DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1865.

Different Sorts of People that Visit Saratoga.

[*Correspondence Boston Post.*]

Husband hunting is sometimes supposed to be the object of every matron who comes here accompanied by marriageable daughters. For the most part this is but a vulgar suspicion, originating in the vulgar minds of gossips who are themselves capable of whatever social indecency they suspect in others. Indeed, it is the husband hunter, whether for herself or her protege, who is commonly the first to insinuate that Madame Blank has matrimonial designs upon the opulent bachelor to whom she passed the cream pitcher at breakfast. Doubtless there are managing mammas who visit Saratoga for other purposes than merely to drink congress water at the fountain, and exhibit themselves and their elegant turnouts in the customary drive that leads to the lake and an appetite for fried potatoes in the only hotel where they know how to cook them. It is not difficult to distinguish people of this class when one has seen them here for several consecutive seasons.

"For Liverpool and a market," are the words, you know, in the ship's manifest, when the master intends to keep sailing about from port to port until he finds a buyer for his valuable cargo. For Saratoga and a market, is the destination of many a mercenary mother from New York, or Baltimore, or Boston, who with her precious freight of maiden charms, makes her first landing here, only to find, after a week's observation, that it may be worth her while to touch at the White Mountains, whence she goes, perhaps, to get a wet blanket for her hopes at Newport, and at length chill her aspirations in the spray of Niagara.

"I know one woman," said my friend Nick, an habitue of Saratoga, who will never be so absurd as to look to the future for her fortieth birthday—"I know an old lady who had cruised about in this way for the last dozen years. Wine, you know, improves with voyaging; but it is not so with women as a general thing, and the result is that her three daughters—*virgines virginissimus*—there they come at this moment—have been a good deal damaged, as you see (for they were rather pretty once), by the wind and weather encountered in all these weary years of navigation toward the haven of matrimony, which now seems farther off than ever."

I hardly know whether it is more amusing or melancholy to look at the belles of six or seven years ago, who come back every season, partly, I suppose, by force of habit, and partly from sympathy with the scenes of former triumphs—only to find that new beauties are dancing with old beaux, who now scarcely recognize in the sharp features and withered forms, or in the triple chins and expanded waists, the dainty damsels whose lithe figures and charming *tournures* were the envy of their own sex and the admiration of the other. Alas! some of them have been spoiled by wedlock, and some for the lack of it. Others by flirtations more numerous than discreet have sullied their good names, and are less respected than they guess, either by their own or the more indulgent sex. This is not always just, but it is inevitable. Sometimes, however, suspicion was better warranted than the unscrupulous critic knew; and while the scandal-mongers meant only injury they were unwittingly telling the truth. Their presence here—I mean the decayed belles with decayed reputations—very forcibly reminds one of certain court ladies with similar antecedents, of whom the great English satirist says:

"From room to room the ghosts of beauty glide,
And haunt the places where their honor died."

There is still another class who visit Saratoga with strategetical purposes, who might be designated as wife-hunters, only that the woman is a matter of quite secondary interest. It is not Cœlebs in search of a wife, but Cœlebs in quest of a fortune—larger or less; the possible wife being regarded merely as a mortgage upon the estate. These fellows, always independent and often clever, sometimes impose upon weak mammas and even susceptible maidens. Doubtless, pleasant acquaintanceships are often made between worthy people at the fashionable summer resorts, which, after the probation of a subsequent intimacy, result in marriages as felicitous as any in the world. But I think it may be set down as a rule, with no important exceptions, that no sensible man, who deserves to have a good wife, ever seeks her in a ball-room or in the *salons* of a popular watering-place.

In the career of more adventurers of both sexes there is now and then an instance of poetical justice fully equal to the example which one so much admires in the inventions of the bards and dramatists. We had a case of this sort at Saratoga two seasons ago. Suppressing the real names, now, happily for the parties, to be found only in the newspapers of the time, it is sufficient to relate that Mr. Impecunious Brown and Miss Impecunia Jones fell mutually in love at remarkable short notice—that is, each became suddenly enamored of the other's putative pecuniary attractions. Both being, for obvious reasons, in a hurry quite too bewildering to permit a nice examination of title-deeds, they found themselves married and half through their wedding tour before they discovered that they had been mutually imposed upon. The general verdict of "Served 'em right" was a poor consolation to the unhappy parties, whose mutual recriminations were as diverting to their neighbors as the alliance was distressing to themselves.

