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Are Persons who have held Office under the Rebel Government Eligible to Office?

Now at this present moment, when there is so much to be inquired into; when we, ourselves, are the subjects, or should be the subjects, of investigation, it is well to ask some questions, that may seem, at first thought, a little presumptuous, but which we may find on further consideration relevant to our very need and interest.

The relation which the people of the South have held during the past four years to the General Government has brought about a necessity which cannot be controverted. The attitudes that have been assumed, the acts that have been committed, whatever respectability or honor may have been pretended for them, have called forth such legislation and Constitutional provisions, such proclamations as exclude many from the gifts of the people, and render their eligibility to office doubtful.

It is therefore well, while there may be some who would seek the suffrages of a constituency, to inquire how far they are entitled to their expressions of favor. It is fair to presume, that not all who may entertain aspirations for office will not be accepted. There are some whose lives, motives, influences, declarations, are as well known as the alphabet of our language, and upon whom the decision of justice is fixed.

He, who, in the past, has been most conspicuous, most determined in bringing about disunion, disruption, has no rights guaranteed to him under the purposes of the Government in the future.

He who gloried in the opportunity of signing his name to the ordinance of secession, has, unwittingly, signed away his birth-right, for less than BEAR'S equivalent, and can expect no farther service or patronage from those in whom all power is vested, and who are the source of all governments.

They have, so to speak, dispossessed themselves of their "prouder claims and higher priviledges." It does not yet appear how far the Government may extend its clemency, but no inconsistency will be exercised in the adjustment of all rights to all parties. The lesser responsibility will meet with equitable mercy; the graver charge, maturer deliberation; the unparadise with righteous judgment.

As an index of what is being done in other parts of the late so-called "Confederacy," we quote an opinion upon this subject from THOS. J. BOWDEN, Attorney General of the State of Virginia, which was given in answer to a letter addressed to him by Gov. PIERPONT, asking his views as to whether persons having held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any other Government, are eligible to office.

He is of the opinion that such persons are not eligible to any Constitutional office, and cites, in that connection the first section of Article III. of the Constitution: "No person shall vote or hold office under this Constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States excepting therefrom county officers."

He further states, in regard to the true interpretation of the provision, that— "There are county officers which are offices under this Constitution. Under the provision cited, all persons embraced therein are prohibited from holding constitutional offices. In this prohibition are not included such persons as have heretofore held mere county offices under any rebellious State Government. And that the article is mainly employed in describing the classes of persons who shall not hold office. And he therefore construed the words "excepting therefrom county officers," so as to accord with the general intent of the provision, not as meaning that persons holding office under the Confederate Government, &c., could be elected to county offices, but as meaning that all persons who have been mere county officers may hold any constitutional office.— And he thinks one of two interpretations must be given to the section in question.

Also, it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution either, first to limit the eligibility of all the classes mentioned to mere county offices; or, secondly, to exclude all the classes mentioned, save county officers, from eligibility to any office, and to confer on mere county officers the right to be elected to any position, whether a county office or otherwise. It is clearly of the opinion that the latter was the true intention, and that the contrary construction of the section would be attended with many anomalies. First, it would permit any officer of the so-called Confederate Government to hold a county office, when by the terms of the article as originally adopted, and as it stood until recently amended, he could not vote for another person for the same office. Second, County officers of merely local and limited jurisdiction would be placed under the same ban with the highest officers of the so-called Confederate or rebellious State Government.— And, again, the section in question is mainly employed in describing the classes of persons not eligible to office. This construction accords with the general intent, &c. it construes the words "excepting therefrom county officers," as describing personarum, and not as indicating the offices to which the proscribed classes are, notwithstanding their proscription eligible.

The opinion he gives, he states, refers merely to constitutional offices. As to such offices as are not created by the Constitution, the prohibition does not apply.

Our Charleston Agents. Among our agencies in South Carolina are Messrs. QUINN & Bro., the successful dealers in Newspapers, periodicals, &c., Charleston. Subscriptions and advertisements for THE NEW ERA may be left with them and will meet with prompt attention.

Abandoned Horses and Mules.

We have been referred to often and inquired of as to the intent of the Federal Government, concerning the horses and mules which have, by a variety of means, come into the possession of the planters and other parties within the District known as the Eastern District of South Carolina.

