

one third of the moisture is still left in the cane after crushing, with a large share of the saccharine matter. Where this refuse is not burned, it usually lies around the sugar house as a nuisance. Sometimes it is carted to the levee, and used to strengthen it, in places where it is inclined to wash.

SUGAR MAKING.

The juice of the cane is carried by spouts from the mill to the boiler, into which it passes through a strainer. Here it is heated to about 140° F., when it is clarified by the introduction of lime. This causes a precipitate of impurities and colors the juice. In many of the establishments it is still further purified by filtration. The next process is to evaporate the water, and make a thick syrup. This is done by the application of heat in a variety of methods. There are at least seven different forms of doing this in Louisiana. In the best establishments, it is boiled in vacuo, on the principle that liquids boil at a lower temperature, as the pressure of the atmosphere is removed. This process not only economizes fuel, but avoids the danger of burning, and makes a much better article of sugar and molasses.

When the syrup is sufficiently thickened, which is a point in the process of great importance, it is drawn off into vats, where it granulates. A portion of the syrup, however, does not crystallize, and to separate this liquid from the crystals, it is put in hogheads, in the bottoms of which are holes, in which are inserted canes, that reach above the contents. The canes contract as the granulation goes on, and the syrup runs off into vats below. This liquid is the molasses of commerce. It is commonly sold by the planters in the vat, at so much a gallon, the purchaser furnishing his own casks, and removing it. What remains in the hoghead is the common New Orleans sugar, in which the shrunk cane is still found, when it comes to market.

Most of the sugar manufactured in this region, we were informed, is either consumed on the river, or goes down East. The process of refining sugar has been so greatly improved and cheapened, that the refined article is in much larger demand than formerly, especially in New York, and in the region immediately dependent upon it for supplies. The refineries of New York are generally supplied from the cheaper sugars of the West India islands. Where brown sugars are used, nothing stands before the Louisiana article. It is very light colored, lively, and not bad to take, either on the cakes, or in the coffee.

The average yield of sugar is something under a hoghead of one thousand pounds to the acre, and the molasses. When the soil is very rich, and the season is unusually favorable, two hogheads and upwards are sometimes made. The crop is considered much more lucrative than cotton, when it does well. In favorable seasons, and under the best management, the profits are very large. But it has many drawbacks. The plant is an exotic, and very liable to be injured by untimely frosts, both early and late. Nearly all the sugar lands are leveled, and subject to overflow, when these embankments give way. The planters live in constant apprehension of these calamities, which are liable to come at any moment, and sweep away their crops and animals. The crop of the last season was unusually large, and had it not been for the Bell crevasse which swept over a territory forty miles square, in the heart of the sugar districts, it would have been the largest ever produced in the country.

[Continued from first page.]

conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian Government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disarm the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand, the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

"I have ordered my army to enter Sardinia. I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a Monarch weighed heavily on me it is at this moment. War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperiled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which, being occupied with its internal development, greatly requires the continuance of peace. But the heart of the Monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty.

"On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who, in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France—who, under futile pretenses, (nichtige Vorwände) interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula,—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia.

"The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that he is not only aimed at by factions, but by Thrones. The sword which I have been forced to draw is sanctified, inasmuch as it is a defense for the honor and rights of all people and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

"To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your oft-proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting (Waffen-gruss). With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

"Our struggle is a just one, and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have had to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day. There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne, from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic Confederation, when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

"For God and fatherland!

"Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna, on this 28th day of April, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

* The original cannot be rendered literally, but its sense is, that the present revolutionary movement is caused by monarchs as well as by private individuals.

The *Moniteur*, of May 1, publishes the following most important circular dispatch, addressed to all the diplomatic agents of the Emperor, dated the 27th of April:

"Sir: The communication which has been made, by order of His Imperial Majesty, to the Senate and to the Legislative Body, renders it needless for me to revert to incidents which have occupied public opinion for some weeks past, and have been the subject of my last dispatches. The gravity of the present state of affairs have reached a culminating point, and the *dénouement* before us will not, unhappily, be that which honest and persevering efforts have endeavored to obtain. In such a serious conjuncture it is a great consolation to the Emperor's Government to be able to submit without hesitation to the verdict of Europe the question as to on what Power the responsibility of events rests.

