SORGHO AND ITS PRODUCTS.

EDITORS COURTER:-As the period for the maturing of the Sorgho, or Chinese surgar Cane, is rapidly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture resembling noyan, being much less ardent and fery. of its several products-sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinc-gar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to eider. The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources. That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho. there is not a shadow of doubt, and the quunlity and excellence of the product will depend upon the care and skill with which the operations are conducted. It is a matter of some controversy at what period of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and consequently when its manufacture should commence. M. Vilmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were a nilky state; and according 'to the report of M. De Benuregard, addressed to the Comice de Toulon, the ripening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as two products to be conjointly sttained. On the other hand, Mr. Ursy, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulous caffres, to " hose country the sorgha is indigenous, are in the babit of breaking off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saccharine matter in the stalks. The question may be of some importance in our section. and experiments should be made for its accurate determination.

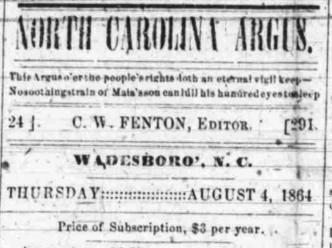
To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be properly pressed, and the juice boiled down to the granulating point, on the same day. I am aware that a dif forent opinion has been entertained and seted on, but I am al o aware that the result of this action has been the failure generally to make fugat at all, and the making of a very large quantity of inferior syrup. Those who have not the means of pressing and boilings the juice of the canes the sam day they are cut had better confine their efforts to the making of syrrup, vinegar, and alcohol; as their attempts at making sugar must result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of this is that as soon as the caue is cut, an alteration commences almost immediately, which grad. usily creeps from the cut extremity into the joints of the stalk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and brutsed canes of affeld will determste the juice if passed through the will with the perfect canes The Toulos caffres, when they have more cane out thad can be expresed expeditiously; bury the surplus in the ground to prevent it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoreughly as possible even if it should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeated'y through the follers, as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed is considered the richest in saocharine matter It is necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the | this day's Sun will witness the utter discomfiture of mill, in order to remove the cellulose and forous matters, and the starch, all of which is present in it when expressed. A bag fiter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer, next, add to each gallon of juice, three ounces of time slaked in ! five or six times its weight of water. The jui e -bould then be boiled by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thick green sh scum, which] can be easily removed by the skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will be of a pule straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk; after which the fire must be keptlow, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the sy-up constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is dense enough to crystal ize. It should be as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or cacks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four doys, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takys place; but it may always be hastend by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled; a few graius of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar. After it has solidified it may be swooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvs, which are to be hung over the receivers of munisses, and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80 or 90 deg. F ; after some days the sugar may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the white of an egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 pounds of sugar, after which the tempearture is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter, to remove the congulated albremen, and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar. It must not be forgotten that sugar making is an rat, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France anously produces 120,000.0.0 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorgho, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will douutless be satisfied with the production of a good syrup, which they may obtain by following the proce a described as above, until the juice attains the required density. By omitting the lime water, an agecable but slightly scidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize owing to the presence of acid matter. A chesp and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight sallons of clear rain water, add three guarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molases, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &c., add to the bull and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acctous lermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly is to pass the liquot repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes, and filled with wood shavings, so that it u y be thoroughly permested by the oxygen of the stmosphere.

The nuripe canes can be used for making symp and elechol, but will not yield sugar. The plooh & produced by only one distillation is nearly dutifute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste, somewhat than rum. A beverage analgous to cider is alsomade from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrap. vinegat, alcohol or eider, the juice of the sorghe must he first defecated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six time# its _weig't of water to each. gallon of juice) and heat and then filtered At the proper temperature, and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three t five day?,

Charleston Courier.



"ADVERTISING-\$2 00 per square of ten lines for first insertion and \$1 50 for each subsequent insertion For inserting only one time, \$2. Obituaries over five lines one dollar per square.

IF The majority for Gov. Vance, as far as heard from, says the Conservative, is something over 10,000. Not more than one half of the Army vote has as yet been heard from.

WHAT'S THE NEWS:

The news intimates that Hold n will be beaten by so large a majority that he and his partizans will never be heard of more. They are politically dead, and will, we trust, remain so for all time, for they and he are alike dangerous to the State and the Confederacy" If the people at home, emulate the lexample of the army, and, to-day, vote for Z. B. VANCE, the truest friend they ever hid, W. W Holden and his support. ers will be buried so deep in oblivion, that, if remem bered at all, it will only be to consign them to deeper shales of dirkness, where the memory of mab penetrateth not. We are truly th nkful for the news to far, and devoutly hope and b liwe that the setting of the demagagne, Holden, and his parasites, who would ain have made the people believe that the way to chtain peace from the common foe was to inaugurate civil war.

fra, We would, in the most delicate manner possible, politely ask the authorities, if they had not better leave a few men at home, to attend to the proper culivition of the soil and to regulate home affairs There

CASUALTIES IN ANSON COS., 430 N. C. T.