It had been well known by the military authorities that a greater or less amount of property in the shape of cotton, horses, mules, wagons, &c., &c., was in the hands of the residents of this portion of the State, which originally belonged to or was claimed by the so-called "Confederate Government." Therefore the earliest measures were devised and steps taken to obtain such information as should discover in whose hands such property was retained; how much and of what character.— Among these measures was General Order No. 6, which directed "that all such property, of whatever description, be immediately reported to the nearest Provost Marshal in the District by the person or persons having it in possession; that an exact account be taken of the same for the future disposition of the Government."

All persons who failed to comply with this order were to be arrested and taken before a Sub-District Superior Court for trial. In connection with the foregoing it was understood that there were many horses and mules which were denominated "abandoned," as having been left behind by the different armies, passing through this and other sections of the State, upon the several plantations and in the hands of many poor people, with which the soil was being tilled and livelihoods earned. These also were to be inquired about and reported upon, with a view of establishing the fact of their abandonment, not displacement. It was not the duty of the authorities to deprive any person of that which he came honestly by, either through purchase, gift or otherwise.— The inspection or examination of these cases wherever found was for the purpose of satisfying all concerned as to the validity of the claim, and the propriety of the possession.

It was to insure the Government that no person, should, through the name of "abandoned," reserve to himself the whole or a part of a battery complement of horses which, by force of circumstances however near or remote, were "discharged the service." It was to prevent the use and ownership of a Quartermaster's "train," who saw fit not to remain long enough in the vicinity of the closing scenes of his department to learn the conditions of surrender.

It was to learn whether such horses and mules as Generals GRANT and SHERMAN permitted officers who were entitled to such animals, to retain and return home with, were now in their possession, or properly disposed of. Nor were the lawful animals, always owned, or those never out of possession of their lawful owners, to be disturbed.

In the course of the investigation of this matter it was found that some parties had both horses and mules with U. S. and C. S. upon their flanks, which exposed their original claimants, and upon some plantations, there were a larger number than were necessary for the working of the land, than could be substantially proven as belonging thereto.

In such instances, there being a need of both horses and mules in the Quartermaster's department, the whole number throughout this military command, thus appropriated, not exceeding eight. Two others have been given to poor people who were destitute, and the sum total of animals removed under the order alluded to, will, as seen, amount to ten only.

From a misapprehension of the purposes of the Government many parties, who had picked up abandoned animals, or bought those upon which paroled officers had returned, or hired the same in good faith, feared that they were to lose the only stock they had, upon which they were to depend in the further cultivation and harvesting of their crops.

Under such apprehensions, and relying upon the willingness of the military commandant of the District to assist them in their necessities, in the retention of their honest possessions, Col. DUDLEY, of Bennettsville, with commendable interest in the affairs of his neighbors, representing the District of Marlboro', at much trouble and expense, personally presented the following petition to Gen. BEAL, who immediately considered the prayer of the petitioners and submitted the same to Maj. Gen. GILMORE, who fortunately being at Darlington at the time, was enabled to make the mission of Col. D. a happy success.

We give the petition and the General's decision in full, which will govern all parallel cases in the future.

TO GEN. BEAL, Commanding Eastern Military Dist., S. C. Sir: We, the undersigned, think that we represent the sentiments of the people, generally, in submitting the following statements, and requesting that an order may be granted in conformity therewith. The people of Marlboro' District, where we reside, as a general thing, lost every horse and mule they owned, when Gen. Sherman's army passed through this District. In some instances, a few broken down horses and mules were left behind by that army, and picked up by the planters, and used in making their crops. In other instances, soldiers returning from the army, were allowed by Generals Grant and Sherman to return to their homes on horses or mules, which were sold or hired to the planters in good faith, by all parties, as the property of the soldiers who brought them. In this way the planters have been enabled to make their crops; but, in doing so, they have honestly paid out their money for the horses and mules, which they understood that the Federal officers had generously placed within their reach. The planters are now given to understand, that the Government claims all these abandoned mules and horses, as well as those brought back by the paroled soldiers, for which the planters have paid their money, out of the wreck of their fortunes. If this be so, we respectfully ask that the matter be re-considered, and that we may be allowed to retain for our uses, all the stock which has so come to our possession, which it would be ruinous to us to take away, and will make the government none the richer. At this moment, when we are swearing to return to and support the Union, and emancipate the slaves, we respectfully ask that such measures of peace and conciliation may be extended towards us, as will tend to invite the fullest confidence of the people, that the Federal government will be just, as in other matters, their friend and protector. Signed by many citizens.

