THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The New York Times, of the 22d, gives the following very interesting statement concerning the dry goods trade:

lowing very interesting statement concerning the dry goods trade:

The market for domestic goods has been quiet, but steady, during the past week. The comparatively low prices at which the raw material can now be purchased, combined with the fact that there is more cotton offering for Europe than at any time since before the late war commenced, has exerted a depressing effect on the goods market, and we have accordingly to note some concession on the part of holders of many descriptions. We do not mean to be understood that there is any general decline in prices, though certain articles can undoubtedly be had something under last week's quotations. This is especially the case with prints and the poorer makes of muslins. Stocks are light, but, with only a moderate request, holders are more disposed to realize than they have been for some time past. Moreover some dealers, who are pretty well provided, manifest an inclination to give way even more than they have done, and they undoubtedly would were it not for others who express their determination to hold out. The fact that though cotton has now gone down to about 32c. for middling, manufacturers are not buying, has some effect; but this is nearly counterbalanced by the scarcity of labor in the manufacturing districts, which has the effect to materially curtail manufacturing. It is feared that a good deal of difficulty will be experienced in procuring a sufficient number of operatives; but the number has been materially augmented of late by the arrival home of many who volunteered for the war.

the number has been materially augmented of late by the arrival home of many who volunteered for the war.

The Manchester market is reported by late arrivals to be dull and heavy at lower rates as compared with the quotations last month. Yarns are now lower by id. (21d & b. in low counts and qualities, and 1d. (21d.) b in the finer counts and botter classes. I gray printers, 20 yards, have declined 6d. (21s.) Friece, according to class and weight; 9-3 madapollams have declined 6d. (29d.) Epicce; but they have been in steadier demand than most other goods, except T cloths, which are only 3d. (26d.) Epicce lower; and domestics, which have all along been freely purchased, remain without quotable change. The heavier makes of 5-4 shirtings suitable for China have declined is. 3d. (21s. 6d) Friece during the month, but the lighter makes, six pounds to seven pounds, more especially adapted to India, have given way in price more considerably, and are quoted is. (22s.) lower. Figured and brocade shirtings have also fallon in value about is. 3d. (2) piece, and India mulls and jaconets about 3d. (24d.) Epicce. The decline of Cotton at Liverpool during the same period may roundly be stated at 1d. (24d.) Epicce. The decline of Cotton at Liverpool during the same period may roundly be stated at 1d. (24d.) Epice. The decline of Cotton at Liverpool during the same period may roundly be stated at 1d. (24d.) Epice. The decline of Cotton at Liverpool during the same period may roundly be stated at 1d. (24d.) Epice. The decline of Cotton are properly and the month, from which it will be seen that the fall in value has been considerably greater in Manchester than in Liverpool.

Shirtings and sheetings must be written 1 (21d.) Clower, prices having fallen in sympathy with cotton. The demand is moderate at the reduction and during the past day in the failures and rumored failures constitute the worst features of the trouble, as they destroy all confidence and unsettle business greatly. The merchants do not know whom to trust, and pap

less degree.

Prints have been in demand, and most kinds command full prices, though there are some few exceptions. The market at the close, however, was heavy, and prices were barely sustained.

Reconstruction of a Commercial View.

The Philadelphia Age exhibits in a striling light the yest importance to the whole country of the speedy reorganization of the Southern States, considered in its material aspect, commercially and financially; and it takes the best way of enforcing it by presenting the results of the labor, and the character and amount of the products of the South previous to the late unhappy war. To meet the liabilities imposed upon the people by taxes, to liquidate the principal and pay the interest of the enormous war debt, it is absolutely necessary that the resources of the country at large should be developed and stimulated to their fullest extent; and is is only by an enlightened, generous and liberal policy that we can relieve the burden which is now weighing down the business, capital and energies of the North. Facts axd figures prove how much the Southern States used to contribute to the national wealth, and how necessary they are to the restoration of our former prosperity. "It would be a short-sighted policy, indeed," says the Age, "to allow nearly one-half of the nation to become partially unproductive at this time, in order to try the experiment of carrying out a theory in politics and industrial economy of doubtful expediency at best, even if practicable. We cannot afford to gamble with the material prospects of the nation at this period to satisfy sectional fanaticism."

