

DAILY NEWS.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Granada.

The steamship Granada, Captain RODNEY BAXTER (of the LEARY Line), from New York, arrived off the bar at an early hour on Saturday afternoon last, but did not reach this city until 10 P. M., in consequence of the state of the tide on the bar. In coming in over the bar, which was done without any of the usual facilities, the pilot of the Granada, Mr. SAM. G. BUNNLOE, displayed more than his usual expertness, and his cool and seamanlike management of the ship is spoken of in the highest praise by all on board. Capt. RODNEY BAXTER, who is a thorough seaman and a most accommodating and able officer, gives great satisfaction to his passengers. We are indebted to Purser H. GORHAM for New York papers of Wednesday, from which we take the following:

NEWS.

TRIAL OF WIRZ. The military court in Washington engaged in trying the Andersonville prison keeper, resumed proceedings in the case on the 19th inst., after an unavoidable vacation, owing to the illness of the Judge, of an entire week. After conference between the Advocate and Wirz's counsel and a secret deliberation of the court, in regard to the Government furnishing time and means to summon additional witnesses for the defence from the Southern States, it was decided that subpoenas for the desired persons should be issued and sent to the military commandants in whose departments they are supposed to reside. The taking of evidence was then continued, and a number of witnesses, including both those who had been in the national and rebel service, were examined, adding to the testimony heretofore elicited regarding the cruelty and inhumanity of Wirz, the sufferings and tortures of the prison pen, the hunting and tearing of fugitives by hounds, the starvation, the punishments of the main gang and the shooting of men at the dead line. Major Noyes, who arrested Wirz at his home in Georgia, testified that he was not authorized by General Wilson to give the prisoner any promise that he should not be prosecuted for his conduct at the prison, and he did not think that he gave any such promise. Captain Moore, who superintended the fitting up of the grave-yard at Andersonville recently, and marking the graves of the national soldiers who died in the prison, testified that the number of burials was twelve thousand nine hundred and twelve, and that the dead bodies were packed closely together, in trenches from one hundred to two hundred yards long.

EUROPE.

The Montreal Company's steamship Damascus, which reached Father Point on the 19th inst., brings advice from Europe one day later, but containing nothing of special importance. The Parisian press discourses on the late naval battles, with the view of comparing the English and France are of one opinion on all questions of public law. In view of the alarming spread of the cattle plague, the importation of English, Dutch, and Belgian cattle was prohibited in France. A slight improvement was noticeable in United States securities, and quotations were quoted in London on the 8th inst. at 84 1/2. The cotton market was closed at 89 1/2 @ 90. The cotton market was virtually unchanged.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recently, while a party of national soldiers were in search of lost government cattle, near Gaylesville, Alabama, they were attacked by a sheriff with a posse of men, who claimed to be acting under authority from Governor Parsons. One of the soldiers was killed and thirteen of the sheriff's men were made prisoners. This collision between the civil and military is to be investigated by a board of army officers. Owing to the financial straits to which a majority of the Southern people have found themselves reduced now that the war is ended, to their want of information in regard to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Laws, and for other reasons, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that all articles in the lately rebellious States which can be shown to have been manufactured before the establishment of the collection district in which they are found, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the State limits.

The trial of the rebel steamboat burners was commenced in St. Louis on the 19th inst. The counsel of the prisoners has given notice of his intention to summon as witnesses Jeff. Davis and the members of his exploded Cabinet. A contradiction of the report recently put afloat, evidently with the design of injuring the cause of the Mexican Republic, that President Juarez designed leaving his country and seeking a refuge here, is contained in a letter from the distinguished ruler, dated at El Paso, on the 17th of August, just received by a gentleman in New York. Mr. Juarez says he has no idea of abandoning his country or his country's cause. He had temporarily established the Government at El Paso, but would soon take up his residence in one of the interior cities. He is determined to fulfill his duty of preserving the popular government of his native land, and does not despair of success.

