

From Mississippi.

The election for Governor, Members of Congress, and the State Legislature, took place in Mississippi on the 1st inst. There were two candidates for Governor. Judge E. S. Fisher, and General B. G. Humphreys. It is understood that nearly all those elected are opposed to negro testimony or granting any civil privileges to the colored people.

In Mississippi, as in other States, the negro question appears to be one of importance. The planters fear an emigration of their colored laborers to the large towns, where more lucrative employment can be had, and on failing in this employment they anticipate that the negro will become a vagrant and rely upon the State for support. Accordingly they urge that an Act of Congress should be passed to permit the cotton-growing States to make such laws as will compel the negroes to work for stipulated wages and for stated lengths of time. There is absolutely no discussion on the suffrage question. The feeling is so strong against it that no one ventures to argue *per contra*. The editor of the *Mississippian*, who suggested that the Legislature was bound to admit negro evidence in the law courts, met with such a storm of opposition that he was compelled at once to tack and eat his own words. The latest returns indicate the certain election of General Humphreys, as Governor, by a large majority.

Friendly Notice—Correction.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Times*, in noticing the accession of Mr. Johnston to the editorial management of the *Phoenix*, says:

"This excellent daily paper, published at Columbia, S. C., by Mr. Julian A. Selby, has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., as co-editor, with that talented and accomplished writer, Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq. Mr. Johnston, we know well. He is an accomplished daily journalist, a ready writer, an able critic and a genial, high-toned gentleman."

Whilst grateful to our cotemporary for his kind notice, it is due to Mr. Simms, who has conducted it from the beginning, to state that he withdrew from his connection with the paper before Mr. Johnston entered upon his duties. Under the supervision of the former distinguished author and editor, the *Phoenix* has won its way to favor and a general patronage.

New York Politics.

Among the resignations recently accepted by the War Department is that of Major-General Henry W. Slocum, democratic candidate for Secretary of State of the State of New York.

The general commenced the political campaign in New York State on Monday, 1st instant, by an open and manly speech at Syracuse. He referred to the great deeds performed by our gallant armies; gave a clear statement of the present condition of the South, as regards both the white and black population, based upon his own personal observation; maintained that the Southern people cordially accept the verdict of the war as conclusive and binding, and strongly advocated the policy of President Johnson, looking upon it as the only safe, wise and practical policy that could be adopted. The Mississippi militia controversy was fully explained.

On the same occasion made a speech, and took strong ground in favor of the representatives from the Southern States being promptly admitted to seats in the next Congress, insisting that all who opposed their admission were not in favor of a reconstruction of the Union.

The indications from all parts of the North are that radicalism will be defeated, and President Johnson nobly sustained in his reconstruction policy.

The Apprentices System.

From sundry inquiries and applications made to us, concerning the subject matters embraced in the following circular from headquarters in the War Department, we are gratified to lay it before our readers. Those who have applied to us within the past few days, can now see clearly their way, and we have no doubt but that every facility will be rendered to them by the courteous chief officer of the Bureau in this city, Gen. Ely, in carrying out the objects of the circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, October 4, 1865.

State laws with regard to apprenticeship will be recognized by this Bureau, provided they make no distinction of color; or, in case they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored. Officers of this Bureau are regarded as guardians of orphans and minors of freedmen within their respective districts. The principle to be adhered to with regard to paupers is, that each county, parish, township or city shall care for and provide for its own poor. Vagrant laws made for free people and now in force on the statute books of the States embraced in the operations of this Bureau, will be recognized and extended to the freedmen. Assistant Commissioners will draw up specific instructions applicable to their respective States, in accordance with the foregoing principles.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General and Commissioner.

The Price of Cotton.

The latest arrivals from Europe note advances in the price of our great staples and the indications are that the price will further advance instead of being lower, for a time, at least. The *New York Tribune* reasons thus in regard to the matter:

There was far more cotton in the South when the war stopped than has hitherto been estimated. If, as we stated, there are now 200,000 bales at this port and New Orleans only, with 45,000 at Mobile, the quantity in the market must be fully 300,000 bales; and if it be, as it appears, still coming in at the rate of 35,000 per week, there can be hardly less than one million to-day in the country, worth, where it lies, not less than \$150,000,000 in gold, and of still greater value at Liverpool. We shall probably export enough to give us at least £150,000 to draw against—which is no small item.

As yet, the Southern railroads are mainly unrepaid—the Southern rivers steamboatless or too low to be navigated, so that much of this cotton may be kept until November; but it is "all as good as rye," and be likely to rule higher in price than lower in Liverpool six months hence. For, while the stock proves larger than was estimated, the growing crop cannot exceed one million of bales, and is more likely to fall below that mark. Texas may have a half crop, but the disorganization of Southern labor is so complete, while the collapse of the rebellion occurred so late in the season, that the one planted is very small. The South will make corn and pork enough for her own subsistence; but her export staples will this year be grown so meagrely that they cannot fail to advance in price. Cotton may be lower next month or next fall than it is to-day, but we are confident it will rule higher in Liverpool next March than it does to-day.