Co. H-Killed, none. Wounded-At Harpers Ferry, July 4th; H J. Willoughby, in left hip. At Washington city, July 12th, Sergt John Willims, fig-h would, in teg-left in enemy's hands. Henry Hall, fuger shot off left hand. Missing-W. H. Forte.

Co. I-Killed, none. Wounded-At Harper's Ferry on the 4th," A. J. Diggs slightly in hand Missingin action on the 12th, Richard Ler, and Evan Hudson.

Co. K-Killed, none. Wounded-Ou the 12th at Washington, Sergt. L. J. Kiker, flosh wound i singh and hand, Corpl. T. B. Lowtharp, in leg-ielt in enemy's hands, G. T. Boswell, "flesh wound in knee. E. D. Caudle, flesh wound in neck. H. Wiggs, tadiy in as kle-left in enemy's hands. C E. Tucker slightly in right hand.

Surgeous and nurses were left to attend the wounde ed. Corpl D. H. Crunip, J. M. Smith, John Turner. Jas. Waddill and S. Gnimore were slightly wounded at Washington City, but are all now on duig. Hoys. though much fatigued, are in good health and spirits We have marched about, 600 miles since the 13th of lune-resting only three days Oaly one shower las hilen on us. Weather been excessively hat and dry. Our friends will please write to as all, directing their retters to us in Early's corps, A. N Va. Auson Guard and Kiflemen all right. L. L. P.

CASUALTIES AT SNICKER'S GAP.

Wounded-Lieut, S. W. Eliorite, severely in face. supposed mortally. W. J. Smith and Charles Builard,* of Co. IT. killed.

Co. K-Killed; Joseph Phifer. Wounded; Alex Phiper, in leg; Thos. Harrington, shoulder, sefere; D. Woodburn, slight; Lt. Juo A. Boggan had his dress cut in five places, and his left agm injured slightly. Co. 1-Killed; Dargon Liles.

Col. Wood, 4th N. C., Col. Owens, 584, Col. Stallings 2d, killed.

"Une account says little Tom Bullard.

THE RAILROAD REPAIRED Passenger trains passed over the entire line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Sunday. The truck is now funy repaired and the read is a much bettere one than it was ever before, most of the rall torn up by* he raiders being the flat iron, which has been repaired with the heavy T rail.

The ratirond has been repaired more promptly than it was thought it would be done; but, what does this energy and enterprise avail us, if the proper to asurs be not taken to guard against its future destruction by the Yankee raiders. Unless the line of the road i strongly guarded they can repeat their work almost at a y day, and our people will have to go to laying down rati again. The importance of this line of ratiway to the tiuvernment is known to be incalculable, and it is a tourshing that some means are not empoyed to protect it against the, incursions of the enemy. We are satisfied now that Grant's policy is not to 5ght but starve Gen. Lee's arm, by destroying communications; and being forwarned we should be for armed against such measures as he may adopt. A few hundred cavelry would, in addition to the forces now guarding the road, make everything safe against a sudden and anexpected raid .- Danvale Register.

BRUTAL AND DISGRACEFUL .- We have seen a letter from U. H. Wolf, a member of a. N. C. Regiment, to his father in this county, which states that the yankee soldiers, when at Lexington, Va., violated the grave of Stone wall Jackson, breaking up, and carrying off the stones, and otherwise disfiguring the premises. Mr. Wolf says that the Confederate troops were marched around the grave; and all saw the way way the yankee brutes had troubled the resting place of the illustrious Jacsson. Can we expect a people who will not treat the dead with common respect to show any mency for the living. A wild savage wil not trouble the grave of a dead man. Lincoln's soldiers are worse than savages-they abuse the dead and living .- Charlotte Demoorat.

For the Argus. CAMP SCENES.

In the month of September, 1862, my regiment was stationed at Franklin, Va., on the Blackwater River, of dull, sluggish stream, suited only for yankee gunboats. alligators and cypress knees. While enjoying quiet and repose in the swamps, the news suddenly spread through camp, like fire to lighted tow, that three gunboats werd paying as a visit Everything was on the out sive Shade officers were wondering why the Colubel didn't have camp equipage removed. The Surgeon was aroused during the small hours to excuse m-n with a weakness at the heart, from duty next day, Be it understood that Surgeons, like all shade officers, are generally prevish, cursed by those who face the stown, like a dog; abused by every neighbor, he becomes wonderfully sullen and snappish. Finally, de-termined to be troubled no longer, he folded himself in his blanket and was soon aground on the shores of dreamland. Suddenly, a rude hand is laid upon him. My old triend, Grimes, of noted gormand propensities, with the strength of a giant and the constitution of a male, is determined to play sick.