The national convention of Odd Fellows continued in session in Baltimore on the 19th inst. The city was crowded with strangers, drawn together from every part of the country, to attend this reunion of the Order, and up to a late hour last night the railroad trains continued to bring to the number. On Wednesday, 20th inst., the monument to Thomas Wildey, the father of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was to be inaugurated with a procession and imposing ceremonies. On the 19th inst., a committee of the delegates visited Washington and called on President Johnson for the purpose of inviting him to be present on the interesting occasion. The President said that if possible he would be with them, and it is believed that he will attend.

It is said that Secretary Seward has been informed by the Governor of Vermont that the St. Albans banks have received from the Canadian authorities the full amount stolen from them by the rebel raiders. The municipal authorities of St. Louis, during the recent visit of Generals Grant and Sherman to that city, in order to give the people a better opportunity to see and greet them, made arrangements with those distinguished officers to visit Lafayette Park, and there they had a most enthusiastic reception by some ten thousand persons, male and female. Gen. Grant, in reply to an address, made one of his characteristic brief speeches.

THE RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

It may safely be asserted that the rumors of Cabinet changes which have filled the air for a week past have little, if any, foundation in fact, and that all that will be made until after the fall elections.

INDICATIONS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The uncertainty and indecision of many leading Republicans has been noticeable and ludicrous. They are afraid to openly and fully sustain the President, lest he may add some articles to their Confession of Faith that would compel a final renunciation. They are equally afraid to array themselves in opposition to his plans of reconstruction for fear of losing their share of the public-sweep, and they have only to choose between stepping to the music in the ranks or being trodden by the dust by the column of protesters.

MAP OF GOLD HILL, NEVADA.

An official map of the incorporated town of Gold Hill, Nevada, has just been deposited in the General Land Office. The town has about three thousand inhabitants, and its site is an exclusively

mineral region, about thirty miles from the eastern boundary of California. The object of filing the map is to secure for the inhabitants the privileges conceded by Congressional enactments for the disposal of coal land and town property in the public domain.

THE COLORED TROOPS.

The Republican argument that ballots should be put in the hands of all negroes who have handed in their defence to the Federal Union has led to an investigation of the numbers that would be affected by it. The whole number of negro troops mustered into the service since the commencement of the war is, in round numbers, one hundred and eighty thousand. The deaths and casualties among them greatly exceeded the proportion among the whites, and amounted to over fifty thousand. Sixty thousand of the remaining one hundred and thirty thousand have lately been ordered to be mustered out in the several departments, and these only are entitled to vote under the laws and regulations governing the service. This small number, distributed among the several States, would not be an element of calculation in any of them.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

It is said that the ex-rebel Vice-President Stephens, now confined at Fort Warren, is soon to be released, and will return to Georgia to co-operate with ex-Governor Brown and others in the reconstruction and restoration of that State to the Union.

PERSONAL.

General Schofield is still in Washington, but expects to leave for Europe about the first of October. He goes ostensibly on leave of absence; but the impression prevails that he is charged with some sort of mission to some of the foreign Governments. R. M. T. Hunter was to leave Washington on the 18th inst. for his home. Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is in Washington. It is said that he is not upon a mission to secure pardon. General Gordon, of Georgia, and General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, are in Washington.

The death of Sir W. Hamilton, the accomplished Astronomer Royal, of Dublin, has been followed by the decease of another astronomer still more widely known. Johann Frederick Encke, reputed discoverer of Encke's comet and Director of the Royal Observatory of Berlin, died recently in that city at the age of seventy-four. He was born at Hamburg, and went through the ordinary Prussian routine of study at Göttingen, service in the army, &c., until his scientific attainments became known and he received the high appointment he held at the time of his death.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in New York on the 18th inst. from Washington, and was called upon during the day by a number of prominent gentlemen.

The party of English capitalists arrived at Toledo, Ohio, on the 18th inst., and were entertained by an excursion on Lake Erie during the day and a ball and banquet at night. A delegation of Chicago officials arrived at New York on the 18th inst., for the purpose of visiting and gathering information in regard to our city institutions, with the view of applying it in the management of their own.

