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J. J. BRUNER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

the Talk and in 1980s fronters to operation their proper and other articles required to carry on business, the subscription rates of this paper will be two dollars for six months, and three dollars for a year.

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SYRUP MAKING.

As the planters in this section are section are now all about to engage in boiling their sorghum sugar cane the following communication, which we find in the Columbus (Ceo.) Sun, of a recent date, contains much valuable information to all who have planted the Sugar cane :

My neighbors are busily engaged in making syrup. I was at Mr. J. B. Dozier's a few days ago, and as I am satisfied that his syrup would take the prize at any syrup fair in Georgia, I think I am doing the people a service in discribing his method.

After stripping the blades off he cuts Jown no more than he can grind in a day, lest it should sour in the stalk. 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 suice to that kettle. He strains the juice through a course cloth into a barrel, and then, when be puts it in the kettle strains it again as he pours it in. When the juice is boiled down to one-fifth of its original quantity it begins to make big wrinkles like a cow's maw, and ropes from the skimmer when it is poured out. Then jets of syrum are thrown from the boiling surface tive or six inches high. The fires are now lowered and some syrup is put in a dry pan, and the pau in cold water to see how the syrup runs. A glossy appearance, like oil on the surface, is observed, and the syrup is taken out of the kettle with buckets, as fast as possible. A bucket or two of cold water is immediately thrown into the kettle, and before any more juice is added it is washed out as clean as it was at first. This prevents the burnt syrup which oth erwise would stick to the kettle from spoiling the taste of the fresh juice. For the same reason he does not begin to boil until the kettle is filled with juice, as he would thus cook the first more than the last, nor does he add any fresh joice to the boiling syrup. A man stands by with a perforated skimmer and skims off every particle of froth that comes to the surface. He puts in no lime, nor potash, nor soda, and the syrup tastes so much like sugar, that at dinner neither he nor I was able to tell which pastry was sweetened with Sugar, and which with syrup of his manufacture. The first kettles are boiled down by one b'clock, and the second by 8 or 9 o'clock at night; thus giving time for the hands and teams to rest until morning.

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. He states, "af-ter stripping the blades off he (Mr. D.) outs down'no more cane than he can grind in a day, lest it should sour in the stalk. This is an error, I think, of Mr. D., at feast it does not agree with my experience.

Two days after I had commenced the grinding of my case this season my mill broke, leaving me on hand nearly a day's grinding of cut cane. I then entertained the same opinion that Mr. D. does, but hearing a citizen of this county (Mr. King) always cut his cane a few days before grinding it, I concluded to pack mine away in bulk and experiment a little with it. Ten days elapsed before I could start my mill, by which time, my cane was so dry that it rattled when handled. It was ground, and to my astonisment, a stream of juice came forth larger even than had

flows from the fresh cut cane. This, however, I ascribed to the superi-

ority of my second mill over the first. I measured the juice myself, and from every thirty gallous, (the capacity of my boffer,) I realized eight gallons of syrup, superior to any I had ever seen obtained from the Chinese cane. This experiment satisfied me that Mr. D. is in error as to the souring of cane if allowed to remain longer than 24 hours after being cut. The fresh cane, I will state had yielded only a fifth in yrup. By the time my second mill was put in operation my cane had ripened so fully, that its yield of syrup is about equal to that of the dry cane. Planters generally, I think, grind up their cane too soon,

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 boil-Price of the Watchman. ed long, as the syrup will be imperfectly From and after this date, and until there is cooled and he more liable to sour. A Market I would have been been to be straining through it is sufficient. There is a notion affoat, among some syrup makers, " that it will never do to commence boiling a kettle of juice unless you complete it." Sixty gallons of juice is the to-tal capacity of my boilers, and I average from 50 to 60 gallons of syrup daily, working from daylight to 9 o'clock, P. M., at which hour I fill my boilers with fresh juice, fire up and leave them till morning. One fire will prevent the juice from souring, and give all hands work at daylight. By this plan I keep the mill and boilers going all day. If you don't believe the Chinese cane will make a good syrup, try it. I send you a jug of it.

A. H. FLEWELLEN. Chattaboochee 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 eards eard wool or cotton as good as new ones. Mr. P. resets these teeth of the old eards by a means so simple, and in such a short time, that it is really wonderful to those who witness the operation that it was not discovered before. Mr. P. bas obtained a patent for the invention, and proposes to sell the right of using it in counties or districts on such terms as will not prevent the public from reaping a large share of the advantage." He charges one dollar to citizens for mending a pair of cards-fifty cents for soldiers' families who own slaves or other property-and to the poor, not able to pay, he mends for nothng. He will not sell the patent to any one who will not mend cards on the same

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.