(COPY.) DARLINGTON, S. C. Aug. 4th, 1865. It is not the attention of the United States to deprive the people residing in the Military District of Eastern South Carolina, comprising the districts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburg, Sumter, Darlington, Marlboro', Chesterfield and Kershaw, of the horses and mules which they have obtained honestly, whether by purchase, gift or found running at large after being abandoned by either army. Gen. BEAL is directed to give safe-guards, or titles, to parties having such animals in their possession. (Signed) Q. A. GILMORE, Maj. Gen. Comm'g.

Exonerated.

On the first arrival of the Federal troops in this District there were remembrances recalled which had a tendency to excite the mind, and call forth harsh expressions, as well as just and commendable indignation.

The stories of Andersonville, Salisbury and other places of inhuman torture, starvation and death, where the Yankee prisoners became the victims of barbarities unparalleled, were recounted as the long lines of stockade pickets were seen, and the soldiers began to comprehend that they were in the long heard of locality—Florence.

Every one who seemed a resident was importuned about the numbers, sufferings and graves of the unfortunate occupants of the Stockade; and many a tale of misery, cruelty, was told. It was quite natural for the hearts of the listeners to swell with vengeful emotions. Some one was responsible for "man's inhumanity to man," and the guilty monster were the recipients of their anathemas.

Many were the officials named in connection with the outrages practised upon the poor, helpless, famishing prisoners, and among them unfortunately was that of our townsman, Major WARLEY, against whom much feeling was directed, and to whom came alarms that personal violence might be expected. It is said that many threats were made that caused suspicions of a design to take, what the unlicensed call judgment, into their own hands.

On account of this order of things, General BEAL caused an investigation of the connection which Major WARLEY had had with the treatment of Federal prisoners at Florence; and, after a most rigid examination of witnesses, papers, telegraphs, &c., it was found that in no instance was there the slightest foundation to entertain aught than the most grateful acknowledgements towards the Major, who, at his own private expense, did so much to alleviate the unwarranted sufferings of those who were so unmercifully thrown upon his charge.

Having been detailed to the command of the prisoners which were then at Charleston, and expected to be removed to Florence, the Major had taken only his initiatory steps to receive them, when it was announced by telegraph that 4000 prisoners were on the way to Florence. He had no rations, quarters or the first necessary for their comfort. He had no Quartermaster, Commissary or Surgeon assigned him, and with instant impulse he protested against the sending of further bodies of emaciated, starved, diseased and dying unfortunate, who were thus being whirled into his care and protection.

Although a rebel in political principle he was loyal in his humanity, and he would not suffer, unimpached, such wrongs and outrages to continue. The authorities at Charleston, disregarding his importunities, still transported miserable thousands, which formed but funeral trains from their starting point to their destination. Death was the conductor of these trains of persecuted soldiers, and the line of the railroad was the grave yard of heroes.

The Major revolted at such atrocities; already were there more under his command than he could feed or provide for; already had he pressed corn, seized supply trains on their way to the rebel armies in Virginia; approached the rebel lines, everything that could be found, and that his own purse could purchase, to ameliorate the sad condition of his charge; but the bounds of demand were too great. His words and acts of kindness could not be heard; and, no longer being willing to endure a part in such gross cruelties, he telegraphed to his superiors at Charleston: "For God's sake do not send any more prisoners here until preparations are made to receive them."

Still they were sent, and he immediately requested to be relieved from his position, which request was granted, and the notorious Lieut. Col. IVERSON, whose powers were only equal to his will to invent blood-hound tyranny and cruelty, was appointed to the command. Thus was Major WARLEY relieved from the responsibility, to whom the Nation, the army, the prisoners have all occasion to feel thankful even in so unpleasant a province of duty, for his large sympathies, his extended charities and his true manly kindnesses.

We know how far this has been proven, and, however great a distance we may have been from each other in our ideas of National policy and loyalty, this much we are proud to acknowledge, that in Major WARLEY, as a public enemy, our poor afflicted soldiers found a personal friend and a good Samaritan. We are glad to make this confession and it is no more than the echo of universal admission from lips of every class and color.

