

THE HON. E. CANNON, said to be "a citizen of influence and position in Georgia," publishes a letter in the Augusta papers, in which he makes the following remarkable declaration: "The Government of the United States, according to the law of nations, has acquired the right to refuse to...

This is what the Republicans claim—that they have manifested every intention to carry out; and it becomes interesting to us to inquire upon what foundation of right we can presume to build in advocating a doctrine so new and startling. There has always been in the Government the power to maintain inviolate the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and it has repeatedly been recognized and exercised by the Judiciary in declaring void all acts, whether of states or individuals, repugnant to them, and in punishing all offences against them.

The question presents itself to us in two phases. In one aspect, the Southern States and the General Government sustain to each other the relation of independent powers, the one conquered by the other. Of course, in this case, the law of nations applies, and to the conqueror belong the spoils. But this is certainly inadmissible. The war was undertaken and supported by the nation for the purpose of putting down any such assumption. In the other aspect, these States bear to the Government the relations accorded by the Constitution. These are the only features that she can have.

If the States are not under the Constitution, and are not independent, then they are nothing. The latter is the only view at all admissible in consistency with the true sense of the people and the propriety of the war, and the error of those who advocate the right in question lies in applying to this state of the case principles only applicable to the circumstances of the other. We are not astonished at the Republicans seizing upon any pretext to further their ends, but we are surprised that a Southern man should maintain such a position. For he refers to a right acquired by war and by the law of nations, a right different from what before existed; he must, therefore, allude to rights acquired by the Government, entirely outside of and independent of the Constitution; in other words, the right of the party in power to substitute their own will for the fundamental law.

Some difficulty in the question arises from the peculiar structure of our system of government, under which the States exercise so many attributes of sovereignty; hence the relations of the seceding States to the General Government at the close of the war were more analogous, in respect to the matter before us, to the case of an independent nation conquered by another, than to the case of revolted subjects quelled and subdued. For in the latter case the questions would be such only as related to individuals—their pardon or punishment, the loss or restoration of property, &c.; while in the former they are such as pertain to the condition of a nation; they are questions of political organizations, of constitutions and of laws. One may be inadvertently led, therefore, to draw conclusions from the principles which govern the rights and duties of different nations, rather than from those which pertain to one nation in a state of civil war.

But while we admit the analogy, we must recollect that there is only an analogy, and not a direct resemblance. If the Constitution means anything at all, the great fact of its existence creates at once a distinction between the two cases which it is folly to disregard. While in both the question is regarding the effect of successful war on affairs of state, in one case there is no other tribunal, and the decision must be controlled by the law of nations; in the other there is an established tribunal, and that is the Constitution. To this must the appeal be made, and to no other. For we hold, that while between the United States and other nations those principles of natural justice which enlightened States have sanctioned and adopted in their dealings with each other fully apply; yet in our structure of government the law of nations has no place as regards the relations of the States to each other and to the General Government. If that had been a sufficient guaranty for the welfare, tranquillity, improvement and happiness of the people of the United States, there would have been no need to establish a Union and to frame a Constitution for the better securing of those ends. Nor upon any of the great questions of domestic concern touching those relations have the rights and duties of the States been argued to flow from any other source, except in the matter of secession, and that has been decided against by the uprising of the nation.

The right to make war upon a State was never claimed or exercised as one resulting from the law of nations, but as one in accordance with the provision of the Constitution which gave to the Government the power to suppress and punish insurrection. All the acts of the Government, with reference to the conduct of the war, were done as acts under the authority of the Constitution. The Government in no case looked outside of that for its power. Can it be with reason asserted, then, that a power which derived its right to make war and to conduct war from the Constitution, upon the completion of its duty suddenly acquires new rights which its authority never contemplated? It would be just as reasonable to say that an agent, after successfully performing the duties relating to his trust, thence becomes at once endowed with higher rights and privileges than his principal.

If the Constitution were sufficient for all the abnormal circumstances of insurrection, much more should it be sufficient when that has been quelled, for the natural and usual condition of peace. Consider some of the effects and consequences of the allowance and exercise of this claim of right outside of the Constitution—of right by the law of nations.