CEL PARA

"Doctor ! Doc ! Oh Doc ! wake up, I want some of your truck."

No reply. .

"Doc! Oh Doe! wake up"-accompanied with numerous shakes. "Surely the man can't be asleep. Ob, what shall I do, I'm so sick, and that d-d Englishman in command of my company wont let me ff. I dont know what people elect such men for." At that moment he hears the Lieutenaut-"Fall in

(b)-re-fallin (b)-re, company, (b)I ---"

"There, listen at that English fool, leaving out the H's and calling company 1, company (b)1. O., I'm so siek !!

By this time the hospital Steward having arisen, is assailed by the uneasy man. "Mr. Steward, I'll go back and tell that Englishman I'm excused any way, ard you mush't say anything about it." In a short time, Grimes is seen again returning.

Mr. Steward, that Englishman says I must have a

sper, and that Doctor must get up.

A few shakes and the Surgeon still sleeps coundly, A sudden thought strikes' the anzious man, and getting on his knees for the first time for years, he begins to scrub the Dictor's smooth lady-face with his two great brawny hands, enusing a sound similar to scouring sheet sun with sand. It was flore than fitsh and blood could stand. With a bound the Surgeon rises-"Grimes, I'll give you as much medicine as you want, but I'll ent every green beaded frog in this swamp, if you havn't got to go on duty to-uny, and into the fight at toat.

"Then, 1'll be darged if I take day of your truck, and I wish you were in the bot place my daddy used to tell of. You are a pack of inty good-for-n-thing ----- " seeing a stick measuring for his head, Grimes vamosed.

During the day, grape shot, shell, and solid balls frightened many a solemn looking owl, and caused the fugs to lie close to the tussocks. Many were the hair-breath escapes, but the gunboats were whipped. When the shades of night had covered the earth, my friend James Mercah, while drying his clothes areau t a biazing camp fire, thus currated his day's adventor s.

"Well, fellows, we've had a tight time to-day. My company was drawn up where the shells flew thickest. Our officers were sent for on business, and every man left to take care of himself. Each sought a tree, and being rather small, lywas crowded out for a time, but I noticed one hig cypress sheltering three men one on top of the other. The bottom one was awery small man, but he didn't grant or complain at all and I assure you he looked flat. Salus corporal suprema lex erat. * pardon the unknown tougar, but what's the use of earning unless you show it. "Salus populi," had played out. After trying two or three tices and the bombs continuing to fly thicker and faster, I finally settled lown behind a little pine, five inches in diameter, placing the centre of my cranium exactly against the centre of the pine, and turn ug my pedal extremities as near the way the bombs didn't come from, as possible. I hugged mother earth and wafered out. A mon in a normal condition, (as the Dictors would say). is about five inclus through, but I think every shell coused me to shrink one. It seemed to me every bomb was aimed at my pine, and they kept getting lower and lower, searching for me. You ay laugh, but it was serious. While trying my best to grow less than I am, I heard a rustling in the leaves behind me; but I couldn't turn over to see what was the matter. Presently, the rustling becoming louder, and, it being a snaky place, I thought it might be a suake, and began to stretch one eye round without moving my head from the centre of my pine. I glimpsod him in this style, and, spre enough, it was a snake. I once hated snakes worse than anything else-especially in time of peace-when'l was beloing to raise Secession flags. Now I hate bom's more. This was a peculiarly hateful boking specimen, and large enough to be master. of all the dust eaters. He came up with head erect and forked tongue-his scaly tail striking the ground and gaging at me with his hery eyes, not more than eight feet distant Must I leave my tree-evacuate my position-and risk my life for a vile snake? A bomb at that moment swept by, missing my head only a few inches, and I determined to hold my position at all bazards. It was death to move, and it looked ticklish to remain. My sucke advanded a few feet bearer, looking more heat on mischief-raised his head and moved his tail with a vibrating motion over the leaves. All this while 'I was only trying one eye at him." With a desperate effort and a due regard for the centre of my pine I turned over and endeavored to intimitate him woh wini gaze, but it was to go. I tried a few kicks to keep him from advancing up my boot legs; still the fiery eyes gazed upon me, the forked tongue flew like lightning and the bombs whistled closer and closer. I spint a comrade a lew feet off, and asked assistance. "I see the snake," he replied, "bu' I wouldn't leave this stump if there were twelve instead of one." The cold per-piration began to onze from the pours of ny skin, and I thought my end was nigh; but I could'nt leave that tree. The sgony of that hour cut three years off the natural term of my life. I felt for a stick, or stone, but there was nothing in reach. Finally, my ramrod was stized anxiously, and with this I determined to fight it out. For three long hours we watched each other closely, neither giving ground, till the shells ceased to howl-through the wilderness. I was then too happy to leave his snakeship, with my adiens, in quiet possession of my uncomfortable quarters." GAMMA.