It will, in addition, be a fact commendable to his honor and his humane heart to say, that in absence of medical supplies at all Florence, none being sent with the prisoners, nor Surgeons, he, having first requested an apothecary at the post to furnish them, and being refused, caused such as were needed to be taken, and again became personally responsible for the expense. Instead, therefore, of admitting the least of bitterness to approach the threshold of our esteem, those of us who represent the Government, the people, the wronged, the martyred, should extend the sincerest gratitude to him who has been the prisoner's friend. To make conclusion still more conclusive we have been favored with the following decision and exonerations of Major WARLEY from Lieut. Col. MURRAY, Provost Marshal of this District, who instituted a research into the whole matter, and thus pronounces upon his merits: HEAD-QUARTERS, MILITARY DIST., E. S. C., DARLINGTON, S. C., Aug. 7th, 1865.

The accusation against Major F. F. WARLEY, of Darlington District, S. C., of ill-treatment of Federal prisoners-of-war at Florence, S. C., in September last, is not sustained by the evidence produced. But it does appear that he used all the means under his control to alleviate their condition, by the seizure of supplies, purchase of medicines, and otherwise obtaining things necessary for their use. B. B. MURRAY, Lieut. Col. & P. M.

Headquarters, City of Charleston, } Charleston, S. C., July 31, 1865. } J. E. CAREW, Esq. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that in compliance with the Proclamation of Governor Perry, you desire to resume your duties as Sheriff, and take possession of the jail, now in the hands of the United States military authorities. I would respectfully inform you that any attempt upon your part to exercise the functions of Sheriff would directly conflict with my duties under existing orders as Military Commandant of this City and Sub-District. The State is at present under martial law, and the Proclamation which appears in the Courier of July 31st, purporting to be issued by Governor Perry, but which may be, like many newspaper reports, erroneous, is unauthorized, and has no legal effect. I am directed to recognize it by my superior officers, under whose immediate orders I am serving. Should the Proclamation referred to above prove genuine, and its policy sustained at Washington, I have no doubt that the military authorities in this Department, will receive instructions for their guidance in the effort which the Government is making to restore the State to civil rule. Respectfully, your obedient servant, W. T. BENNETT, Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post, 1st Sub-District.

P. S.—I enclose a copy of an extract of an order issued February 10th 1865, declaring the city under martial law, and which order I have received no instructions to revoke. Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, } Charleston, S. C., February 19, '65. } [EXTRACT.] [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.] Charleston is declared to be under martial law. All functions heretofore exercised by the Mayor, Commonality, Civil and Criminal Courts, Police authorities and local Government, are now suspended. A. G. BENNETT, Lieutenant-Colonel 21st U. S. T. Commanding City of Charleston, and Provost Marshal Northern District, Department of the South. Official: First Lieut. N. Y. V., and A. A. I. General. Official: CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, Captain 5th Massachusetts Volunteers and A. A. A. General.

Candidates Spoken of. The following gentlemen have been mentioned as candidates to the Convention of Delegates: In Darlington District—D. C. Milling, Caleb Coker, Maj. J. H. Norwood and Dr. J. E. Byrd. Sumter District—J. N. Prieson, Dr. Witherspoon, Col. F. J. Moses and Mr. Morgan. Kershaw District—Z. W. Leimer, Col. A. D. Goodwyn, Col. W. M. Shannon. The Board of Managers in the different Districts are active in their duties and urge immediate compliance with the requirements of the President of the United States. The Rage for Shooting. Already there are five cases of the shooting of negroes, and the number is being daily added to. We have already expressed our minds upon this unjustifiable practice of settling disputes or insults with powder and ball. It is a barbarous usage, an unwarrantable custom, which permits such atrocities. The rage for shooting, unless checked by the strong arm and will of the law, will lead the violent and assumptive to enact such scenes as shall make life insecure and communities intolerable. The dark ages have passed, and the Rip Van Winkles must wake to a reign of impartial judgment.

The Bishops and Presiding Elders.

There has been, we learn, an expression by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, that leads some to fear, especially at the South, that a deep humiliating process is to be commenced with those who have been united to the Methodist Church, South.

From rumors and accredited letters there come to us avowals which certainly evince a determination on the part of those high in ecclesiastical power to demand of "the erring" of the fold within the late insurrectionary States, a complete surrender of their ordained and consecrated officers and rites, as they were possessed independent and separate from the National or General Conference.