First, we are struck with the astounding fact, that in times of peace, when the encroachments of a Government on the liberties of a people are less to be dreaded than at any other time, the Constitution can only be changed by the people of three-fourths of the States by express provision, while in time of war or domestic disturbance, where the Government, with the military power in its hands, should be most jealously watched, the Government alone is allowed to occasion the same result. In the next place, no nation governs itself by the law of nations. This law only operates between different and independent powers. Hence, if we concede that the United States has rights accruing from the law of nations, they must operate in relation to independent States; and to admit that they exist with reference to the Southern States, is to admit the full and complete sovereignty of the States and the whole extent of the doctrine of secession. It is certainly a curious result of the present position of the ultra Republicans, that they stand upon the same platform as did the Secessionists. Truly, extremes have met. Again, who is to interpret this law of nations? Clearly, the dominant party, and that, too, according to its own will and pleasure. Hence a party having not even a majority of the people of the Union—having not even the authority of mob law—may dictate to States, never allowed to have been without the palladium of the Union, in the most vital matters;—and those dictate, too, subject to all the changes which the caprice or changes of party may occasion.

These opinions make a direct issue with the basis of the policy of the Administration, and we feel assured receive no tolerance at the hands of the President. He has taken his stand upon the Constitution, and that alone as the true and exclusive foundation of all the rights and all the duties of the Government.

It is on all hands agreed that the next session of Congress is likely to be the most important in our annals. More skill, sagacity and wisdom are requisite for dealing with the questions that follow the war, than were needed in carrying it through itself. Whether reconstruction, in the sense in which President Johnson has initiated it, shall become an achieved fact, or whether the President shall be thwarted and humiliated, depends on the action of a Congress in which a strong, determined and industrial faction will make a vehement opposition to his plans.

In a question of such magnitude, and so far-reaching in its consequences, neither the individual judgment and preference of Andrew Johnson, nor of Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, and their coadjutors, are entitled to prevail. A question so large and so vitally affecting every public interest, ought to be decided by the public reason and the general voice of the country. This Congress was not elected with any reference to this question. It needs instruction by the people; and the elections about to take place, all over the country, afford an opportunity for such general expression of public opinion as ought to be deemed authoritative.

The courage and aggressiveness of the Radicals, when the session opens, will depend very much upon whether the elections shall amount to an unequivocal endorsement of the policy of the President. If it shall clearly appear that he is supported by the people, that the popular tide runs strongly in his favor, the negro suffrage leaders will find but a feeble following. In view of the new Congressional election to take place next autumn, members will not brave their constituents and the general voice of the country, if the elections this fall sanction the plan of the President.

But there is another set of circumstances which will prove even more influential than the Northern elections. It depends, after all, mainly upon the policy of the South, whether the President shall be defeated and humiliated, or whether his section be kept for a long period under the iron heel of military authority. Their bearing is, thus far, admirable. But if they should do anything, or allow anything to be done, by which the explosive and passionate Radicals could kindle public indignation in the North, and cause a reaction, their condition will be sealed for a long time. The President is powerless against Congress, and supported by a public sentiment too strong for Congress to resist.

The South is therefore bound in self-protection, as well as by every motive of duty and patriotism, to aid the President and his friends in the North, by the unobjectionable character of the new elect to Congress, and the unequivocal submission evinced in their State management. If, immediately after reorganization, they will get their State Legislatures together, and ratify the pending Constitutional Amendment, they will thereby greatly aid their country, and acquiesce in the destruction of slavery, there can be no serious objection to their taking this action, which will finally shut the door against the aspersions of the Radicals on their sincerity in submitting to emancipation, and prevent the reopening of doubts as to its constitutionality. Their failure to do this, of course, will be regarded as a rejection of their representatives to Congress, but their ratification of the Amendment would increase the moral power of the President, and his control over the subject.

The most important thing of all, in its bearing on the difference between the President and the Radicals, is the character of the new elect to the South to represent them in Congress. This is not a subject for ingenious reasoning and hair-splitting distinctions. The South must face the facts. If there be anything certain, it is that members who have been identified with the rebellion will be rejected. This new oath, which until now has been the force of law, such a raking up and parading of antecedents, such charges of readiness to commit perjury, that even a few black sheep in the Southern delegations would greatly prejudice the policy of the President. The South ought to take warning by the avowed opposition to the President, which at the present so rapidly developing among the Northern Radicals. The contest in Congress is likely to be fierce and passionate, and we trust the South will so act as to aid their friends, not their enemies.