A despatch from Washington says it is understood that the course of Gen. Carl Schurz, now traveling in the South by orders from the Government, does not meet the approval of the President, and it is expected that he will be re-called soon. It is alleged that he writes for Northern newspapers his impressions of what he has seen, and publishes his opinions as to what policy ought to be pursued towards the Southern States, instead of making his report direct to the War Department for the information of the President.

The radical negro suffrage agitators talk of trying to impeach President Johnson for his conciliatory policy toward the South. The *Boston Post* says they are becoming rebellious, and the loyal South may yet be called upon to make them faithful to the Union.

Governor Sharkey.

The *Richmond Times* pays the following compliment to the Provisional Governor of Mississippi:

When the "Lives of the Provisional Governors" are written, the strongly marked, earnest and thoughtful face of William L. Sharkey will constitute the frontispiece of the volume, and the men of these troublous times will tell their children that he was the type of Southern pluck, manhood and daring, who never forgot what was due to the high office for which the President selected him. Sharkey and "backbone" will become synonyms in the vocabulary of the South, and the time will come when the friends of civil liberty will honor his memory with a monument.

A Union man in 1832, he was fearless as a lion, and was respected by the most rabid secessionist for his pluck. Again, in 1850-'51, he breast the popular current and lost not an atom of his popularity; and although unshaken by the secession whirlwind and tornado of 1861, he retained until the collapse of the Confederacy the respect of those who differed from him most widely during four years of civil strife. Appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi, he from the first fearlessly maintained the supremacy of his authority, and when that authority was questioned and denied, he appealed to the President and was sustained. Courteous but firm, he not only triumphed, but his pluck challenged the admiration of the distinguished Major-General who questioned his supremacy in Mississippi. Boldly substituting the militia for the Federal troops, his State is the first one of the late Confederacy to be relieved of the troops of the United States. We learn from our exchanges that "The Federal troops garrisoning Mississippi are now being concentrated at Vicksburg preparatory to evacuating the State." The pluck, ability and firmness of Governor Sharkey has put his State at the head of the column. Long live the old Roman, and may his backbone never grow weak!

GEN. SLOCUM.—The following is a full report of the brief speech delivered by Gen. Slocum last week, in response to a serenade, on his arrival home, in Syracuse:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the first time since the commencement of the war I have returned to my home, with the expectation of remaining here permanently.

All the armed foes of our Government have been subdued, and peace, with all its gentle influences, has again dawned upon our land. Already its effect is felt in every city and at every fireside.

We have abundant reason to hope that civil law will soon prevail throughout the entire country, and that the question of the treatment of the States recently in rebellion will, under the wise policy adopted by the President, be settled in a manner best calculated to promote the true interests of all classes of citizens in those States.

The time having come when I could consistently leave the military service, I have returned to civil life, with an earnest desire to lend my influence in support of that policy. On reaching home I find two parties—one a unit in supporting that policy, and the other divided in regard to it. I leave it to you, my fellow-citizens, to say with which party I should, as a supporter of President Johnson's efforts, have identified myself. I have enjoyed many advantages in studying the condition of those States, the disposition of the citizens, and the condition of the freedmen. At the proper time I shall take occasion to express my views on these subjects.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S MEN.—A highly interesting letter from C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, announces that he has discovered that in all probability three of the men of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition yet survive and are living among the Innuits. One of these supposed survivors is said to be Crozier, who succeeded Sir John Franklin in command of the expedition.

It is stated that the President has decided to relieve Kentucky of martial law, and his proclamation to that effect is expected in a few days.

GEN. GRANT ON MEXICO.—General Grant is again reported as having expressed himself lately in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and of giving Maximilian notice to quit Mexico.

FROM ALABAMA.—A letter received at the General Post Office Department, from one of the special mail agents of the department, who writes under date of September 23, from Montgomery, Ala., has the following allusion to the sentiments of the people of that section:

"I have talked freely with members of the recent State Convention, and other prominent men, upon State and political subjects, and have taken pains to ascertain the real sentiments of the people and their leading and influential men as regards their feelings and purposes toward the General Government, and I am satisfied that no factious opposition need be apprehended to the policy of the Government concerning the negro, or upon any other of the issues affecting the Southern restoration to Union and peace. They simply desire to resume their old relations with the Government, and to live quietly and obediently under the old flag. The radicals of the rebellion stand a poor chance of being elected to Congress. The people generally are manifesting correct views upon these subjects, and I candidly believe there is less bitterness of feeling now entertained in the South towards the people of the North than for many years preceding the war."