There are a good many fashionable turnouts to be seen at the fashionable hour for driving—any time after dinner—but the most remarkable affair is a low-set wagon, with a willow frame very gaily upholstered, drawn by two splendid horses, which are driven by a lady. An original, or rather aboriginal, feature of the establishment is the presence in the footman's chair of a small savage—"a pretty little Indian"—(like the one belonging to John Brown in the ballad)—borrowed for the season from a neighboring encampment.

General R. E. Lee.

We have already announced that General R. E. Lee had been offered the Presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Judge John Brockenborough, one of the visitors of the College, was sent to inform him of his election, and at our latest advices from Lexington had not returned. It is, therefore, not known whether General Lee will accept the position; but in the absence of positive information on the subject, we are inclined to think that he will not. He has recently expressed the intention of leasing a grazing farm in Albemarle, and residing upon it with his family. During the past week he and Mrs. Lee have been on a visit to Bremo, the plantation of General Philip St. George Cocke, fifteen or twenty miles above Cartersville, and was met there by Judge Brockenborough.

Washington College is, next to William and Mary, the oldest institution of learning in Virginia; and is the *Alma Mater* of some of the most prominent citizens of the State. It, before the war, stood next to the University in the high qualification exacted from applicants for its degrees. It was originally an academy; was liberally endowed by General Washington during his lifetime, and was shortly after chartered as a college. In 1878 it was further endowed with one hunered thousand dollars by Mr. John Robinson, a wealthy James River planter. Unless its funds were lost by bad investments during the war, the college should now be in a flourishing financial condition.—*Richmond Republic, 14th.*

Major-General Prentiss, in Quincy, Ill., thrashed a young man who kept company with the General's daughter against the General's wishes, and was arrested and fined $5 for it. The General's son, who helped, was fined $5 too.

A drunken German fell down the New Jersey palisades, one hundred feet, one dark night recently. He was unconscious two days and survived two more, dying soon after he was discovered.

In a season of ten weeks the citizens of Chicago patronized the opera to an amount of nearly $90,000. In a season of sixteen weeks, the great city of New York patronized the same institution to the amount of 187,000.

Two jealous wives in Torrington, Conn., one evening on a hunt for their husbands, chanced to come in collision, and had a pitched battle; pulled out each other's tresses, scratched each other's faces, and came off with their beauty spoiled.

A Donegal grand juror writes to the London Times, boasting that in this assizes there has not, among 250,000 people, been a single case to try, and the Judges are reduced to fishing in order to kill time.

In a moment of exuberance, some time since, Michael Kenny plunged a cheese knife into a man's abdomen. The man naturally died. Kenny was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung for a murder as brutal as it was deliberate. Much to his surprise Governor Fenton has pardoned him.

The handsomest lawyer in Boston is a young lady, as attractive as two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.—*Ex.*

The brewers and beer-sellers in New York are at lager-heads.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Money Market.

The gold market has shown increasing firmness. The opening price was 142½, from which it advanced to 143, then relapsed to 142⅞, but afterwards rose to 143⅝@⅝, at which it closed. This accession of strength is owing to the temporary suspension of gold sales by the Sub-Treasury and the improvement in the rates of foreign exchange, which have now reached a point at which specie could be profitably exported. Leading drawers have asked 109⅞ for their sixty days sterling; but a few sales were made, second hand, at 109⅜@¾ early in the day. The demand, at the same time, is not large. Should no advance in five-twenties take place abroad an early resumption of coin exports must ensue.