From what we have heard, we should infer that, as the time has come for a universal admission of one governmental rule throughout the length and breadth of the land, for a submission "to the powers that be," for a return to allegiance and union, for an adoption of rejected laws and the inauguration of National principles, policies; the ordained of God, the Bishops of the faithful, have entertained the necessity of a sort of religious amnesty covenant, and already named the interdictive clauses of their proclamation, which sweeps through the whole Church, South, save only the laity, and the members who are to be regarded still in good standing.

The most objectionable demand among the requirements of their purpose is, "the Bishops of the Methodist Church, South, must resign," and they would have it understood that the United States Government will support and protect them in their demand.

Now we do not know by what authority these demands can be made; we can readily see that the Methodist Episcopal Church can no longer be geographically divided; that Christian sentiment should pervade the whole body—that they should love one another as brethren without dissimulation; that they should be of the same mind one toward another; not given to envy or strifes, but as much as possible, that they should live peaceably with all men, preferring them in honor; recompensing no man evil for evil.

One thing we are assured of, that the United States Government will not meddle with any of the denominations in any part of her constructed or reconstructed dominions, so long as the pulpits are not made the places for the utterance of disloyal and unhallored heresies. Nor will the Administration at Washington prompt or approve a project that will tend to stir up a religious war in the Churches.

It appears to us that, when the proper time shall come, the General Conference, with the ministry all assembled, representing the hitherto sectional divisions, can alone impeach, try and condemn the Bishops and Presiding Elders, who are as "an offence" in the sight of the Fathers. The General Conference to which (by the results of the war) all will be held amenable, according to the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the power, we think, which will decide whether the Southern Bishops, &c., must lay by their administrative prerogatives or not.

Too much of sectional bitterness has already existed among those who claim to have "learned of the Lord," but who have, by their acts, seemed to have been instructed of the devil. "This I say, therefore," in the language of St. PAUL, "and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, in the vanity of their minds, for ye have not so learned CHRIST."

Much will have to be conceded on both sides, and we trust yet to see "the brethren dwelling together in unity." Commissioners of Highways. By General Order No. 11, which has been issued by Gen'l. BEAL, the former Commissioners of the public highways are called upon to superintend, according to their former usages, all necessary-repairs of the roads within the limits of their authority.

We are sure that such an Order as this will be joyfully hailed by all who have the public safety and convenience at heart. Not only have the roads through long neglect become in some places dangerous, but the bridges over the creeks and waterways have also become quite impassable and unsafe.

Every military facility will be rendered to further this commendable step toward the improvement of the different thoroughfares that lead out of the town and within the province of the parties empowered to set in the matter. We hope to see the Commissioners enter upon their duties at once, call out all liable to labor on the roads, and cause their divisions or sub-divisions to execute the work of repairs as speedily as possible.

We cannot but congratulate the people upon the prospect of good bridges and highways again. We are under obligations to Gen'l. BEAL for his ready and early movements in such reforms, but we must admit that in the District of Kershaw—where "civil law is in full force and vigor"—again—the Commissioners of Roads are certainly one week in advance of our military authorities. From the Camden Weekly Journal, of the 4th inst, we clip the following: To the Commissioners of Roads for Kershaw District. Governor Perry, by his Proclamation of the 20th July, has declared that all civil officers of South Carolina who were incumbents in May last, are re-instated in their offices; and all such offices are re-established; and that the civil law of the State, as it existed in "May last" is in full force and vigor, and calls upon all officers of the State to discharge their duties promptly.

In obedience to this Proclamation, the Commissioners of Roads will promptly call out all persons liable to work the Roads, and put the same in good repair, and restore all Bridges now in bad order. When the roads in any Division are subdivided to the owner of lands, the Commissioner will direct and see to it that those roads are put in repair immediately. The Board will meet in Camden on Monday, the 23 day of October next, when each Commissioner will be prepared to report on the state of the Roads and Bridges in his Division. J. M. DeARSCHE, Chair. Com'r. Roads K. D.

To be Mustered Out.

Orders have been sent by the Mustering Officer at Charleston to Col. NIX, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, to prepare all the necessary papers for the muster out of the non-Veterans in his regiment, who were not entitled to a bounty of \$300.