"That the state of things in Italy was abnormal, that the discontent and underhand agitation which resulted therefrom constituted a danger for every one which reason bid to be stopped by a prudent precaution, an inevitable crisis was understood equally by England, Prussia and Russia, as well as by France. The unanimity of apprehensions immediately created the conformity of sentiments and measures. Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, the proposal of a Congress, emanating from St. Petersburg, the support given by Prussia to these attempts at an arrangement, the eagerness of France to adhere to the combinations which followed each other up to the last moment; all these acts, in a word, emanated from the same inspiration—the sincere and lively desire to consolidate peace by no longer ignoring a difficulty which so evidently threatened to disturb it.

"In this phase of the affair, the Emperor's Government has had its share of initiative and action; but this share—I am particular in stating it—has always been mixed up with a collective labor. France simply offered her co-operation as a great European Power to settle amicably and honestly with the other Powers a question which—I do not deny it—aroused her sympathies; but in which she did not yet perceive particular duties to fulfill or urgent interests to defend. The day upon which the Vienna Cabinet had promised, by a solemn declaration, not to commence hostilities, it seemed itself to anticipate the attitude which any aggressive act against Piedmont would cause the Government of the Emperor to assume.

"Such an assurance, by giving time to the mediation of the Powers to exert itself, allowed the hope of the proximate meeting of the Congress. In fact, England had just settled, with the assent of France, Prussia and Russia, the last conditions for the meeting of that assembly where the place which justice and reason assigned to the Italian States was granted to them. Sardinia, on her part, adhered to the principle of a simultaneous and previous disarmament of all the Powers which, for some time past, had increased their military strength. To these tokens of peace the Vienna Cabinet suddenly opposes an act which, to characterize it as it deserves, is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"Thus Austria destroys alone, and with intent, the earnest labors of England, seconded so honestly by Russia and Prussia, facilitated with so much moderation by France. Not only does she exclude Sardinia from the Congress—she summons her, under penalty of coercion to disarm without any conditions within three days.

"A large military force is displayed at the same time on the banks of the Ticino, and, to say the truth, it is in the midst of an advancing army that the Austrian Commander-in-Chief awaits the reply of the Turin Cabinet.

"You are aware, Sir, of the impression produced at London, Berlin and St. Petersburg, by the untimely and fatal resolution of the Vienna Cabinet. The astonishment and disapproval of the three Powers was displayed as a protest which public opinion has echoed throughout all Europe.

"If England, Prussia, and Russia, by the step they hastened to take, have been able to relieve their moral responsibility, and to satisfy the exactions of their offended dignity, the Government of the Emperor—actuated, however, by analogous considerations—had to mark its attitude more distinctly, and other obligations were imposed upon it. Nothing modifies the solidarity which were established at the commencement between us and the mediating Powers; the question remains at bottom the same, but we have too much confidence in the intentions of which those Powers have given us such striking proofs to fear for a moment that they should misunderstand the sense of the policy which ancient traditions and imperious necessities of geographical position so naturally indicate to us.

"France, since half a century, has never pretended to exercise an interested influence in Italy, and it is not she, assuredly, who can be accused of having attempted to arouse the remembrance of ancient struggles and historical rivalries. All that she has hitherto asked for, and treaties agree with her wishes, is that the States of the (Italian) Peninsula should live for themselves and manage their own affairs at home as well as in their foreign relations. I am not aware that a different view is taken at London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg,

than at Paris. However it may be, circumstances have placed Austria toward the various powers of Italy in a position unanimously judged as preponderating.

"Sardinia alone has hitherto escaped an influence which, by general consent, has changed in an important portion of Europe the balance of power which it was attempted to establish. Everywhere else this fact was very grave; but, whatever were our private sentiments, it might suffice for us, knowing the opinions of the other Cabinets, to point out to them the evil to correct.