The total expert value of the cotton crop of the Reconstruction of a Commercial View.

The total export value of the cotton crop of the United States was, in 1830, \$30,000,000; in 1844, \$64,000,000; in 1850, \$72,000,000; in 1856, \$128,000,000; in 1858, \$161,000,000; in 1860, \$232,000,000. If only one-third of the crop of 1860 can be raised next year it will yield at least \$200,000,000, for it will certainly be worth three times as much per pound as it was then. To this must be added other crops and products of the South, amounting to upwards of \$700,000,000, exclusive of rosin, turpentine, tar, and many other important articles. The manufactures of the South are also worthy of consideration, which were considerably over \$200,000,000 in 1860, and have since vastly increased, owing to the stimulus of necessity created by the war.

2200,000,000 in 1860, and have since vastly increased, owing to the stimulus of necessity created by the war.

It is in this view that the question of the reorganization of the Southern States appeals—not to the radical politicians—but to sensible business men, the bankers, merchants, capitalists, and political economists of the nation. "What is wanted," as the Age justly observes, "is reorganization based upon a wide, broad, catholic, business principles, and not upon the narrow fanatical opinions of sectional politicians." We carnestly commendite concluding words of wisdom to the serious consideration of all who are not blinded by their schemes of partizan ambition.

"The people of the South are heartly desirous of restoring the old order of things. They are making the most and best of the materials that the war has left them. They are trying to systematize their labor and make it useful. And this is the part of wise men. It is what is needed to bring up the South to its former standing, and it will minister in a practical way to the prosperity of the whole nation. The earlier the business and trade of the South is put upon such a footing as will bring a return to the national treasury, the earlier will the people of the North feel the load of their taxation lighten. Better to have a productive South, such as it was in 1859, and a free government, than an impoverished South and a military despotism. The common sense of the Amercan people cannot fail to bring them eventually to this conclusion.

"This practical way of looking at the question should arrest the attention and challenge the avm-

this conclusion.

"This practical way of looking at the question should arrest the attention and challenge the sympathy of the solid men of the nation. They can, and for their own sakes they must, take the matter out of the hands of sickly sentimentalists and radical negro equality politicians. The best interests of the whole nation demand this of its citizens, without regard to their political opinions upon other questions."—St. Louis Republican.

### From Montreal.

AUX 2

DEALE

COMMITTAL OF THE KIDNAPPERS—MR. AND MRS. CHARLES REAN; MR. MCCULLOUGH—ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS; JR. ORN. BRECHINRIDGE, ETC.

MONTREAE, August 11.—The examination of the witnesses in the investigation of the kidnipping raid has terminated in the committal of the prisoners for trial before the queen's bench, some time next month. The evidence shows that the movement was organized and set on foot in the United States. Two or more of the witnesses testified to the fact that the reward on Sanders was augmented from twenty-five thousand dollars to seventythe fact that the reward on Sanders was augmented from twenty-five thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand dollars. It is also alleged (and sworn a to) that the celebrated Commidore Vanderbilt, of New York, was pledged to furnish twenty-five thousand dollars. I understand Sanders is unwilling to believe that Vanderbilt has made any such committal. It has, however, been presented in such imposing form, that the statement can only be dissipated by the commodore himself.

The eminent artists, Charles Kean and wife, are now guests of the St. Lawrence Hall, and are cultivating our people by their classic rendering of our great dramatic poet. They are fortunately ably assisted by McCullough, a young American

Stanton and the other Government operators are hard at work amputating the "military arm."