are certain inviduals to whom the people of our precincts are indebted for good order, peace, and quiet -whose examples and influence go a great way toward producing good crops-who are a bundred fold more useful at home than their single arms could possibly be in the field. These taen have complied with the letter of the law exempting them from service, notwithstanding which," they have been ordered to report for service at Raleigh. Our soldiers must be fed or they caunot fight. Lincoln can never conquer the South. Let not the South conquer herself.

pen. The Mountain correspondent of the Raleigh Conservative says-

. On the subject of the war, our citizens are buoyant and hepeful. In all our rounds, we have met no prominent man, who declares himself for Holden On the contrary our people are indignant that he should claim their votes in preference to our Governor. He bes forgettep that this is Gov. Vance's birth place and home, and that there men are his schoolmates. and have known and supported him since he first entered put io ife, that we first knew him and brought aim before the public, and he is emphatically our "Zeb." We jokingly remarked to Tommy T, yesterday, that we understood be was going to vote for Holden "Vote for the D-1, was his reply. Fve waded French Broad with Zeb too often to vote against him now."

THE CURRENCY.

Our new Secretary of the Treasury has commenced his administration by the adoption of a measure which, we think, will improve our currancy. He has authorized the Depositories to receive currency. ourdeposition cull at 4 per continterest. It has been suggested that our banks should now loan all their surplus founds to Government, and utterly refuse to discount for speculators, and we shall soon see a fail ip prices; or at all events, a chick to any further advance in the necessaries of life.

If Congress will amend the Tax Act at its next session, so that the tax should attach to the coupons of the eight, seven and six per cent bonds, instead of to. the bonds themselves, as the law now provides, the Treasury will receive a much larger revenue from this source. We believe a large amount of the bonds are daily leaving for Europe, and nothing but taxing the coupons will ever enable the Government to realize the tax on the bonds.' England, when she pays the public creditor or holder of her honds, keeps back the amount of the Income Tax. We might advantageously follow her example in this matter .- Charleston Murcury.

A correspondent writes from the Yankes army before Petersburg: "Here, as everywhere else that P. Dellinger and J. W. Sullivan. He was brought to my observation has extended, the women of the South Shelby and placed in jaff, from whence he was sont to are our most uncomprompting foes. The intensity of their hatred is teally appalling."

DEATH OF & GOOD MAN - The Rev. R. H. Lafferty lied at his residence near this place on Monday the 18th inst. He was at the time of his death and had bien for a number of ears Pastor of the Presbyteriin congregation of Sugar Creek His death is not only a loss to his immediate congregation but to the community at large - Mr. Lafferty was a christian gentleman in all respects, and a zealou+ and active triend of the Cofederate cause. The death of such a man is a public loss at any time, but especially so at the present .- Charlotte Democrat.

A RAID ON THOY .- We learn that a raid was made upon the town of Troy, Montgomery county, last week. The raiders were sixteen deserters. They carried off a small quantity of Government bacon, captured and carried off the arms of the guard which were stowed away in the building which contained the bacon.

The same gang went to the store of a geutleman, about three miles from Troy lately and carried off a quantity of Confederate Treasury notes, and sixtern bundles of cotton yare. They also at another time, and within a few days of each adventure, captured a tan yard and impressed horses to carry off the leather . Some active measures should immediately be taken to put a stop to this work. The people themselves have the remedy within their own reach. Let them turn out en masse and capture or kill the last d serter that remains in their county. Such culpable negligence coly invites to the commission of worse depredations, and offers a bid for more deserters to flock to the county .-- Carolinian, 28.

BRIDGES BURNT --- Twalindges on the N. C. Railroad have been burnt recently just beyond Lexington. The first one was burnt week before last, and the other (over Abbot's Creek) in the early part of last week ._ It was evidently the work of yankee emissaries or tories. It is strange that the Railroad Company does not have a sufficient goard to watch their brilges and prevent these incendiary acts. It is important that, tran portation facilities should be kept unimpaired just at this time, and Railroad officials are guilty of gross negligence in out having bridges properly guarded . It is not the duty of the Confederate or Sinte authorities to attend to this business, unless they had charge of the Roads, but it is the duty of railroad officers .- Westehn Democrat.

DESEBTER CAUGHT.

Bob Revels, the dotorious deserter, who has been ranging over this section of country for over a year, was captured on last Monday at his house in this county, by Lt Pike, Capt. F L Hoke, J. W Roberts, W. the army yesterday morning under guard. - Mountain Hagle, July 28.

JULY 22, 1864.

A week filled up with selfishness, and a Sabbath stufied full of religious exercises, will make a good Pharisee, Lut a poor christian.