Mr. Morris Ketchum has made an assignment of his real estate and certain personal securities, estimated at $500,000, to Messrs. P. S. Calhoun, Bement, and Moses Taylor, in addition to the assignment to Messrs. Calhoun & Bement, by Ketchum, Son & Co. It is stated that the assets will yield about fifty cents on the dollar.

The prices of gold to-day were: At 10.30 A. M., 142⅜; 11 A. M., 142⅜; 11.30 A. M., 143; 12 M., 143; 12.30 P. M., 142⅞; 1 P. M., 142⅞; 1.30 P. M., 143⅛; 1.50 P. M., 143⅛; 2.10 P. M., 143⅛; 2.35 P. M., 143⅛; 2.55 P. M., 143⅜; 3.20 P. M., 143⅛; 3.35 P. M. 143⅛; and at 3.50 P.M., 143⅛.

The markets were generally firm to-day, with an advance in cotton and breadstuffs, and more activity in sugar. A large sale of whale oil was reported. Freights were dull.

COTTON.—The market was more active, and prices, though not quotably higher, were some stronger, especially towards the latter part of the day, the market closing steady at our quotations below. The sales comprised 2500 bales. We quote:

	Uplands.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N. O. & T.*
Ordinary	36	36	37	37
Middling	43	44	44	44
Good Middling	46	46	47	48

[*New York Herald, 19th.*

PORT CALENDAR.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full M. 7th, 6h. 9m. morn. | New M. 21st, 1h. 55m. morn.
Last Q. 13th, 4h. 31m. even. | First Q. 29th, 6h. 26m. even.

DAYS.	AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	HIGH WATER.
21	Monday	5..28	6..37	M. sets	7..51
22	Tuesday	5..29	6..36	7..12 a	8..27
23	Wednesday	5..29	6..34	7..46	9...1
24	Thursday	5..30	6..33	8..19	9..37
25	Friday	5..31	6..32	8..52	10..14
26	Saturday	5..31	6..31	9..26	10..52
27	Sunday	5..32	6..30	10...3	11..34

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, August 22.

254 bales Cotton, 62 boxes Tobacco, 2 bales Domestics, Mdze, &c. To J B Morello, C F Pankuin, J A Welborn, H C Stoll, S G Courtenay, R White, Maj Holcomb, T P Branch, A Tobias' Sons, Wm Moran, C O Witte, Gibbes & Co, W C Brawley, M Lesser.

Passengers.

Per steamship Alhambra, from New York—William Brisbane, H S Buck, W C Swaffield, T S Budd, J Livingston, Sulzbacher, D Ottolengui, Mrs Goldstein and child, E J Howe, T O Boyd, S L Brigham, G R Cutter, Miss C Hofer, L G Watson, Jos Leaderle, H Vanderzee, W T Barge, Mrs G W Pond and two children, Oscar Aibel, Wm Marscher, J H Kinard, H W Lawson, Jno F Strickfuss, E Scott, A Machman, A Verratins, A Livingston, J Blank, and 11 in the steerage.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday. [AUGUST 22.

Steamship Alhambra, Benson, New York—left Saturday, P M. Mdze. To T Street, F Holmes, L Alexander, S Hart, L Wiskopt, T M Bristoll, J C Ogermann, Bollmann Bros, Wilbur & Son, O Goldstein, A W Eckel & Co, R Glover, C F Pankuin, D Jacobs, J Lynch, Hilton & Co, G Davis & Co, G Aitkin, D & J Cassin & Co, L Cohen, J F Dawson, A B Jarvis, A Tobias' Sons, N Levin, Jr, G W Williams & Co, E Mantoue, Cahill & Co, C Jay, Jno Russell, Marston & L, Order, L Rich, A N Johnson, W B Heriot & Co, S Brackett & Co, J Commins & Co, J Blank, F McLarne, W Covert, M Marks, H Bischoff, G H Neuffer, B Johnson, D Briggs, R Spencer, Burckmyer & Moffet, J A Carnes, Harman, Stonehill & Haas, H W Lawson, E D Eason, Austin & Albee, J Cantwell, Morgan Bros, B O'Neill, A J Ross, M Wolf, J H Buggel, J H & D Muller, H Jager, F Kressel, J H Graver, R Lawson, A Falk, F W Claussen, H Klatte & Co, Marscher & Koester, C G Ducker, P Hays.