"So much reserve, when Sardinia is concerned, would be to forget our most essential interests. It is not the conformation of the ground which, on this side, commands one of the frontiers of France; the passes of the Alps are not in our hands, and it is most important for us that the key should be kept at Turin, and at Turin only. French considerations, but which are also European considerations as long as respect of the rights and of the legitimate interests of the Powers will continue to serve as a guide to their reciprocal relations—those considerations, I say, do not allow the Emperor's Government to hesitate upon the line of policy it ought to follow when a State so considerable as Austria uses threatening language toward Piedmont and openly prepares to dictate laws to it. This obligation acquires additional force from the refusal of the Austria to discuss before acting. We do not wish at any price to find ourselves face to face with an accomplished fact, and it is such fact which the Government of the Emperor is resolved to prevent. It is not, therefore, an offensive attitude; it is a measure of defence which we are now adopting.

"Ancient remembrances, community of origin, a recent alliance of the Sovereign Houses, unite us to Sardinia. These are serious reasons for sympathy, which we fully appreciate, but which, perhaps, would not suffice to decide us. What distinctly points out our path is the permanent and hereditary interest of France, the absolute impossibility for the Emperor's Government to allow a blow to be struck which would establish at the foot of the Alps, contrary to the wishes of a friendly nation and to the wish of its Sovereign, a state of things which would subject the whole of Italy to a foreign influence.

"His Imperial Majesty, strictly faithful to the words which he pronounced when the French people recalled him to the throne of the chief of his dynasty, is not animated by any personal ambition or desire of conquest. It is not long since the Emperor gave a proof, in a European crisis, that moderation was the soul of his policy. That moderation still presides over his designs, and, while shielding the interests which Providence has intrusted to him, His Majesty has no idea, you may most positively assert it, of separating his views from those of his allies. Far from it, his Government, referring to the incidents which have marked the negotiations of the preceding weeks, entertains the firm hope that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will continue to persevere in an attitude which, by uniting by a moral bond the policy of the two countries, will allow the two Cabinets of Paris and of London to give mutual explanations without reserve, and to combine, according to eventualities, an *entente* destined to preserve the Continent from the effects of a struggle which may arise at one of its extremities.

"Russia, we are perfectly convinced of it, will be always ready to direct her efforts to the same end. As regards Prussia, the impartial and, at the same time, conciliating spirit of which she has given proof since the commencement of the crisis is a sure guaranty of her inclination to neglect nothing to circumscribe the explosion.

"We sincerely hope that the other Powers which form the German Confederation will not allow themselves to be led astray by the remembrances of a different epoch. France can only behold with sorrow the excitement which has seized upon some States of Germany. She does not understand how that great country, ordinarily so calm and so patriotically imbued with the knowledge of its strength, should fancy its safety menaced by events the theater of which must remain far from its territory.

"The Emperor's Government is therefore prone to believe that the statesmen of Germany will soon admit that it depends a great deal upon themselves to contribute to limit the extent and the duration of a war which France, if she has to take part in it, has at least the consciousness of not having provoked.

"I request you, Sir, to point out the considerations developed in this dispatch in your next interview with M—, and to leave him a copy. The clear language in which I now express myself by the Emperor's orders, and which implies his Majesty's wish to give to the other Cabinets ever possible guaranty to bring them to a true appreciation of the situation, and reassure them, in so much as they are concerned as to the consequences, that it is difficult for me to suppose that the Government of — will not receive these explanations with a confidence equal to that which dictated them.

"I am, etc., WALEWSKI."

On May 3, Napoleon sent the following communication to the Corps Legislative: "Austria, by ordering her army into the territory of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates our treaties and menaces our frontier. All the great powers have protested against this act of aggression. Piedmont, having accepted conditions, one asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominion must extend to the Alps, or Italy must be

free to the shores of the Adriatic, for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the powers of Austria."

"Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms, and resolutely tell Europe I wish not for conquest, but I am determined fully to maintain my national and traditional policy. I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me, I respect territories and the rights of neutral Powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies with a people whose history is mingled with my own, and who now groan under foreign oppression."

