

J. J. BRUNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price of the Watchman.

From and after this date, and until there is...

Advertising, two dollars for the first, and one dollar for each subsequent publication.

SYRUP MAKING.

As the planters in this section are now all about to engage in boiling their sorghum sugar cane...

My neighbors are busily engaged in making syrup. I was at Mr. J. B. Dozier's a few days ago...

After stripping the blades off he cuts down no more than he can grind in a day, lest it should sour in the stalks.

He starts early in the morning, and grinds rapidly as much as will fill a kettle before he begins to boil, and never adds any more juice to that kettle.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

In the Sun of the 10th instant, was a communication signed "G," in which he describes the mode adopted by Mr. J. B. Dozier for syrup making.

Two days after I had commenced the grinding of my cane this season my mill broke, leaving me on hand nearly a day's grinding of cut cane.

This, however, I ascribed to the superiority of my second mill over the first. I measured the juice myself, and from every thirty gallons, (the capacity of my boiler,) I realized eight gallons of syrup, superior to any I had ever seen obtained from the Chinese cane.

By letting it get perfectly ripe you lose no syrup but save labor and time in boiling. I agree with Mr. D. that fresh juice should never be added to a kettle after it has boiled long, as the syrup will be imperfectly cooled and be more liable to sour.

A. H. FLEWELLEN. Chattahoochee Co. Ga., Sept. 12.

IMPORTANT CONTRIVANCE.

We witnessed, on Thursday, the performance of a very important invention of Rev. James Peeler, by which, in a short time, he contrives to make a pair of old worn out cards card wool or cotton as good as new ones.

We understand that citizens of several counties in our State have agreed to pay for mending the cards of soldiers' families, and hope those of other counties will follow so laudable an example.

Tallahassee Floridian.

Mandarin Ward, who was recently killed by the Taipings at Rungpoo, was an American. He had fought under Walker, the filibuster, and afterwards went to China as the mate of a vessel.

Eruption of Mount Etna.—Accounts from Messina state that the volcano of Mount Etna is again vomiting fire and lava. A new eruption is threatened in the direction of Mounte.

Getting Rich during the War.—Chronology, which has had many important uses, is likely to have yet another. In "the good time (of peace) coming," when men speak of the wealth of others, they will ask, How old is it?

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Give me the gold that war has cost. Before this peace expanding day: The wasted skill, the labor lost— The mental treasure thrown away;

In every crowded town shall rise Halls Academic, amply graced; Where ignorance may soon be wise, And coarseness learn both art and taste.

In every true and peopled clime A vast Walhalla hall shall stand, A marble edifice sublime, For the illustrious of the land;

A temple to attract and teach Shall lift its spire on every hill, Where pious men shall feel and preach Peace, mercy, tolerance, good will;

I am no wit with ready Q. And ne'er a line have penned B4; And I do not expect 2 C

Oh! were UR love but = 2 The 1000 pains that I endure, U'd listen 2 my tale of love.

Through late Yankee journals, we are in possession of New Orleans dates to the 13th September. Gen. Franklin's command which had sailed for Sabine Pass, had returned to New Orleans in consequence of the repulse and capture of the gunboats Clifton and Sochem.

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AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

The columns of the Observer in the Spring and Summer of 1861 show how greatly we admired the eloquence and ability with which the Raleigh Standard and its Editor, with pen and tongue, urged the papers of North Carolina to separate from Lincoln's Government.

With no paltry motive of convicting the Standard of inconsistency, we have thought it would be useful and "refreshing" to "the people who hold the so-called peace meetings and denounce this war for life, liberty and property, as unholy and wicked and brought on by secessionists, to read what the Standard thought of all these things when there was yet time to pause.

But read the appeal, ye croakers, and take fresh courage. We "can no more be subjugated than the winds or the sea."

From the Raleigh Standard of April 24, 1861.

"WE MUST FIGHT!"—The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has left to the people of the border States no alternative but resistance or unconditional submission. The Southern man who would quietly submit to the doctrine enunciated in that document, is fit only for a slave.

It is true odds appear to be against us. The army and navy are in the hands of the old federal government. That government too has a name among the nations. It has the command of more ready means for offensive purpose in the way of money, men and arms than the South has; and the non-slaveholding States which uphold it have a common head around which to rally in their onset on the South.

The latter section has but a small army—indeed, no regular army—and it has no navy.—It has one government of seven States, unrecognized among the nations, and eight separate State governments making common cause with the former. But though the odds are against us, they are not near so great as between England and the colonies.

People of North Carolina! a call has been made for volunteers, Virginia and Maryland are encountering the first burst of the storm. Their people are roused and ready for action, but they must have aid. If we would keep the battle from our own doors we must unite with Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee in offensive operations.

A united and vigorous demonstration may lead to an honorable peace, but failing in that, it will place us in line with an adequate force to sustain our sister States. The Confederate States will perform their whole duty.—The legions that conquered at Buena Vista, Cerro Gorda, Contreras and Cherususco, will soon turn their faces northward to unite their efforts with their allies of the border States.

forced upon us. We must fight! Prove yourselves worthy of those who fought and fell at the Alamance and King's Mountain, and of those who, surviving, toiled and suffered through a seven years' war— Fanaticism and unjust power are on one side—God and our native land are on the other.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The correspondent of the Herald, at the city of Mexico, under date of the 20th, writes:

The political operations have followed their course under the guidance of the Count de Saligny. After the manifest good will displayed by the people of this capital towards the intervention, it was not difficult to foresee that the programme of the French Minister would be followed to the end without much jarring.

Article 1.—The nation adopts for form of government a temperate hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince.

This article was adopted by 220 eyes against 200. The session was then adjourned to 5 P. M., at which hour two hundred and twenty-six members took their seats, and the following additional articles were proposed, and the first two were adopted unanimously, and without discussion:

Article 2.—The sovereign shall take the title of Emperor of Mexico.

Article 4.—The Imperial crown of Mexico is offered to His Imperial Highness, the Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, for him and his descendants.

Article 4.—In the case that, for reasons which cannot be foreseen, the Archduke Maximilian may not take possession of the throne which is offered him, the Mexican nation trusts to the benevolence of His Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, that he will designate another Catholic prince to whom the crown may be offered.

To this last article there were nine dissenting voices. The session then closed with a vote of thanks to the Emperor of the French for the generous protection which he has extended to the Mexican people.

On the 11th the acts of the Junta of the previous day were ratified, and the event announced to the inhabitants of this capital by one hundred and one guns. The Junta resolved that the bust of Napoleon III. should be placed in their assembly room—the ancient Hall of Congress. It was also resolved that the constitutive articles of the Junta should be sent to the sovereign Pontiff for his benediction. It was also resolved to change the title of the Triumvirate from that of "Executive Power" to "the Regency," to hold power until the arrival of Maximilian I. The session then closed by votes of thanks to the Empress of the French, to General Forey, to the Count de Saligny, to the army, and to others who have been the advocates and the supporters of the intervention.

To-morrow there is to be a grand Te Deum to solemnize the whole matter, and after that a commission will be named to go and bring the Emperor, who, it is expected, will be here by the beginning of December next. Certainly if the monarchy does not get on well it will not be for the want of prayers and holy water.

A Delegation from the Northwest.—The Central train last evening brought down thirteen Yankee soldiers, captured in Beaton and Upshur counties, in this State, and seventy-three of the Upshur county "Union" militia. They were a sorry looking set, and no credit to the county which they represent.—Examiner.