Went to Sea Yesterday. [AUGUST 22.

Schr Recruit, Williams, New York.
Steam transport Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Boston.
Steamer Fannie, Lewis, Savannah via Beaufort and Hilton Head.

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—PLANTATION BITTERS."

S. T.---1860---X.

A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS
Will cure Nervous Headache.
" Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
" Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
" Flatulency and Indigestion.
" Nervous Affections.
" Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
" Pain over the Eyes.
" Mental Despondency.
" Prostration; Great Weakness.
" Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.

Which are the evidences of
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare diseases the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the satisfaction of the public, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, etc. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI, King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, etc.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, etc.

S. T.---1860---X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of great use among the Spanish ladies of South America, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years, and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am respectfully yours, REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 11, 1863.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.

Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. *Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.*

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS *in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. Beware of refilled bottles see that our Private stamp is* UNMUTILATED *over every cork.*

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

August 14 mwf 3mo

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

RE-OPENING OF THE TRADE IN CHARLESTON!

IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT THE

WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE,

No. 133 MEETING-STREET,

ESTABLISHED IN 1836,

IS NOW RE-OPENED AFTER A SUSPENSION OF FOUR YEARS, WITH GREATER FACILITIES THAN EVER.

THE PROPRIETOR NOW OFFERS FOR SALE

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, &c., &c.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE QUOTATIONS, AND RECEIVING IMMENSE CONSIGNMENTS SEMI-WEEKLY FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE MANUFACTURES.

THE PROPRIETOR TAKES PLEASURE IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE, THE LOCAL MERCHANTS OF THE STATES OF GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA, TO THE EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

ORDERS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDWARD DALY,

AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.

August 17 1mo

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS AND HATS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS AND HATS,

BY SEVERAL OF THE MOST PROMINENT MANUFACTORIES AT THE NORTH, AND NOW LOCATED AT

No. 138 Meeting-street,

I offer this choice stock of Goods for sale by the

PACKAGE ONLY.

THE TRADE WILL PLEASE NOTICE.

EDWARD DALY, Agent.

August 17 1mo

FERTILIZER FOR COTTON, ETC.

MAPES'

NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

FOR COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, CORN, &c.

COMPOSED OF DRIED BLOOD, BONES, SULPHURIC ACID, PERUVIAN GUANO, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, POTASH AND SODA.

Large Silver Medal awarded 1859, by the American Institute of New York—Patented 1859—Perfect uniformity of quality—Testimonials from hundreds who have used it for years—Does not exhaust the land like Guano, but permanently improves it—One hundred pounds of Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime will equal in effect and lasting power one hundred and eighty-five pounds Peruvian Guano—Produces heavier bolls of Cotton, and greater weight of Wheat and other Grain, per bushel, than Peruvian Guano—Prevents Rust.

Messrs. Fisher & Haskell, Cotton Planters at Newbern, N. C., write, July, 1865, as follows:

"The Phosphate of Lime we purchased of you gives good satisfaction. Last year we applied fifty-five (55) tons to three hundred and seventy-five (375) acres of land for cotton, say about (300) three hundred pounds per acre. We rubbed the seed in the Phosphate, and also sowed it in the drill with the seed at the time of planting. On a portion of the land we applied a top dressing of the Lime at the second hoeing. Throughout the season the cotton plants grew well—the leaves were of a dark, healthy color, and "NO RUST" was seen on the plantation. The ravages of the army worm prevented us from realizing the benefit from our outlay for the Lime in full, still the large number of partly grown bolls and forms gave some idea of what the crop would have been could they have matured. Although we saved a large quantity of manure on the place last year, our confidence in the value of your Phosphate led us to purchase of you last spring seventy tons, one-half of which we used ourselves, and the balance was bought for a friend, who was satisfied of its worth in cotton culture. At the time of writing this, our crop is looking finely, and promises an abundant yield. One portion of our plantation consists of highlands with a clay subsoil, running near the surface; the remainder is flat and inclined to be sandy. The owner of the place tells us that he did not succeed with cotton on this last part; but owing, as we think, to the liberal use of your Phosphate, we have now a good crop growing upon it. This is but the second season of cotton growing with us; still, from our experience thus far, we do not hesitate to recommend your Phosphate of Lime as a manure well adapted to the wants of the cotton planter."