"France has shown her hatred of anarchy—Her will was to give me power sufficient to reduce into subjection abettors of disorder and incorrigible members of the old factions, who were incessantly concluding compacts with our enemies; but who has not for that purpose, abandoned her civilizing character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race, and when she draws the sword, 'tis not to govern, but to free. The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose on her a change of masters, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to ferment disorder or to disturb the power of our holy father, whom we replaced upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure which burdens the whole peninsula, and to help to establish order there, based upon lawful satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them."

"I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave France to the Empress and my son, seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the last Emperor's surviving brother. She will understand how to show herself worthy the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valor of the army which remains in France to keep watch upon our frontier and guard our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotion of which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, and union."

"Our country is about to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God which rests on justice, humanity, love of country and independence."

New Advertisements.

SECURE YOUR LAND CLAIMS.

ALL persons having deeds, transfers and surveyor's certificates in the hands of the late recorder of G.S.L. County are requested to call upon Mrs. Hawkins and get them without delay.

Residence: Dr. JOHN KAY'S, East Temple Street. 15-1f

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

A RED HIFER three years old, and CALF, hole in both ears, branded M S on right hip. The owner can have her by paying charges.

ISAAC DAW, West Jordan Mill. 15-1

THIS WAY ALL!

THE bakery formerly occupied by J. Willis, between Miller & Russell and W. Nixon's, East Temple street, will be carried on in future by PHELPS & THORP, where a share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. WANTED immediately, a good baker. 15-1

\$100 REWARD.

TAKEN from the corral in the town of Goshen, a large white horse MULE. No brand. Yellow spot on one of his hips, think it was the left.

Whoever will return said mule in good order and condition to Loud, Hosmer & Co., at G.S.L. City, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked. 15-1

TRAVELER'S REST.

THE traveling public are respectfully informed that MYERS & BALL have opened a house of entertainment on Bear River, on the road from G. S. L. City to Fort Bridger, where they keep constantly on hand a good supply of eatables and drinkables of the first quality.

* * * Travelers call and see us. 15-4

CITY BREWERY.

MR. W. H. HOCKINGS respectfully calls the attention of the public to his eating room, recently fitted up in connection with his establishment, and having added to the premises a superior malt kiln, a malt mill and several other improvements, he has greatly increased his facilities for accommodating his friends and customers.

He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the best BEER and refreshments. 15-1f

STRAYED.

ABOUT the middle of May, on the west side of the Jordan, a small RED COW, about six years of age, color red, with the exception of a little black round the eyes, branded WOODMANSEE on left horn, W. on left hip, scarcely legible, supposed to have a male calf.

Any one returning the above, or giving information to the subscriber, will be rewarded. 15-1

HENRY W. NAISBIT, 20th ward.

NEW GOODS FROM THE STATES!

HOCKADAY & BURR.

HAVE just received by their FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST, one of the best assortments of goods offered for sale in this city.

Their stock was specially selected for the Valley, in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and is unequalled in the SUPERIOR STYLE and QUALITY of the goods.

They will be opened for the inspection of customers to-day, in the new store on Main Street.

(GODDARD'S NEW BUILDINGS.)

G.S.L. City, June 14. 15-4

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!!

STOLEN!

FROM the canyon, south of Cedar Fort, and 4 miles N. north-west of Camp Floyd, in Cedar valley, on the morning of the 4th inst., A SMALL BAY PONY, branded JF on left shoulder, and a SMALL LIGHT BAY MARE MULE, branded R G on the left shoulder, and U S. on the left hip, together with their saddles and bridles. (The saddles government pattern.)

The above animals were stolen by two young men, who were passed going up the canyon, (one of them had a light beard, and was dressed in buckskin breeches,) and were seen from the top of the mountain to go up to where the animals were picketed;—they were afterwards tracked down to Cedar Fort, and their foot tracks found to have come from that place in the morning. Another mule stolen at the same time and place, was recovered the same day, tied to the bushes at the mouth of the canyon near Cedar Fort.

\$50 will be paid for the recovery of each of the animals and their equipments, and \$50 each for the apprehension and delivery of the thieves at this Camp.

Camp Floyd, U.T., June 10, 1859. 15-2