Tallahussee Floridian.

Mandarin Ward, who was recently killed by the Taepings at Rungpoo, was an American. He had fought under Walker, the fillibuster, and afterwards went to China as the mate of a vessel. When the rebels held Soonkong, and threatened Shanghai, Ward contracted with the Chinese Government to retake the one and relieve the other for so much cash down. He raised and equiped an army of Chinamen and foreigners, and in a few weeks restored Soonkong to the Imperial Government. He was made a general and a mandarin for this service, and empowered to raise whatever armies and retake from the rebeis what towns he chose, at his own price. The English and French admirals first opposed and afterwards assisted him. Ward having increased and thoroughly drilled his army, was about to form a Chinese navy, and had given orders for gun boats in England and America, when a shot put a stop to his career.

Eruption of Mount Etna .- Accounts from Messina state that the volcano of Mount Eins is again vomiting fire and lava. A new eruption is threatened in the direction of Mounte. The inhabitants of Catagia are terrified at the formidable noise and the shower of ashes and stones falling in that direction. The population of the mountain have made preparations to quit their dwellings. Their horses are saddled, their cattle gathered, and all their household furniture packed up to be ready for immediate removal. Prayers are ofsaints are to be exposed to the piety of the faithful. Terror prevails among the entire population.

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! When was it amassed? And if the answer be, that they gathered it during the war, this fact will strip it of all respectability. To have grown rich in 1862 or 1863 will be accounted a dishonor then. It will pass for robbery of the country at large, of the families of soldiers, of the poor. In other words, it will be seen as it is. No disguise will cover it up; no apology extenuate it.

Religious Herald.

THE WASTE OF WAR

Give me the gold that wer has cost, Before this peace expanding day : The wasted skill, the labor lost-The mental treasure thrown away : In every yet discovered land;— Where hunters come, where peasants toil, Where many peopled cities stand.

I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth, In needful, nay, in brave artire;

Vesture befitting banquet mirth

Which kings might envy and admire.

In every vale, on every plain,

A school shall glad the gazer's eight;

Where every poor man's child may gain

Pure knowledge, free he air and light.

I'll build asylums for the poot, By age or ailment made fatorn; And none shall thrust them from the door, Or sting with looks and words of scorn, Pli link each alien hemisphere! Help honest men to conquer wrong ; An, Science, Labor, nerve and cheer; Reward the Poet for his forg

In every crowded town shall rise Hulls Academic, amply griced; Where ignorance may soon to wise, And coarseness learn both art and taste, To every province shall beloug Collegiate structures, and not few— Filled with a truth-exploring throng, And teachers of the good and true.

In every true and peopled clime A vest Walhalla hell shall stand, A marble edifice sublime, For the illustrious of the land; A Partheon for the truly great, The wise, benificent and just ; A place of wide and infly state To honor or to hold their dust.

A temple to attract and teach Shall lift its spire on every hill, Where pious men shall feel and preach Pesce, mercy, tolerance, good will: Music of bells on Sabbath days.

Round the whole earth shall gladly rise, And one great Christian song of praise Stream sweetly upward to the skies!

A very Qrious thing and quite XLent.

I am no wit with ready Q. And ne'er a line have penned B4; And I do not Xpect 2 (U wink at faults, or pass them o'er.

Some evil * hath led me on; But not 2 gently by the 17 O'er craggy mountains, ce and lakes, I've w'd in hopen a YF 2 find.

No MA, DR, nor LN fourd, On C or land, for me doth sigh: UR hearts R cold, UR II R blind;

Ah! I am I who ne'er shall C Nor " carling "pe" nor beaming II-No fond M -- from KT fair. For all, I find, R much 2 YY.

Yet why 2 cruel ENR. Must we for U neglected B; And like a pair of science 1-2'd, Our days of Uth thus wasting C? Oh! were UR love but = 2

The 1000 pains that I Ndure, U'd listen 2 my tale of love. Nor blush NU 2 lend and ER. But if UR ER B DF ne'er x

My path, more sore 2 cre8; Alas! not I among U ail, Will deign 2 B my DR KS. No more—and ID that destroys
My peace and XTC of love.

And puts a . 2 my joys.

ANOTHER YANKEE/DEFEAT.