NEWBERRY, S. C., October, 1860.

Professor J. J. MAPES—*Dear Sir:* I bought twenty bags of your Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime, of your Agents, Messrs. H. & N. E. Solomon, Hamburg, S. C. (who solicited a statement of its effects), and applied it to forty acres of my poorest cotton land.

This land is on the public road, where its effects were seen. My neighbors, who are acquainted with the land, were astonished at the luxuriant growth of the cotton where I used your Superphosphate. It produced better cotton, and a larger amount, than on my good land; less work was needed in making the cotton than on my other land. *Not a particle of rust* was to be seen where I applied your Superphosphate, while the rust prevailed over every other portion of the crop.

Respectfully yours, DAVID PAYNE.

NOTE.—Mr. Payne's *good* land compares favorably with the best cotton lands on the Saluda River. The Saluda bottoms are proverbial for producing large quantities of cotton.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES—*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime on my cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. DAVIS.

Mr. Charles W. Mixon, of Edenton, Chowan County, N. C., writes to Mr. Bockover:

In regard to Mapes' Phosphate it worked admirably for me, the product being fully equal if not superior to both the manures before mentioned. It did not start the young plant as early as either the other manures; but it seemed to retain its color and pods much better, *and no symptom of rust* was ever seen where it was applied—all the land I planted in cotton being about the same quality and strength. CHARLES W. MIXON.

Extract from a letter from Colonel Gideon Dowse, of Berzelia, near Augusta, Ga., August, 1860:

J. J. MAPES—*Dear Sir:* I have no hesitation in saying that on my own farm your Superphosphate has been, and is now, superior in its effects, where I have applied it on my cotton, to either lot-manure or cotton seed; and, as compared to the land without manure in the same field (in my opinion the only true way to test it), it is as four to one in the number of grown bolls, and as ten to one in the young fruit and forms, in favor of the Superphosphate.

This opinion is formed from a close and critical examination by my overseer and myself. There is one result from its application, which, if it had nothing else to recommend it, is of incalculable value, and that is, it does seem to guard against that worst enemy of the cotton plant, namely, the *rust*.

I have applied it to land that invariably rusts cotton, and there is as yet *not a sign of rust* in it, while the same kind of land just adjoining is completely ruined by it already.

This experiment confirms that made by Mr. Lomas, of S. C., last year; and I am fully persuaded that any plant manured with it does withstand a drought better and keeps green longer than with any other application that has come under my notice. I have seen cotton, corn, okra, melons and other garden plants, that have kept green during the terrible drought that has so completely destroyed all our gardens, and my nutmeg melons are as green and blooming as beautifully as in spring.

I have written this as the result of my judgment from close observation. When I shall have gathered my crops it will give me pleasure to give you the result from actual weight and measure.

Yours, GIDEON DOWSE.

Extract from *Weekly Day-Book:*

NEW YORK, October 29, 1859.

"We have, in the course of an extensive agricultural correspondence, gathered evidence of the superior value of Mapes' Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime upon the cotton fields of the South, where Peruvian Guano had been used with partial success. The *bolls* have been *heavier*, and of greater number, the yield of *cotton per acre* has been larger, and what is also of the greatest consequence, *no rust is discovered* in cotton fields where this article is applied, to which may be added its peculiar lasting power of fertilization, and its comparative cheapness. These facts have come to us in correspondence from parties who have used other like agents, and who give this by far the highest praise.

"We have arrived at the conclusion, after considerable experiment ourselves, and of careful search for the results of the trials of others, that Mapes' Fertilizer has *more* of the property needed in a general manure, in horticulture and agriculture, than any thing else of the kind we are acquainted with."