The trial of Champ Ferguson closed at Nashville on the 19th inst., and the decision of the Court was forwarded to General Stoneman. Meantime Ferguson remains in close confinement at the Penitentiary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The stock market was extremely dull yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold advanced and closed at 144. The demand for general merchandise was moderate yesterday; but the markets were firm in general thing, in sympathy with the high price of gold. Nearly all kinds of imported merchandise were held very firm, and for some kinds higher prices were demanded. Domestic produce was also held firmer, but not active. Cotton was the turn firmer. Groceries were firm. Petroleum was less active, but held higher. On Change silver was a shade lower, but wheat and corn were firmer. Pork and lard and whisky were all rather higher. There was an active speculative movement in hemp, and the transactions were heavy.

Another meeting of officers of our city banks was held yesterday for the purpose of considering plans for the re-organization of bank notes. There was considerable discussion, and some resolutions were adopted and committees appointed; but no final system to effect the desired object was settled upon, and an adjournment took place till Tuesday next, when it is expected that the special committee's report on the subject will be submitted and discussed.—N. Y. Herald, 20th.

CHAMPAGNE.—There is in New York a house in which is displayed a sign "Manufacturer of Champagne." The English Wine Trade Review relates that this branch of industry is also pursued in England. A chemist has recently been purchasing low French white wine or sherry, with which the market is at present glutted. The operator places it in bottles of the orthodox shape, and submits it to the action of a soda water machine, by which it is copiously charged with carbonic acid, giving it the required degree of effervescence, which of course disappears soon after the bottle is opened. A tinfoil capsule and an attractive label are then added, which render this exhilarating beverage fit for the market, where, to our knowledge, it has been sold, and is now on offer.

THE GRAVE OF "LEATHERSTOCKING."—In the Baptist church-yard at Hoosick Falls may be seen a rude board which marks the grave of Nat. Shipman, the original of Fenimore Cooper's "Deer-slayer" in the well-known novel of that name, and of Hawkeye, in "The Last of the Mohicans." There are documents to show beyond any doubt the authenticity of this grave; and we are glad to hear there is a movement on foot among the residents of Hoosick Falls to erect a monument worthy of a character immortalized in the romance of the Northern wilderness. Until recently a son-in-law of the Deer-slayer, named Ryan, lived in Hoosick Falls. Let the great pioneer have a fitting obelisk.—Troy Times, August 21.

A steamer of two hundred tons is about leaving Hamburg, under command of Captain Hagemann, on an exploring tour to the Arctic Ocean, and is said to be the pioneer of an exploring expedition upon a large scale. The expedition will proceed to the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, possibly also to the western coast of Spitzbergen, and thence to Gillis Land, from which point the actual object of the exploration will be entered upon. This is to ascertain, by careful examination of the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, whether Dr. Peterman's conjectures as to the direction of the Gulf stream are correct. The funds for the exploration have been partly raised by subscription among the Senate and citizens of Hamburg.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR THE METROPOLIS.—At a recent sale by auction at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, City, by Messrs. Norton and Trist, of No. 62 Old Broad-street, City, a small freehold estate of about 244 acres, having frontages to the public roads, and adjoining the Morten station, on the Croydon and Wimbledon Railway, in the parish of Merton, Surrey, about ten miles from the metropolis, was sold for the extraordinary high price of £260,000, being at the rate of nearly £250 per acre. It is impossible to say what land will realize in and near London.

FALL FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.—It may interest the ladies in pursuit of the latest fashions, to know that bonnets in New York, this fall, are made lower in the neck, leaving less room for "waterfalls," which will probably be tabooed altogether before Christmas. Gilt ornaments are in vogue—many of the designs representing coin, and are to be worn full in the back. Small sleeves still predominate; some are closely fitting at the hand. The regular fall fashions, however, will not "open" till the 1st of October.

SAVANNAH HERALD CAN BE HAD AT Rugg's Book and Periodical Store, No. 109 MARKET-STREET. September 20

NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LEASED THE large and commodious Building known as the "Columbia Female College," will open it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, on September 7.

September 8 T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor. No 10

W. A. HARRIS.....N. Sherhammer.

HARR & SHERHAMMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

ALES, WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.,

SOUTHEAST CORNER BROAD & CHURCH-STS.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

September 22 1mo

58 RESTAURANT 58

L. F. GOODWIN

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars,

At No. 58 Wentworth-street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FREE LUNCH every day from 11 to 1 o'clock. 60

September 22 1mo

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CORNER KING AND SOCIETY-STS.