Arrivals at Charleston Hotel, Aug. 29, 1865. Arrivals at Charleston Hotel, Aug. 29, 1865.

C T Mason, Sumter, S C; W E Leighton, U S A; A VL.
vartas, N Y; Mrs Russell and 5 children, Baltimore; J
H Colburn, Sumter; J J Williams, St Stephen's; A J
China, Sumter; G Follin, do; T V Walsh, do; D W Jordan, Camden; H D Gook, Timmonsville, S C; John R
Foll, Louisinna; H W Suder, Sumter, S C; Wm M De
Lorme, do; H L Lotzer, City; G T Alford, Florence, S C;
Thos Flanigan, Columbia, S C; W B Bergholz, de; J D
Murphy, Augusta, Ga; P G Snowden, Chester District;
E Huchet, Orangeburg; S B Robbins, W H Robbins, J
N Freeman, Augusta; M S Ingraham, E F Waldrop, D
King, A H Edwards, Chas Winslow; W A Alston, B H
Ward, W F Porler, F W Macneker, H Daggett, T H Blbber, J M Hale, Georgeton.— S C; W H King, Beaufort, S
C; James Gilland.

Arrivals at Merchants Hotel, Aug. 20, 1865.

J H Kettle, Iowa; J E Burnett, Nashville; J A Viall, Iowa; Wm A Hagood, Barnwell; John Furgurson, Greenville, S C; W O Guffert, Colleton; W D Conner, Colleton; C H Leland, Columbia; Walter Steele, Charleston; Capt O W Bennett, Iowa; Capt Jewett, Iowa.

### PORT CALENDAR.

Full M. 5th, 8h Last Q. 11th, 11	. 34m. mor	n. New M. n. First Q.	19th, 5h. 2	7m. even. 4m. even.
AUG. A SEPT.	RISES.	N. SETS.	MOON SEAS.	ніон_
28 Monday 29 Tuesday 30 Wednesday. 31 Thursday 1 Friday 2 Saturday 3 Sunday	5.33 5.33 5.34 6.05 5.36 5.37	627 626 624 623 622 622	1046 1132 Morn. 022 117 215 319	Morn. 024 114 213 324 428 530

Consistates per South Carolina Railroad, August 29.

August 29.

281 bales Cotton. 23 boxes Tobacco, 1 cask Tallow, boxes Machinery, &c. To James Quail, D O'Neill & Son, C Whittemore & Son, Agent of the steamer Fannie, G W Williams & Co, E H Rodges, T Street, Willis & Chisolm, Job Dawson, Geo Dericles, Theo Stoney, C O Witte, H H Malone, Robt Muir & Co, Nipson & Brown, and F W Claussen.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad, Aug#st 28.

:-48 bales Cotton, Mdzc, &c. To Dr T S Waring, H H ppenheim, S L Howard, Theo Stoney, H Panzerbicter, Hayden, and Order.

### MARINE NEWS.

### PORT OF CHARLESTON.

IN THI OFFING.

Steamship Granada, Eater, New York—left Saturday last, P M. Mdcc. To Thadous Street, and others. The Granada arrived off the br yesterday at 3 P M, but the they was too far spent an there was too much sea for best of get in.

Went to Sa Yesterday. [August 29. Steamer Fannic, Lewis, Sgannah via Beaufort and Hilton Head.

The steamers Plante, Small, for Santee, and Sylph, Marines, for Cheraw via corgetown, started on Tuesday morning.

HADQUARTERS
DISTRICT AND STY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTO, 8, C., August 26, 1865. CIRCULAR No. 20.1

HEREAFTER THE MAKET MAY BE KEPT OPEN until 11 o'clock, A. M., ancen Saturday evenings until o'clock, P. M.