THE COMMERCE OF ENGLAND.—The London Daily News says:

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July show a falling off in the estimated value of our exports, but a decrease, £280,954, on the present occasion is less than the fall below the same period of last year. Taking the whole seven months, this decline has taken place of £4,199,902, or more than four and one-half per cent. the total for 1865 having been £28,242,018 against £32,441,950 in 1864. Although at first sight this result may appear discouraging, it is easily explained by the fact that the depression in a great degree due to the lower prices now prevailing, and not to any actual depression in trade. However, it could be proved that the estimated value accurately represents the real position of our foreign commerce, there would still be no ground for apprehension, as the present decline is at most temporary. If our exports were four and a half per cent. below last year, they were at all events seventeen per cent. higher than 1863. The best comparison, however, that can be made is to look at the actual quantities of goods shipped, and in this respect it will be found that if trade is not progressing very rapidly, at any rate it is not going back.

The most striking alteration is the comparative cessation of imports from the United States, owing to the unfavorable harvest last year, and explains the reason for our exports thither having correspondingly fallen off. Egypt has also for the time ceased to be a corn supplying country, but Russia has made a considerable advance.

A writer in the Washington Chronicle understands that "it is the expressed opinion of heads of bureaus that, as a whole, the employment of women in the departments is a failure." Turn them out, certainly; they have no votes.

HEADQUARTERS, MIL. DIST. CHARLESTON, (FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25, 1865.) (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.)

1. Before a Military Commission which convened at Charleston, S. C., pursuant to Special Order No. 193, dated Headquarters Military District of Charleston, Department of South Carolina, First Separate Brigade, Charleston, S. C., August 19, 1865, and of which Capt. ADOLPH DENNING, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, were arraigned and tried: 1.—HENRY WEATHERHORN (civilian). CHARGE—"Adding and Abetting in Forgery." SPECIFICATION—"In this, that he, the said HENRY WEATHERHORN, of the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, citizen, did aid and abet one Frank Mazzyk in forging and causing to be forged the name of one John W. Mazzyk as an endorsement to a certain draft for the payment of certain moneys, to wit: Two Hundred Dollars, which said draft is to the tenor following, that is to say: No. 700. New York, Aug. 12, 1865. Good. CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF JOHN W. MAZZYK, (\$ Cent) "TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS." \$200 (Signed) WILSON & CARMAN. And which said draft belonged to and was payable to the order of the said John W. Mazzyk, with the intent and purpose to defraud the said John W. Mazzyk of the said moneys. All this in the said City, on or about the 16th of August, 1865.

To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the Specification of the Charge—"GUILTY." To the Charge—"GUILTY." FINDINGS. The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and the accused, the said HENRY WEATHERHORN, as follows: Of the Specification of the Charge—"GUILTY." Of the Charge—"GUILTY." SENTENCE. And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said HENRY WEATHERHORN, "to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year, at such place as the Commanding General may direct."

2.—WILLIAM BAYNE, Private Company "I", 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. CHARGE—"Forgery." SPECIFICATION—"In this, that he, Private WILLIAM BAYNE, Company "I", 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, did, on or about the 16th of August, 1865, feloniously forge the name of Frank Mazzyk upon a stolen check of Two Hundred Dollars, belonging to Mr. F. W. Mazzyk, he, BAYNE, knowing at the time that said check was stolen, with promise of receiving Fifteen Dollars of its value, when cashed. All this in the City of Charleston, S. C.

To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the Specification of the Charge—"Not GUILTY." To the Charge—"Not GUILTY." The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and the accused, the said WILLIAM BAYNE, Private Company "I", 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, as follows: Of the Specification of the Charge—"Not GUILTY." Of the Charge—"Not GUILTY." And the Commission does, therefore, honorably acquit him, the said WILLIAM BAYNE, Private Company "I", 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

3.—JAMES ROBSON (civilian). CHARGE—"Robbery." SPECIFICATION—"In this, that he, the said JAMES ROBSON, of Savannah, Ga., did, on or about the 27th day of August, 1865, while on excursion on the bay of Charleston, S. C., take from the person of Lieut. G. A. Kimball, 35th U. S. C. T., a Gold Watch and two valuable Rings, valued at three hundred dollars. Said Rings were found upon the person of JAMES ROBSON. All this on or about the 27th day of August, 1865, in the bay of Charleston, S. C.