EDGEFIELD, S. C., October 10, 1860.

J. J. MAPES, Esq., New York—*Dear Sir:* I bought four tons of your Superphosphate of Lime for my cotton crop, also some guano, and have tried them side by side on the same quality of land. *Not a particle of rust* was to be seen where your Superphosphate was used; and I also applied stable manure on a portion of my land. The cotton had the rust when the latter was used. The yield of cotton was splendid when the Superphosphate was used, despite the extraordinary dry year. When I applied the other manure the yield was not good.

I applied the Superphosphate at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, and believe it would have paid better if I had put more per acre.

I sold my cotton in Hamburg yesterday at ⅛c. per pound over the usual market price. The lint was considered very strong and heavy. I consider yours a reliable manure.

Yours, truly, JAMES M. LANHAM.

Among the many patrons of this manure are the following gentlemen, who have testified in the highest terms of its value:

Dr. N. Crawford, Columbia Co., Ga.; W. H. T. Walker, U. S. A., Mobly Pond, Ga.; L. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; J. P. Brown, Big Lake Plantation; Carlisle P. B. Martin, Macon, Ga.; E. M. Pendleton, Starrs, Ga.; Colonel Goodwin, Columbia, S. C.; and many others in all the Southern States, whose names can be found in a pamphlet published by CHARLES V. MAPES, General Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 184 Water-street, New York.

Price $60 per ton (2000 pounds), in barrels.

Liberal discounts allowed, and Circular, etc., with name and business address, furnished gratis to responsible persons acting as agents.

BONE DUST, GUANO, etc., furnished by cargo or by the ton. Orders for the Superphosphate of Lime will be received by

P. H. KEGLER, No. 173 East Bay.

August 14

THE

CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS

WILL BE PUBLISHED VERY SOON,

AT NO. 18 HAYNE STREET,

PRICE $3.00 PER YEAR.

THE CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS WILL BE published every SUNDAY MORNING, and will contain all the Latest News, together with a variety of ENTERTAINING AND INTERESTING READING MATTER.

No pains will be spared to make the Weekly a first-class

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Its leading features will be:

EARLY AND ACCURATE NEWS.
COMMERCIAL AND MARKET REPORTS.
AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
MORAL AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.
LITERARY AND ARTISTIC FEUILLETONS,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

All communications must be addressed to the

CHARLESTON WEEKLY NEWS,

NO. 18 HAYNE-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. August 14

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.

AS NATIVE CAROLINIANS, THE PUBLISHERS will naturally look to the interests of their own State, and to that of the South: and as citizens of the United States, they will not be wanting in the proper amount of devotion and respect for the General Government. Every effort shall be made to make the DAILY NEWS a first class newspaper, and in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Our terms for the present will be at the rate of ten dollars per annum. Subscriptions received for three, six and twelve months, payable in advance.

Postmasters and others throughout the country, who may interest themselves in procuring subscriptions, will be allowed the usual per centage.

CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON,
Proprietors, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C.
August 14

BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued his proclamation, appointing me (BENJAMIN F. PERRY) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the Proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, reforming the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the Civil Government of the State was suspended in May last (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason), shall, on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices, and continue to discharge them under the Provisional Government till further appointments are made

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths; and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the City of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the Managers of Elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention at their respective precincts on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State, and that each Election District in the State shall elect as many members of the Convention as the said District has members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the Convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the Amnesty Oath and not within the excepted classes in the President's Proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. And all who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia on *Wednesday*, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering and amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodelling and making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in the State, and be more in accordance with Republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that the Constitution and all laws of force in South Carolina prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the Provisional Government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this Proclamation. And the Judges and Chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and lawful citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and marauders, all vagrants and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freed men and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the applications for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated for information that all applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. This petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this Proclamation till the election for members of the Convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of Greenville, this [L. S.] 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. B. F. PERRY.

By the Provisional Governor:
WILLIAM H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
August 14

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