FROM MEXICO.—The *New York Herald*, of the 4th instant, says:

Our Vera Cruz correspondence to the 21st of September represents a terrible condition of affairs in the dominions over which Maximilian claims to be Emperor by the grace of God and the will of the Mexican people. Guerilla forays, robberies, murders and outlawry and violence of all kinds continue as prevalent as ever, and society generally is in a most painfully disorganized and chaotic state, notwithstanding all the fine promises that the empire was to effect the salvation of Mexico and her people. Troops continue to arrive from France, 1,600 having landed at Vera Cruz within the week preceding the 21st ult., and it was rumored that a thousand negro soldiers presented by the Viceroy of Egypt to Louis Napoleon would also soon make their appearance to assist in upholding Maximilian's throne. This latter installment of warriors, it was feared, would bring with them the cholera, to add to all the other afflictions of the country. In the capital city, Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, acts independently of the Emperor, and arrests and imprisons every person whom he suspects of secret disgust with the imperial regime. On the occasion of the anniversary of Mexican independence, on the 16th of September, there was great alarm among the imperialists in Vera Cruz, in consequence of reports, which, however, were not verified, that the republicans meditated an attack, and the vessels of war in the harbor were placed in readiness for action and every preparation was made to fire on the city.

A New York paper says Southerners, especially ex-officers of the Confederate army, are swarming into New York for employment and business. A Mississippian, who acted as an aid to Gen. Pemberton at the siege of Vicksburg, has opened a broker's office in Hanover street, and is out in a card soliciting, especially the patronage of his New Orleans, Mobile and Texas friends. A little farther down the same street, on the other side of the way, an ex-Confederate captain, who served under Ewell, is filling a subordinate clerkship in a cotton broker's counting room. One of Gen. Lee's staff is negotiating for the lease of a drinking saloon and ten-pin alley, on Broadway, near Amity street. One of Magruder's adjutants has gone into the wholesale produce business at Washington Market. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, who undertook to defend New Orleans, is going to open a law office in Nassau street. In Bond street, there are at least three large boarding houses which are kept by the widows of Confederate officers who fell in the battles in the Carolinas. In the 8th avenue, near 16th street, a pardoned ex-clerk in the Confederate Treasury Department is selling cigars, and within a stone's throw of his shop is a Confederate naval officer, who led the memorable assault on the Harriet Lane at Galveston. In the newspaper offices may be found sundry persons who this time last year were "firing the Southern heart" to the best of their abilities in the journals published off in the interior of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick is again seriously ill.

Local Items.

EMPLOYMENT.—Eight or ten good printers can obtain employment in this office, during the approaching session of the Legislature.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We are gratified to state that, on and after this day, passenger and freight trains will run over this road to Hopkins' Turn-Out—within twelve miles of Columbia—as follows: Leave Charleston at 7 a. m.; arrive at Hopkins' at 4.15 p. m. Leave Hopkins' at 7 a. m.; arrive at Charleston at 4.15 p. m.

We may reasonably expect, from the energy displayed by the officers of this road, to hear, within a few weeks, the whistle of the engine at the depot in this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

S. L. Howard—Commission Merchant. Jacob Levin—500 Acres Good Land. Coffin & Ravenel—Goshen Butte, &c. Nominations for the Legislature. A. R. Phillips—Handsome Furniture, &c.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE CLOSED.—The office of the *Commercial Bulletin*, at Richmond, Va., has been closed by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 30, 1865. General Orders No. 119.

Whereas the *Commercial Bulletin*, a newspaper of this city, in its issue of to-day, has published an article which contains an indecent insult to the memory of the late President of the United States, and to those who surrounded him during his administration of his office, and an almost equally offensive reflection upon his Excellency President Johnson; therefore it is ordered, that the license heretofore given by the Provost Marshal General of this Department for the publication of said paper, be, and the same is hereby, revoked; and that the office of the paper be closed. The Provost Marshal of the Department will commit to prison Charles C. P. Dimitry, the writer of said article.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY. EDWARD W. SMITH, A. A. G.

DUNKERS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—This singular people have a flourishing community in Washington County, in this State. The *Jonesboro Flag* says:

"This faithful and worthy body of true Christians are having a refreshing revival in this county, at this time. Many have been led to make professions of religion according to their faith, and much good is thus being accomplished. They are undoubtedly a peculiar people, zealous in good works. During the war, their's was the only church in this county which stood forth in a consolidated body as unflinching Unionists, be it said to their just praise and great credit. The church is generally composed of honest and industrious farmers, who always attend to their own business, and let other people's alone. Success to them in their noble and Christian work."

UNSTAMPED RECEIPTS.—At a meeting of the Louisville Board of Trade, on Monday, it was stated that Mr. Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, had seized upon the receipt books of the Jeffersonville Railroad, stating that the merchants of Louisville had laid themselves liable to heavy damages by signing receipts on the receipt books without affixing the necessary stamp. If such steps had been taken to defraud the Government, he would at once prosecute the parties. Mr. Guthrie, President of the L. & N. Railroad, had compromised the matter, as far as that road was concerned, with the Government, by paying into the Treasury the sum of \$2,500. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Speed, and inform him that there was no such intention on the part of the merchants. This committee will wait upon Mr. Speed, and report the result of the consultation at the next meeting of the merchants.

ARRESTED.—It is reported that the rebel ex-Governor Clark, of Missouri, and Dr. Gwin, ex-United States Senator from California, ex-rebel agent, ex-Mexican imperialist and *soi-disant* Duke of Sonora, have been arrested and incarcerated in Fort Jackson, Louisiana.

The University of Virginia opens with over a hundred students.