THE ABOVE HOTEL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY

renovated and refurbished, and is now open for the

patronage of the public, under an entirely new manage-

ment.

A BAR, fitted up with the latest and most modern im-

provements, is attached to the House, where may always

be found LIQUORS of the most superior quality in the

City.

LIQUOR can be obtained at the table, and will also

be furnished in the rooms at all hours and all days of

the week, if desired.

Mr. H. H. PARSONS, formerly connected with the

Pavilion Hotel, is attached to the Hotel, and would be

gladly to meet any of his old friends.

LORING & BENNETT, Proprietors.

August 24 3mo

"LIVE OAK CLUB HOUSE,"

No. 32 GEORGE-STREET

Free Lunch at 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.,

Every Day.

Dinners and Suppers to Order,

IN THE LIVE OAK STYLE.

September 13 1mo

JUST TAKE A LOOK AT US!

THE ALBION.

Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars.

No. 25 BROAD-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Free Lunch, from 11 to 1 o'clock, every day.

PROPRIETORS—WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS and WALTER

PETERS. 1mo August 31

GIVE US A CALL!

MOTTS' SAMPLE ROOMS.

Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

No. 8 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

FREE LUNCH from 11 till 1 o'clock every day. 60

PROPRIETORS: JOHN MOTT.....W. V. MOTT. 1mo

August 30

FREE COLLATION

SERVED EVERY EVENING AT

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BAR,

Corner King and Society-Streets.

August 29

BLANK BOOKS

MADE TO ORDER AND RULED TO ANY PATTERN.

A CHOICE SUPPLY OF FULL AND

HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OFFICE STA-

TIONERY, BLANKS, LEASES, BILLS OF LADING,

DRAY RECEIPTS, &c., constantly on hand.

BOOKBINDING

IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE

NEATEST MANNER.

HIRAM HARRIS,

August 14 n12 No. 59 BROAD-STREET.

PHILIP H. KEGLER,

Banker and Collection Agent,

No. 255 King-street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

September 2

FERTILIZER FOR COTTON, ETC.

M. APES' 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 uni-

formity 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 Superphos-

phate of Lime will equal in effect and lasting power one hundred and eighty-five pounds Peruvian

Guano—Produces heavier bolts 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 rub-

bed the seed in the Phosphate, and also sowed it in the drill with the seed at the time of planting. On a portion of

well—the leaves were of a dark, healthy color, and "no rust" was seen on the cotton plants (grow

army worm prevented us from realizing the benefit from our outlay for the Lime in full, still the large number of

partly grown bolts and forms gave some idea of what the crop would have been could they have matured. Al-

though we sowed a large quantity of manure on the place last year, we used our confidence in the value of your Phosphate

to purchase of you last spring seventy tons, one-half of which we used on our plantation, the balance was

sent to a friend, who was satisfied of its worth in cotton culture. At the time of writing this, our crop is look-

ing finely, and promises an abundant yield. One portion of our plantation consists of highlands with a clay sub-

soil, running near the surface; the remainder is flat and 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, he

has 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."

NEWBERY, S. C., October, 1860.

Professor J. J. MAPES—Dear Sir: I bought twenty bags of your Nitrogenized Superphosphate of Lime, of

fourty acres of my most fertile cotton land, and applied it to my neighbors with confidence, and applied it

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 a better col-

or, and a larger amount, than on my good land; less work was needed in making the cotton than on my other

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, 1865.

Mr. J. J. MAPES—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitro-

genized Superphosphate of Lime on my cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield.

It is a liberal use of your Phosphate, 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

was a great deal better, and the liberal use of your Phosphate 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. MAPES—Dear Sir: I have no hesitation in saying that on my own farm your Superphosphate has been,

and now, superior in its effects, where I have applied it, on my cotton, to either fol-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 bolts, and as ten to one in the young fruit and forms, in favor of the Superphos-

phate.

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.

My 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 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 autumn 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, 1865.

"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