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By D. D. HOOPER

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The Manufacture of Sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane.

The ripe cane alone is suitable for manufacturing cane sugar, and this will deteriorate rapidly if much broken or bruised, or if allowed to remain long after being gathered. It is important that the juice be pressed out, strained, clarified and concentrated to about half its bulk as soon as possible after the plant is cut, in order to prevent the formation of glucose. The final concentration should be effected with caution over a slow fire to prevent the conversion of crystallizable into uncrystallizable sugar, the principal ingredient is molasses.

In the first place, filter the juice of the plant, as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A big filter or a blanket placed in a basket will answer this purpose. Next, we must add a sufficiency (about one ounce to 10 to 15 gallons) of milk of lime, (that is, lime slaked and mixed with water) to the juice to render it slightly alkaline, as shown by it changing reddened litmus paper to a blue. A small excess of lime is not injurious. After this addition, the juice should be boiled for about fifteen minutes. A thick greenish scum rapidly collects on the surface, which is to be removed by skimmer, and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will now be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly to about half its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning 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 crystallize. It should be about as dense as sugar-house molasses, or far. When it has reached this condition, it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar may not begin to form for three or four days, or even longer. Crystallization may be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cool, a few grains of brown sugar or a little pulverized white sugar. After the syrup has crystallized, it may be dipped into bags made of coarse open cloth or canvass, and the molasses allowed to drip into proper receivers. In this way a good brown sugar may be formed.

Planters who may be induced to follow these directions, will confer a favor by communicating the result to me at Greensboro.

N. T. LUPTON.

THE DRAFT TO BE PROMPTLY ENFORCED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

As the time for the draft approaches, much anxiety is manifested to procure substitutes, which is increased by the fact that this district is still over two thousand short of its quota and a draft is inevitable. Substitutes are hard to get; however, and bring from five to six hundred dollars when found. It is understood to be the determination of the President to enforce the draft promptly upon the expiration of the fifty days, at all hazards, as it is evident that reinforcements to the armies in the field must be had to secure entire and final success; and, if a sufficient number of volunteers cannot be obtained, drafting must be resorted to.

The New York Tribune expresses the opinion that not one-third of the journals of that city are paying current expenses, and adds: "It is notoriously true that the capital invested here in newspapers is paying no profit whatever."

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9.

The ladies having in charge the "Soldiers Rest" in Camden make the following appeal: "Will some kind person send a donation of meal for the 'Soldier's Rest?' We have been out for several days, and the article is much needed."

As the summer vacation is drawing to a close, and our schools are about to be re-opened for the fall term, we deem it not inappropriate to offer a few remarks touching the rates of tuition. And we do this in the hope that some of our exchanges, of wider circulation than our own, will take up the subject, and call attention to the propriety of establishing, in some way or other, a uniform rate of tuition on a basis at once liberal and just. If this is not done, it is greatly to be feared that many of the best teachers in the State will be forced to abandon their schools, and the standard of education, already deplorably low, will be reduced to a grade discredit to us as a people.

We suppose it will be readily conceded that a liberal education is, at least, as intrinsically valuable now, as it was in the palmy days of peace, and that a competent teacher, who devotes his entire time and energies to the instruction of youth, is as valuable a member of society as ever, and as much entitled to be paid a fair compensation for his labor. And yet there seems to be a disposition (we are not speaking of Camden in particular) to tie him down to a small advance upon the rates of tuition, current before the war, while he is forced to pay from fifteen to twenty prices for what he buys. This is not only illiberal but unjust. It should be borne in mind that the evils of a depreciated currency and high prices fall with heaviest weight upon professional men; and, among professional men, upon parsons and schoolmasters. Many lawyers and physicians, the great majority, in fact, of country practitioners, are planters also, and measurably independent of all mankind in respect to their bread and butter. Many clergymen are also planters; but who ever heard of a schoolmaster that owned a plantation? We don't believe there is one in the world: if there is, his friends ought to take out a commission "de lunatico." It follows, then, that as the schoolmaster is forced to buy everything he consumes, he ought to be permitted to graduate his charges in some measure by the scale of his expenditures. This is only what every other class in the community has already done, and is so obviously just and fair that no exception ought to be taken to it. But there is much difficulty in fixing any rate at all, and especially one which shall be fair and equitable. Teachers are not an organized class like the doctors and lawyers, and have not the same facilities for securing concert of action among themselves that these have. The rates which may be established by the Medical Society or by the Bar are accepted and observed by every member of the profession; but the teacher has no security against underbidding, and it is a molan choly fact that while every body wants the best lawyer the best doctor, and so on, down to the best bootmaker, that money can procure, the great majority are quite content with cheap schooling for their children regardless of quality.