Through late Yankee journals, we are in possession of New Orleans dates to the 13th September. Gen./Franklin's command which had salled for Sabine Pass, for existence. Such a people cannot be had returned to New Orleans in consequence of the repulse and capture of the country may be laid waste, and their blood gunbeats Clifton and Sochem. The corps may flow like water, but they can no more under Franklin left New Orleans on the be "subjugated" than the winds or the sea. 4th instant, with the intention of occupyfered in the churches, and the relics of ing Sabine City, a very important post in saints are to be exposed to the piety of the Texas, as a base for future operations.— An attack was fixed for the morning of the 6th, and the accompanying gunboats opened the ball without elicting a reply for some time until the vessels came within easy range, when the Confederate batteries opened fire with heavy shot, and after a sharp engagement so crippled the Sacoem ous demonstration may lead to an honorthat she had to lower her flag. The other able peace, but failing in that, it will place gunboats then engaged the batteries for the purpose of covering the landing of tain our sister States. The Confederate troops when a shot struck the Clifton, destrying her boiler and making her a wreck. She was also compelled to surrender .-This was more than the Yankees bargained for, so they withdrew the rest of the boats and put back to New Orleans. The crews of both boats, and about seventy-five sharpshooters on each, fell into our hands. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded-our batteries raking the decks of the steamer from stem to stern. Petersburg Express

From the Fayetteville Observer. 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 Babiers Symptonic and its Editor, with pen and tongue, urged the papers of North Carolina to separate from Lincoln's Government, unite with the Confederate States, and fight the Yankees "as long as the foot of a Federal soldier rests on our soil." Many, beside ourselves, will recollect the able articles of this character copied from the Standard into the Obserever of that day.

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 unboly and wicked and brought on by secossion-ists, to read what the Standard thought of all these things when there was yet time to pause, Accordingly we have, from time, republished some of its sayings. And we annex another article from the Standard of April 24, 1861, when it was urging the people to separate from the North, units with the South, and fight out this "just and honorabte war." Its appeals were heeded, and on the 20th May, 1861, its Editor, with the unanimous approval of our people, had the satisfaction of voting us into the war he had advocated with so much zeal and ability.

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 anconditional submission. The Southern man who would/quietly submit to the doctrine enunciated in that document, is fit only for a slave. We do not go behind that document, and it is not our purpose to go behind it as long as this war shall last. /We have labored for peace on honorable terms, with profound satisfaction; but much as we deprecate war, war must be encountered, and must be continued as long as the foot of a Federal soldier rests on our soil.

It is true odds appear to be against us. Tue army and navy are in the bands 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 lafter section has but a small army-indeed, go regular army-and it has no navy .-At 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. The saveholding States can bring into the field one million of fighting ruen, as brave as ever charged bayonet, or drew sword. These men can be sup ported by those who remain at home, and by the labor of our slaves. The South can support and live within itself. It can farnish itself with every article necessary for subsistence, and it wants no luxuries in a time like this, In addition to this our people will fight for Constitutional liberty against arbitrary power-for their homes and hearthstones, and, it may be, conquered. They may be overrun-their 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 vigorus in line with an adequate force to sus-States will perform their whole duty .-The legions that conquered at Buena Vista, Cerro Gorda, Contreras and Cherubusco, will soon turn their faces northward to unite their efforts with their allies of the border States. The constituted authorities of the State have called; let our citizen soldiery answer. They will! One heretofore for peace and the Union comes forward to say to you that this is a just and honorable war. It is a war which could not have been avoided. It has been

forced upon us. We must fight! Prove yourselves worty 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 the other. And may He who rules in the semies of beaven, and who disposes of men and nations, nerve every arm for the battle and give victory to those who are struggling for all they hold dear.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

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

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. The Junta Superior was filled up to two hundred and fifty members. They were installed on the 8th, when Gen. Almonte and Senor Lores made addresses to the Junta. The speech of the latter reviewed the stormy seas through which the Republic had passed, until it had wrecked on the breakers of a general anarchy, and is now the object of the benevolent intervention of France. This speech was loudly cheered from the galleries. The Juuta at once set to work, only a few of its members declining to adopt the monarchical proclivities of the rest. On the atternoon of the 10th, the report of a commission named for that purpose was made in favor of a monarchical form of government. This report was adopted unanimously, amidst loud applause from the benches and from the galleries. The following article was then proposed: Article 1.-The nation adopts for form

of government a temperate hereditary menarchy, with a Catholic Prince: This article was adopted by 229 aves against 2 noes. 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

were adopted unanimously, and without

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

articles were proposed, and the first two

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

On the 11th the acts of the Junta of the previous day were ratified, and the event appounced 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 benedication. 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 inter-

formorrow there is to be a grand Ze. 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 hely water.

A Delegation from the Northwest .- The Central train last evening brought down thirteen Yankee soldiers, captured in Braxton 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.