By order of Brevet Brig. en. W. T. BENNETT. EORGE S. BURGER,
First Lieutenant 51th ew York V. Volunteers,
gust 29 3 and A. A. A. General. August 29

HEADQUARTERS, DEH OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON Heb, S. C., August 24, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.1 THE FOLLOWING NAED OFFICERS ARE AN-

NOUNCED as Acting Asstant Inspector Generals for the Military District set oposite their names respectively. Brevet Major GEO. FGOURARIL A. D. C., Acting Inspector-General, will isse the necessary instructions to them relative to their dies:

Major E. C. CULP, 25th Ohio Volunteers, District of Port Royal.

Captain EUGENE W. FERRIS, 30th Massachusetts Captain B. G. REED 212 United States Colored Proops, District of Easter South Carolina.

First Lieutenant W. 1 LEIGHTON, 1st Battalion Maine Volunteers, Distric of Charleston, S. C. By command of Major-eneral Q. A. GILLMORE

W. L. M. BURGER. Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: T. D. Honges Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Acting Assistant Adintant-General 3 August 29 HEADQUARTERS MIL. HST. OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON B C., August 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 901
IN COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 44, from the Headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, the undersigned breby relinquishes to Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. BENNETT the command of

his District.

JOHN P. HATCH,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.
Official: Leonard B. Perry, Asst. Adjt.-General.

this District.

### L. W. SPRATT. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER M'HAY & CAMPBELL, HASEL-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

He will act as Agent in procuring PARDONS and ad

usting CLAIMS on Treasury Department.
August 16

## BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

# FANCY GOODS DEALERS

OIA SOUTH.

## JAMES O'KANE,

Bookseller, Stationer and Manufacturer

POCKET DIARIES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, and

CARTE DE VISITE,
old stand,

No.126 Nassau-street, New York,

where he continues to stipply the Jobbing and Retail
Trade with all articles in the BOOK AND STATIONERY
LINE, on the most liberal terms.
Books, Stationery, Note, Letter, Cap, Legal Cap, Bill,
and Bath Papers, Photograph Albums, Carto de Visite
for Albums, Blank Books, Luks, Mucilage, Envelopes,
&c., &c., the great variety and cheap.
A superior line of POCKET DIARRES FOR 1966.
Catalogues sent on application.
Orders promptly filled. Address

JAMES O'KANE. No. 126 Nassau-street, NEW YORK.

artist of great promise—a prime favorite here.
We predict a distinguished future for him.
Two recent arrivals have created a sensation among us. One, that of a lovely matron from the South, whose trials and virtues deserve to be engraved in marble, but whose shrinking delicacy—the highest merit in woman—I would be the last to wound by publishing her name. The other is no less nor larger than little Jeff. Davis, a ruddy and sturdy little fellow, full of heart, and extremely indignant about "Pa," to whose misfortunes the child seems touchingly alive. I do not think he is more than eight years old.

The former rebel Secretary of War is expected here by the next! Canadian steamer. People of Montreal are greatly in hopes that he will make his future residence in Montreal.

Mr. Breckinridge's reputation as a surpassing orator and refined scholar would cause him to be welcomed as a valuable addition to our literary circles; and we are, besides, curious to see the man whom the Southerners pronounce their impersonation of Mars.

Stanton and the other of the States against insion, insurrection and domestic violence: W HEREAS, HISKCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHNJON has isset his proclamation, appointing me
(BENJAMIN F. PFRY) Provisional Governor in and
for the State of SontCarolina, with power to prescribe
such rules and regations as may be necessary and
proper for convenina Convention of the State, composed of delegates the chosen by that portion of the
people of said State to are loyal to the United States,
for the purpose of alting or amending the Constitution
thereof, and with aubrity to exercise within the limits
of the State all the pwers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people restore said State to its constitutional relations tone Federal Government, and to
present such a Repulcan form of State Government as
will entitle the Sta to the guarantee of the United
States against insion, insurrection and domestic
violence:

Now, therefore inhedience to the Proclamation of his

will entitle the Sits to the grade of the United States therefor, and people approached of the United States therefor, and people approached by the United States against impsion, Insurrection and domestic violence:

Now, therefore, imbedience to the Proclamation of his Excellency Andrew-Johnson, President of the United States, I. BENJAMIF. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Grolina, for the purpose of organizing the State of South Grolina, for the purpose of organizing the State Constitution and restoring civil authority in said State, under he Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all the officers in South Carolina, who were in officer in the Givil Government of the State was suggested in May last (except these arrested are under the Analysis of the Carolina, who were in officers or the continuous of the Carolina, who were in officers or the carolina to the President's another the Provisional Government till further appointments are made.