In view of the scarcity and dearness of all the necessities of life teachers generally throughout the State have been compelled to raise their rates of tuition; but there has been no concert of action in the matter and the new rates vary, in different localities, to an extent almost ludicrous. We have examined a great many advertisements and have seen no two alike. The natural consequence of this is much dissatisfaction among parents and guardians, who use the low terms of some as an argument to sustain the charge of extravagance against others. The proper remedy for this state of things is a Teachers' Convention, and our object in penning these desultory remarks is to suggest the propriety of holding one. Such a convention might do much good, in other ways than establishing rates of tuition; but that is most pressing subject for consideration, and we believe that if a respectable body of delegates were to adopt and recommend a fair rate, it would be generally followed by the profession and be cheerfully acquiesced in by the community.

[From Hall's Journal of Health.] Eating Economically.

What kind of food has the most nourishment and costs the least? is a question of great practical importance. The following tables may be studied with considerable interest by every family. They will show the mode of preparation, the amount of nutriment, and the time required for the digestion of the most common articles of food placed upon our tables. A dollar's worth of meat, at twenty-five cents a pound,

goes as far as fifty cents' worth of butter, at half a dollar a pound. Three pounds of flour, at eight cents a pound, is said to contain as much nutriment as nine pounds of roast beef, which, at twenty-five cents, is \$2.25; that is, twenty-five cents' worth of flour goes as far as nine times that much money spent for roast beef, as weighed at the butcher's stall.

A pint of white beans, weighing one pound, and costing seven cents, contains as much nutriment as three pounds and a half of roast beef, costing eighty-seven and a half cents. Of all the articles that can be eaten, the cheapest are bread, butter, molasses, beans and rice. A pound of corn meal (Indian) goes as far as a pound of flour; so that fine-family flour at sixteen dollars a barrel, and corn meal at four cents, the latter is just one-half less expensive. If corn and wheat were ground, and the whole product, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. of nutriment would be saved, with much greater healthfulness. These are standard tables:

Quantity of Food.	Mode of Preparation.	Amount of Nutriment.	Time of Digestion.
Cucumbers.....	raw	2 per cent.	H. M.
Turnips.....	boiled	4 per cent.	2,30
Milk.....	fresh	7 per cent.	2,15
Cabbage.....	boiled	7 per cent.	4,30
Apples.....	raw	10 per cent.	1,50
Potatoes.....	boiled	13 per cent.	2,30
Fish.....	boiled	20 per cent.	2,00
Venison.....	boiled	22 per cent.	1,30
Pork.....	roasted	24 per cent.	5,15
Veal.....	roasted	25 per cent.	4,00
Beef.....	roasted	26 per cent.	3,30
Foultry.....	roasted	27 per cent.	2,45
Mutton.....	roasted	30 per cent.	3,15
Bread (wheat).....	baked	80 per cent.	3,30
Bread.....	baked	80 per cent.	3,30
Beans.....	boiled	87 per cent.	2,30
Rice.....	boiled	88 per cent.	1,00
Butter and Oils.....		96 per cent.	3,30
Sugars and Syrups.....		96 per cent.	3,30