To which Charge and Specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the Specification of the Charge—"Not GUILTY." To the Charge—"GUILTY." FINDINGS. The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, and the accused, the said JAMES ROBSON, as follows: Of the Specification of the Charge—"GUILTY." Of the Charge—"Not GUILTY of Robbery," but "GUILTY of Larceny." SENTENCE. And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said JAMES ROBSON, "to be confined at hard labor for the period of one year, at such place as the Commanding General may direct."

The proceedings, findings, and sentences in the foregoing cases of HENRY WEATHERHORN (civilian), and JAMES ROBSON (civilian), are approved. The sentences will be carried into execution. Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoners will be sent with a copy of this Order. The Provost Marshal is charged with its execution. The proceedings and findings in the case of Private WILLIAM BAYNE, Company "I", 47th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, are approved. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty. By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. Z. BENNETT, Assistant Adjutant General. GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.)

I. CAPT. W. E. MORFORD, A. Q. M. U. S. A. VOLTS, is hereby announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department, during the temporary absence of Maj. O. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster. II. Major E. C. CULPE, 25th Ohio Vet. Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General, for the District of Port Royal, is hereby announced as Acting Inspector-General of the Department, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Maj. J. P. ROY, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector-General of the Department. Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 27

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., September 23, 1865.

PAR. I. THE FOLLOWING NAMED CIVILIANS ARE hereby appointed Pilots for Charleston Harbor, subject to the examination and approval of the Board to be convened under Captain BOUTELLE, Chief of Coast Survey: SAMUEL S. HANCOCK, T. BURROWS, THOMAS DANIELS, THOMAS PUTNAM, H. BURROWS, JOHN CARNIGHAN, GEORGE O. GLADDEN, W. J. BURKE, CHARLES E. LEA, T. W. DAVIS, R. S. WISH, F. MIDDLETON, ISAAC McDONALD, WILLIAM H. McDONALD, E. G. BRINGLOE, EDWARD L. DAVENPORT, BENJAMIN S. ALBERT, J. E. ALBERT, EDWARD MORRIS, I. SMITH, R. SMITH.

BY ORDER OF Brevet Brig. Gen. W. Z. BENNETT, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.)

I. ALL PROVOST SUPERIOR OR OTHER MILITARY COURTS, will, on the last day of this, and each succeeding month, render an account of all fees, fines or sums of money which shall have in any way come into their possession, and of all expenditures which they shall have incurred. Said accounts will be rendered by the Clerk or Treasurer of the Court, audited and approved by the Judge or Judges, and forwarded through the Sub-District and District Commanders to the Headquarters of the Department. II. The Commanding Officers of all Districts or Sub-Districts, in which any funds are raised, will cause an account thereof to be rendered and forwarded to Department Headquarters on the last day of this and every succeeding month, by the Treasurer of such fund. Said account should be audited and approved by the Commanding Officer of each Sub-District or District, and if possible, the two officers, highest in rank, on duty with him as a Council of Administration. No expenditure should be made a charge on these funds, which are of a strictly military nature, but only such as are incurred for the benefit of the citizens, from whom the fund is raised, in the absence of complete civil government. III. All accounts, referred to in Paragraphs I and II, should be rendered fully and by items, so that Commanding Officers may see that fees, fines and taxes are suitable, and that expenditures are for legitimate objects. Great care will be taken that all funds are in safe custody, and that any balance can be paid over at once. By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES DRYDEN, Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 25

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BOARD OF FIREMASTERS.

A MEETING OF THIS BOARD WILL BE HELD AT THE CENTRAL FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. September 27 B. M. STROBEL, C and S.

LOST A BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK.

Containing papers and memoranda of no value to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at No. 66 Church-st. September 27

FOUND IN THE POSSESSION OF A NEGRO.

A lot of PLATED AND SILVER WARE, marked "J. W. K." The owner can have the same by proving property, paying expenses, and rewarding the negro. Apply at this office. September 25

\$25 A DAY: AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW AND WONDERFUL SEWING MACHINE.

Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. September 15

\$90 A MONTH: AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. September 15

TO RENT.—THE UPPER PART OF STORE NO. 141 Meeting-street, opposite Hayne—a fine stand for wholesale business. Inquire on the premises. September 26

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OLD PAPERS.

Apply at this office. September 14

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A FEW GENERATIONS can be accommodated at the corner of King and Trade-streets. Also, a pleasant ROOM, suitable for man and wife. DAY BOARDERS taken. September 16

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE MISSES MARSHALL WILL OPEN A SCHOOL on the 9th of October, at the residence of their father, Rev. Alex. W. Marshall, No. 18 Amherst-street, for children and young ladies. The Elements, as well as the higher branches of an English education will be taught, including French and Music. For terms, apply as above. fmw15 September 15

HILLSBORO, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE EIGHTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, the 2d of October, 1865.

Excepting the military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore.

Terms—One hundred and five (\$105) dollars for the first three months of the term, payable in advance. This charge will cover all expenses for board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed.

Circulars furnished on application to Captain H. S. THOMPSON, at the White Academy, Columbia, S. C.

Superintendent of the S. C. Military Academy. September 20

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the CITIES OF NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON, under the name and firm in each city of W. B. & T. E. RYAN, WILLIAM B. RYAN will be the partner resident in Charleston, and THOMAS E. RYAN the partner resident in New York.

Comments of all persons indebted thereto and manufactured articles are respectfully solicited. WM. B. RYAN, THOS. E. RYAN, Place of business in Charleston at No. 69, West side of East-street, and three doors north of Trade-street. September 5

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS AGAINST THE Estate of the late EPHRAIM S. MIKELL, of St. James' Goose Creek, planter, will present them properly attested to W. E. MIKELL, Attorney at Law, No. 40 Broad-street; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to the same. ELIZA Y. MIKELL, September 2 ew16 Qualified Administratrix.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! HENRY'S OINTMENT WILL CURE THE ITCH IN FORTY EIGHT HOURS. Also cures SALTS, IHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, No. 170 Washington-street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 1mo September 21

THE UNDERSIGNED

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH DESIGNS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAIL DRAWINGS for Buildings of every description, and in every style of architecture that may be desired. Orders from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention, with moderate charges. Corner 4th and Broad-streets, Richmond, Va. September 5

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR OMNIBUS LINE. HEREAFTER THE TIME OF STARTING FROM Spring-street, up town, and Broad-street, down town, will be as follows: Omnibus will leave Spring-street precisely at 7 A. M., and will continue to leave the above named point every twenty minutes throughout the day. Omnibus will leave Broad-street at 7.20 A. M., and will continue to leave that point every twenty minutes during the day. Last Bus leaving Spring-street at 7 P. M. for down town; leaving Broad-street 7.20 P. M. for up town. Fare 10 cents. Tickets issued only redeemable on the same line. September 15 Proprietors.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. LINA has appointed the following named gentlemen as Special Agents for the purpose of assisting him in the discharge of his official duties in reconstructing the State, and restoring her to all her civil and political rights in the Federal Union: WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Charleston City. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, of Beaufort District. WADE HAMPTON, Jr., of Columbia. ROBERT L. McLANE, of Yorkville. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Society Hill. JAMES H. HARRISON, of Anderson Village. The above-named gentlemen will receive and communicate to the Provisional Governor, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, all information which they may deem advisable as to the condition of the State, its citizens, the freedmen, the home police, and the military garrisons. They will likewise report to him by letter, at his headquarters, at Beaufort, S. C.

By order of the Provisional Governor. WM. H. PERRY, Private Secretary, &c. September 25

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I. CAPT. W. E. MORFORD, A. Q. M. U. S. A. VOLTS, is hereby announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department, during the temporary absence of Maj. O. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster. II. Major E. C. CULPE, 25th Ohio Vet. Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General, for the District of Port Royal, is hereby announced as Acting Inspector-General of the Department, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Maj. J. P. ROY, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector-General of the Department. Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 27

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.)

