by the land owners or their agents, the second by the resident freedmen or their agents.

This Board will aid in making contracts, and will adjudicate all difficulties that may arise between the whites and the freedmen, or among the freedmen themselves, extending only to offences committed in which the penalty does not exceed imprisonment at hard labor for a period of one month, or a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars. All other cases of crime will be referred to competent civil or military authority.

Should a police force be deemed necessary by the board, the Bureau Agent will, as heretofore, make requisition upon the military authorities. Appeals from the decision of the Board to the Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner of the Bureau may be made.

Pursuant to instructions from the President. O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen., Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, IN THE FIELD, CHARLESTON, S. C., October 19, 1865. Special Field Orders No. 2.

Captain Alexander P. Ketchum, 128th U. S. C. T., is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and empowered to issue orders as hereinafter specified, with regard to the restoration to former owners of lands set apart by Gen. Sherman's Special Field Orders No. 15, January 16, 1865.

I. He is charged with carrying out the instructions contained in Special Field Orders No. 1, of this date. Also, with the completion of the transfer of the custody of the Edisto estates from the Bureau to the former owners, in accordance with the spirit and letter contained in the accompanying document, marked "A."

II. He is further charged with extending S. F. O. No. 1, and the action as to the Edisto estates to the other estates affected by Gen. Sherman's order above referred to, with such modifications as a practicable adjustment of difficulties may demand. His attention is called to General Orders, War Department, No. 145, current series, the spirit of which will be carefully observed.

All orders issued pursuant to the above instructions will be "By direction of the Commissioner," except those signed by the Commissioner himself.

Pursuant to instructions from the President of the United States. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner. Official: C. H. HOWARD, Inspector-General South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The Macon Telegraph, glancing at the candidates presented for gubernatorial honors, advocates the election of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton has declined 1/4d.—sales of the week 44,000 bales. Orleans middling 22 1/4. Sales on Friday 15,000 bales; market firm, and 1/4d. higher. Government five-twentieths were quoted at 62 1/2@63 1/2. Consols 83 1/2@84 1/2.

New York, November 6.—Cotton declining. Sales 1,000 bales, at from 55@56c. Gold is quoted at 46 1/2.

MOBILE, November 4.—Sales of cotton today 100 bales. Middling 50c@51c. Sales of the week 3,200 bales. Receipts of the week 3,647 bales. Exports for week 14,600 bales. Stock 53,035 bales. Gold 50c@52 1/2.

WILMINGTON, November 6.—Only four bales low middling cotton sold, at 42c. 41 bbls. turpentine, at \$5.25; 46 bbls. tar, at \$5.75; 55 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 75c. for white, and 70c. for colored; 37 bbls. country packages, at 71c.; 528 bbls. common rosin (stale barrels) at \$5.40, and 109 bbls. at \$5.25 per 280 lbs.

Just Published.—The Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, originally published in the Columbia Phoenix. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this office—price \$1 a copy.

BRAHMIN STOCK.—We have been requested to state that the fine Brahmin bull, which is offered for sale on Saturday next, at Mr. Bryce's plantation, can be seen this morning, in Mr. Nickerson's stable-yard, at the East end of his hotel, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning: Coffin & Ravenel—Sugar, &c. Townsend & North—Prayer-books, &c. Clarkson & Talley—Com. Merchants. Coffee and Sugar. Calnan & Kreuder—Cider Vinegar. James G. Gibbs—Furniture, groceries, &c.—Selling Off. Hamilton & Warley—Peas. Durbee & Walker—Horse, Mule, &c. Carlos Tracy—Farm, &c., For Sale. Stenhouse & Co.—Commiss' Merchants. Mass Meeting of "Colored Citizens." Gen. Ames—Gen'l Orders Nos. 25 and 26. Circular No. 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8, 1865. At a mass meeting of the colored citizens of Columbia, held on the 8th inst., on motion of W. J. Thomas, the Rev. A. Richardson was requested to open the meeting with prayer. After prayer, on motion of W. J. Thomas, Mr. P. C. Fludd was called to the Chair, and J. M. Bamfield was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman then rose and stated the object of the meeting, in a few but appropriate remarks.

It was then moved by Mr. J. S. Bamfield, and seconded by Mr. J. Lee, that a Committee of Five be appointed to nominate candidates to the Convention, to be held in Charleston on the 20th inst.

The Committee retired, and after consultation, reported the following result of their deliberations: W. B. Nash, J. S. Bamfield, David Pickett, William Myers, William Simons, Sr., H. D. Edwards, Isaac Black, Jas. Davis, A. Richardson, Gilbert Bynum.

The polls will be opened at Wilson Glover's house, (Gates street,) on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and close at 4 o'clock p. m. Managers—W. J. Thomas, John Lee, Sancho Davis, C. T. Carroll, Preston Nowell. P. C. FLUDD, Chairman. JAS. S. BAMFIELD, Secretary. Nov 10 1865

Mr. HENRY N. MCGOWAN desires to inform his many friends and acquaintances in this city and the adjoining country, that he has engaged his services with Messrs. CALNAN & KREUDER, wholesale and retail grocers, on Gervais street, opposite State House, where he would be pleased to be called on by them and supply their wants in the grocery line from an ample and select stock. Nov 8 6

A House, Farm, Orchard and Vineyard for Sale. THE HOUSE has 40 acres attached, a vineyard of choice and abundant bearing grapes and an orchard of 500 peach trees. The place is on the Sand-hills of the Waterloo. Terms accommodating. Apply to CARLOS TRACY, Nickerson's Hotel, or to Mrs. E. H. TRACY, on the premises. Nov 10 1865

STENHOUSE & CO., FORWARDING AND COM. MERCHANTS, No. 110 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C. COTTON and PRODUCE forwarded to the Northern cities. From their long experience, they feel confident of their ability to give satisfaction. Nov 10 1865

COFFEE AND CRUSHED SUGAR. FOR sale low by the package by CLARKSON & TALLEY, At L. C. Clarke's Dry Goods Store. Nov 10 1865

CALNAN & KREUDER HAVE some excellent CIDER VINEGAR. Nov 10 1865

PEAS, PEAS, PEAS. 40 BUSHELS NEW PEAS, just received and for sale by Nov 10 1 HANAHAN & WARLEY.

Clarkson & Talley, GENERAL COMMISS'N MERCHANTS, COLUMBIA, S. C. WILL attend to purchase and sale of BONDS, STOCKS, BANKBILLS, &c. THOS. B. CLARKSON, S. OLIN TALLEY. Nov 10 1865

Prayer-books, FAMILY and POCKET BIBLES, TESTAMENT and PSALMS, Presbyterian and Baptist HYMN-BOOKS, Sentimental and Photograph ALBUMS, fine assortment of Religious and Poetical Works, large stock of choice Stationery and Fancy Articles, and a complete stock of School and College Text Books. We invite the public to call and examine our extensive stock now on hand, which will be sold CHEAP for CASH. Nov 10 TOWNSEND & NORTH.