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—Last night one of our picket boats was captured below the obstructions.—Another boat coming to her assistance, enabled her to cut loose and escape. Gens. Taylor and Forrest arrived here to-day.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—Official despatch from Hood's army states that Sherman has left Jonesboro, and gone in direction of Atlanta. Whilst at Jonesboro Sherman visited our wounded in the hospital. He stated to them that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army, and next go to Andersonville.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Chronicle of the 6th has been received, and says Lincoln has issued a proclamation requesting thanksgiving, to be offered on next Sunday, at all places of public worship in the United States, to God for His preservation of national existence; also prayer for divine protection to the soldiers and His blessing and comforts to the sick and wounded, prisoners, widows and orphans of those who have fallen in service; also a proclamation returning national thanks to Farragut, Canby and Grainger for the reduction of forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan; also to Sherman and men for the capture of Atlanta.

Immense demonstration have been made at Oswega, Troy, Boston, Buffalo, New London, Saratoga, Reading and New Haven, over the fall of Atlanta. At most places 100 guns were fired and speeches made. The Philadelphia Enquirer thinks if Johnson had been in command, instead of Hood, the Federal army would have suffered defeat.

The draft in New York and Brooklyn has been indefinitely postponed. Grant will be seen reinforced at once.

A U. S. frigate seized the rebel pirate Geor-

gia, 20 miles from Lisbon, put her crew on board and sent her to New York. Telegrams from London says she was sailing under the British flag. The captain protested against her capture. The event is creating much controversy. The U. S. frigate *Standy Wine* was burned at Old Point on Saturday, involving a loss of over one million of dollars.

Grant takes decided grounds against the Chicago platform, and in favor of Lincoln, so says the Washington correspondent of the Press. The Chicago Journal says Vallandigham wrote the Chicago platform. Sherman says his army has been fighting continuously since May, and needs rest.

Gold in New York 241.

RETALIATION.—A delicious piece of retaliation was visited upon the Yankees on our lines day before yesterday. It seems that on a considerable portion of our lines in front of Petersburg there had existed a tacit truce for several days, during which the Yankees, without fear of disturbance, strolled and loafed in large numbers in front of their works. Our men received orders not to interfere with them unless Petersburg was again shelled, but in that case to open upon them without notice the most destructive possible fire. Thursday morning, the Yankees were out in great numbers, enjoying the fine weather and the early morning air.—For half an hour, the Yankee batteries had been playing upon the town, knocking private houses to pieces and endangering the lives of non-combatants, but the Yankee strollers gave the matter no attention, not then believing that it could concern them in any way. Suddenly a tremendous volley of musketry was poured into them from our works, throwing them into a panic and causing them to scamper back into their trenches like so many startled rats. The best of it was, that they left about two hundred of their number lying dead or wounded on their recent promenade. When the shelling of the city had ceased, and quiet had been restored along the line, it was explained to the Yankees that they had been fired into because of the barbarous conduct of their generals in bombarding the private residences of Petersburg.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A correspondent of the New York Times writing from Louisiana, thinks the Confederates intend to cross troops from that State to this side of the Mississippi, and is also of the opinion that some have already crossed over.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce the following gentlemen as candidates for re-election to the House of Representatives, from Kershaw District, at the ensuing election in October, and oblige their friends:

Major J. M. DESAUSSURE
 Capt. D. D. PERRY.

July 1

MR. EDITOR: As the time is approaching, when the people of Kershaw District, will have to select those who will represent them, in the ensuing Legislature we respectfully recommend the following gentlemen as candidates.

For Senator.

Maj. A. H. BOYKIN

For Representatives.

Maj. J. M. DESAUSSURE,
 Capt. W. Z. LEITNER.

By inserting the above, you will oblige
 April 15. MANY VOTERS.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. W. WYN, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
 April 22

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. R. WYN, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.
 June 10

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce WILLIAM CLYBURN, as a candidate for the office of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the District, and oblige
 April 15. MANY VOTERS.