I. ALL PROVOST SUPERIOR OR OTHER MILITARY COURTS, will, on the last day of this, and each succeeding month, render an account of all fees, fines or sums of money which shall have in any way come into their possession, and of all expenditures which they shall have incurred. Said accounts will be rendered by the Clerk or Treasurer of the Court, audited and approved by the Judge or Judges, and forwarded through the Sub-District and District Commanders to the Headquarters of the Department. II. The Commanding Officers of all Districts or Sub-Districts, in which any funds are raised, will cause an account thereof to be rendered and forwarded to Department Headquarters on the last day of this and every succeeding month, by the Treasurer of such fund. Said account should be audited and approved by the Commanding Officer of each Sub-District or District, and if possible, the two officers, highest in rank, on duty with him as a Council of Administration. No expenditure should be made a charge on these funds, which are of a strictly military nature, but only such as are incurred for the benefit of the citizens, from whom the fund is raised, in the absence of complete civil government. III. All accounts, referred to in Paragraphs I and II, should be rendered fully and by items, so that Commanding Officers may see that fees, fines and taxes are suitable, and that expenditures are for legitimate objects. Great care will be taken that all funds are in safe custody, and that any balance can be paid over at once. By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES DRYDEN, Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 25

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.)

I. ALL PROVOST SUPERIOR OR OTHER MILITARY COURTS, will, on the last day of this, and each succeeding month, render an account of all fees, fines or sums of money which shall have in any way come into their possession, and of all expenditures which they shall have incurred. Said accounts will be rendered by the Clerk or Treasurer of the Court, audited and approved by the Judge or Judges, and forwarded through the Sub-District and District Commanders to the Headquarters of the Department. II. The Commanding Officers of all Districts or Sub-Districts, in which any funds are raised, will cause an account thereof to be rendered and forwarded to Department Headquarters on the last day of this and every succeeding month, by the Treasurer of such fund. Said account should be audited and approved by the Commanding Officer of each Sub-District or District, and if possible, the two officers, highest in rank, on duty with him as a Council of Administration. No expenditure should be made a charge on these funds, which are of a strictly military nature, but only such as are incurred for the benefit of the citizens, from whom the fund is raised, in the absence of complete civil government. III. All accounts, referred to in Paragraphs I and II, should be rendered fully and by items, so that Commanding Officers may see that fees, fines and taxes are suitable, and that expenditures are for legitimate objects. Great care will be taken that all funds are in safe custody, and that any balance can be paid over at once. By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES DRYDEN, Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 25

BY ORDER OF Brevet Brig. Gen. W. Z. BENNETT, Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.)

I. CAPT. W. E. MORFORD, A. Q. M. U. S. A. VOLTS, is hereby announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department, during the temporary absence of Maj. O. W. THOMAS, Chief Quartermaster. II. Major E. C. CULPE, 25th Ohio Vet. Vols., Acting Assistant Inspector-General, for the District of Port Royal, is hereby announced as Acting Inspector-General of the Department, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Maj. J. P. ROY, 6th U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector-General of the Department. Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 27

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.)

I. ALL PROVOST SUPERIOR OR OTHER MILITARY COURTS, will, on the last day of this, and each succeeding month, render an account of all fees, fines or sums of money which shall have in any way come into their possession, and of all expenditures which they shall have incurred. Said accounts will be rendered by the Clerk or Treasurer of the Court, audited and approved by the Judge or Judges, and forwarded through the Sub-District and District Commanders to the Headquarters of the Department. II. The Commanding Officers of all Districts or Sub-Districts, in which any funds are raised, will cause an account thereof to be rendered and forwarded to Department Headquarters on the last day of this and every succeeding month, by the Treasurer of such fund. Said account should be audited and approved by the Commanding Officer of each Sub-District or District, and if possible, the two officers, highest in rank, on duty with him as a Council of Administration. No expenditure should be made a charge on these funds, which are of a strictly military nature, but only such as are incurred for the benefit of the citizens, from whom the fund is raised, in the absence of complete civil government. III. All accounts, referred to in Paragraphs I and II, should be rendered fully and by items, so that Commanding Officers may see that fees, fines and taxes are suitable, and that expenditures are for legitimate objects. Great care will be taken that all funds are in safe custody, and that any balance can be paid over at once. By command of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES DRYDEN, Official: W. L. M. BURGEE, Assistant Adjutant-General. September 25

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., (GENERAL ORD