And I do fauther was the dutter of their offices, and continuous of the Federal Carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and continuous or the Carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and continuous of the Federal Carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and complete the Carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and complete the Carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and the carolina to promptly go forward and take the office and the carolina to promptly go forward and take the for all the carolina to promptly go forward and take the carolina or multiple and the carolin

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

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 29, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.]

IT IS ANNOUNCED FOR THE INFORMATION AND overnment of this command, that BENJAMIN F. PERRY, of South Carolina, has been appointed, by the President, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, with authority and instructions, 'at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regula-Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof: and with author ity to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina 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 domes tic violence; Provided, that in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and sub scribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legis lature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. It is therefore ordered, that all officers and other per-

sous in the United States military service, within the State of South Carolina, aid and assigt Governor PERRY in carrying into effect the foregoing instructions, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people of the State from the organization of a State Government, as hereinabove authorized and directed.

All orders and instructions now in operation through out this Department, whether emanating from these Headquarters, or from Headquarters Department of the South, that are not inconsistent with the foregoing dis tinctly specified provisions of this order, will continue in force as heretofore, throughout the State of South Ca-

Every needful facility for taking the Amnesty Oath will be afforded by the Military authorities, on forms heretofore supplied for that purpose. Hereafter Proyost Marshals and Assistant Provos

Marshals will constitute the only Military Officers enlitted to administer the Anticaty Oath, a certified copy of which will, in all cases, be furnished to the individual taking it. The original oaths will be transmitted, somimonthly, by the officer administering the same, to the Provost Marshal-General at these Headquarters, by om they will be recorded in a book for that purpose, and then forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Persons applying for Executive clemency will send their petition (with a certified copy of the Amnesty Oath attached), to the President, through the Provisional Go vernor at Greenville, South Carolina. By command of Major-General Q. A. GILLMORE.

Assistant Adjutant-General,

W. L. M. BURGER. Assistant Adjutant-General. 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 ME-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 1M4 MENSE CONSIGNMENTS SEMI-WEEKLY FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE MANU-

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 EXTERNALVE STOCK OF

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

ORDERS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

EDWARD DALY. AGENT FOR MANUFACTURERS.

## 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.

## 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, then Peruvian Guano—Prevents Rust.

than Peruvian Guano—Prevents Rust. Messrs. Fisher & Haskell, Cotton Planters at Newbern, N. C., write, July, 1865, as follows:

"The Phosphate of Line we purchased of you gives good satisfaction. Last year we applied fifty-five (55) tens 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 early and the conditions of the place tells us that he was good crop growing upon it. This is but the second season of cotton growing with us; still from early the condition of the place tells us the second season of cotton growing with us; still from early the condition of the surface.

he did not succeed with cotton on this last part; but owing, as we make, to the internal 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 ants of the cotton planter.'

Newbear, 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.

every other portion of the crop.

Respectfully yours,

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.

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 runt 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 Berzella, near Augusta, Ga., August, 1860:

J. J. Mares—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 ther 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 ruit.

I have applied it to land that invariably rusts cotton, and there is as yet not a sign of ruit 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:

Extract from Weekly Day-Book:

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 bolts 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 its in correspondence from parties who have used other like agents, and who give this by far the highest praise.

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 agencial manure, in horticulture and agriculture, than any thing else of the kind we are acquainted with."

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