The cause of this discharge is this: In the fall of 1863, in accordance with special orders from Washington, Veteran regiments were to be raised in the different States, and permission was extended to receive a certain percentage of recruits in the same. There were discharged soldiers, raised under the first calls of President LINCOLN, who had served out the full term of their enlistment, and for whose it was intended to form Veteran organizations.

Maine was to have two—the 29th and 30th—which were to be created out of the 10th, & two year's regiment, and the nine month's men already at home; and Veterans, or old soldiers, were to receive a bounty of \$400, while the recruits were to be paid \$100 only. This was the arrangement, the understanding, prior to Oct. 24th. Up to this time quite a number of new men were enlisted. On this date another order was issued giving recruits \$300. The officers who were raising the respective regiments before named, telegraphed to influential parties at Washington to know whether Government would allow those recruited previous to Oct. 24th, but not yet mustered into the service, the larger bounty. From the information attained they felt authorized to believe and declare that the larger bounty would be paid. Under this impression the regiment, fully organized, left the State. After the lapse of time it became known that the Pay Department did not recognize the claim of the recruits alluded to in any excess of bounty promised them at the time of enlistment, and, therefore, General GILMORE has directed that such men be mustered out of the service.

In accordance with such instructions, nearly one hundred of the rank and file of the 29th Maine, now in this Department, are to proceed under commissioned officers to Charleston, preparatory to a "muster out" from the service. Thus what is lost to the United States is gain to the Old Pine Tree State. We send them back over ninety men brave and true.— They have done their country good service.— They have sustained the honor of the Commonwealth that sent them forth. They have defended the Stars and Stripes on many a bloody field. They have endured even to the end like good soldiers, until armed rebellion and treason foul have been driven from the land.

Too much honor cannot be bestowed upon them. They leave us with our strong appreciation of their merits. Welcome to the grateful at home await them, for lo! the conquering heroes come.

Wade Hampton's Counsel. Are there any discontented—discomforted—let them read WADE HAMPTON'S reply to the "legions" that beset him with their importunities. Are there any unrecanted, unwilling to accept the new order of events? Are there any determined to make up faces at destiny, and grumble at the unreturning past? Are there any that have chronic symptoms of "the let us alone" disease, who won't acknowledge their malady or suffer a cure to be effected? Are there any that won't stay at home, or go abroad, or emigrate? Are there any who would colonize, become Brazilians, Chipansese, Hottentots, anything but American, let them talk counsel with WADE HAMPTON in his letter to the variously afflicted of his numerous friends.

Enterprise. This is what will set the wheels of trade, intercourse, profit, business of every nature, humming; make long faces, mournful looks, change to sun-lit vesalges and cause the memory of "ruin and desolation" to be filled with brighter prospects. The energetic Merchant is the lever of life, bustle, thrift in every locality. We are always willing to recognize a stirring business man; he is as necessary as the wants of our existence. We don't care how often we are obliged "to get out of the way of his progress." We admire to see his enterprises running over old foggy institutions and say with the multitude, "Such a clever fellow."

Such is B. G. TOOM, who has established himself recently at Sumter, and who is bound that none shall exceed him in the variety of his merchandise or his efforts to please. As he offers good bargains we see nothing but success awaiting him.

Southern Bank Note Table. In our outside columns will be found a table of the valuation of Southern State Bank Notes, which are advertised by the well known bankers and brokers, Messrs. MAXNING & DeFOURNE, Wall St., New York. These quotations, as they observe, are liable to change; the market price will be fluctuating, but they will endeavor to keep the correct schedule before the holders and are ready to negotiate according to their scale in any sums.

To Leave the District. The 1st Maine Battalion, now in the Districts of Chesterfield and Marlboro, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. S. BROWN, are to be transferred from the Eastern District of South Carolina, to the Central District of South Carolina, and are to be stationed at Orangeburg. We are sorry to part with them, but have long since learned that Orders are the non-respecters of Corps, Divisions and Brigades, and that the first duty of a soldier is to obey them.

Going Home. From Savannah: The 30th Maine, 12th Conn. 26th Mass., 75th N. Y., 14th Maine, 6th and 18th Indiana Vols. From Charleston: 100 Non-Veterans of the 29th Maine, Veteran Volunteers.

Gold. Brokers Board, New York August 2nd, 1865.