

A new Government has been established, and its machinery put in operation over an area of 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unified voice, connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with the firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in hostile array, and waging a war along a frontier of thousands of miles. Battles have been fought; sieges have been conducted; and although the contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment is against us, the final result in our favor is not doubtful.

The period is near at hand when our foes must sink under the immense load of debt which they have incurred—a debt which, in their efforts to subjugate us, has already attained such fearful dimensions as will subject them to burthens which must continue to oppress them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected when we entered upon this war that it would expose our people to sacrifices, and cost them much, both of money and blood. But we knew the value of the object for which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest.

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. The great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women, and children in every part of our country. Upon the first call, the men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret.

It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, producing unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint effort in war.

Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding benefits. If the acquiescence of foreign nations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our commerce with them, it is fast making us a self-supporting and an independent people. The blockade, if effectual and permanent, could only serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for export, and employ it in supplying commodities for domestic use.

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to manufacturing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber, and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be too great to tempt aggression; and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions, they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlement on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow-citizens, after the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggression.

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the dark-

est hour of our struggle the Provisional gives place to the permanent Government. And after a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance.

To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of the public affairs; securely relying on the patriotism and courage of the people of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume; and, fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration, acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career, to Thee, O God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The dates by mail from Europe are to the last of February, brought by the Arabia, Norwegian and Canada.

### ENGLAND.

The government was busily preparing all the information relative to the American blockade to lay before Parliament.

A supplemental naval estimate asked for an additional appropriation of £364,000 which was regarded as representing the expense of the Mason and Slidell affair.

On the 19th of February, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons by 144 to 133.

The *Morning Post* urged the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the migration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies to develop the cotton culture of those islands.

The steamship Great Eastern had been safely placed on the gridiron at Milford.

It was reported that insurances were daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of southern ports. The highest premium paid was fifteen guineas, and the ships were entitled to select any port. In some instances the risk to ports easy of access were as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured were steamers of 500 tons.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated at London by a public breakfast at Freemason's tavern. The Bishop of Ohio presided, and two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The proceedings lasted for upward of five hours, and terminated in a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Ohio.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 10th.—The Council of State had discussed the bill for establishing a supplementary tax of ten francs per hundred kilogrammes on all sugars for consumption. The same bill fixes twenty francs per hundred kilogrammes consumption tax on salt.

The *Moniteur* of February 28th published a letter from General Montauban, entreating the Emperor to withdraw the bill before the House of Deputies granting him (Montauban) an annual revenue, as it would appear as if there was some object in it.

The Emperor replied, refusing to withdraw the bill, and adding, "Everybody is at liberty to view things after their own fashion, but I wish the country and the army to know that I am grateful for political and military services and wish to honor unprecedented enterprise by a national gift."

### SPAIN.

The *Journal de Iberia* announced the following: "We are informed that the Sumter has run down a ship, which, although bearing American colors, contained a cargo of coal for Spain. The commander of the squadron of instruction at Algeiras has consequently sent an agent to require explanations of the commander of the Sumter."

It is stated that the government has opened negotiations with the great powers, for the purpose of having Spain acknowledged as a power of the first class.

A dispatch from Madrid, on the 28th, announced that the Spanish squadron under command of Admiral Penson, starts for the Pacific in the beginning of April. It is to consist of three frigates, forty-two gunboats, and other ships of war. The squadron goes first to Montevideo, and then to other places on the coast of America.

### ITALY.

A dispatch from Turin of February 17th, says: "To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the postal conventions between the Italian government and Switzerland and Greece were approved."

Signor La Farina expressed a wish that a similar convention should be concluded with Prussia.

Baron Ricasoli replied: "Among those who have displayed towards Italy the greatest sympathy, is the Prussian government, which has likewise manifested sentiments favorable

to our cause. The Prussian representative has always remained at Turin, as ours remains at Berlin. The Italian Envoy was received with sympathy and honors during the coronation of the King of Prussia." Baron Ricasoli eulogized the magnanimity of the Prussian government and the people.

The *Frankfort Journal* positively asserts that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Prussian government has been actually decided upon.

Another authority says that Prussia has made overtures to Russia for a simultaneous recognition by both powers.

The *Gazette de Cologne* observes: "At his last audience with his Holiness, the following significant words struck upon the Marquis de Lavalette's startled ear: 'We are thinking of repairing to Vienna, when we can no longer remain here with our full dignity.' The Marquis is reported to have exclaimed in alarm: 'Surely, holy father, you would not occasion a universal war,' to which no answer was returned."

At Rome an attempt has been made upon the life of the Marquis de Lavalette. The assassins, who all belonged to the legitimist party—one being a Belgian, the second a Bavarian, and the third a Neapolitan—have all been arrested, and will be tried by a French military tribunal. The marquis was not injured.

### PRUSSIA.

The division between Prussia and Austria was continually widening. The language of the Prussian and Austrian papers was daily more hostile.

The agitation in Germany was increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership.

Austria, by her recent conduct, had lost much of her influence in Northern Germany.

### AUSTRIA.

The negotiation of the Austrian government at Pesth for bringing about a reconciliation with Hungary, had failed.

The deputies rejected a proposal to establish a jury for press trials, unless a jury was also established for all other trials.

### RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg letter in the *London Times* says the winter is unusually severe in Russia. Almost every day frozen bodies are found on the Neva. Three persons in a covered sleigh, from Cronstadt, with the driver, were all found on its arrival to be completely frozen, the horses having brought the vehicle on to the usual place of stopping. Even the stones do not resist the cold, and several cracks are visible in the Alexander monument, constructed of red Finland granite.

### GREECE.

Advices from Athens state that the Greek insurgents have been defeated near Tyrinth.

The King was expected at Corinth, where all the troops were to be concentrated. The insurgents demanded the dismissal of the ministry, and the convocation of a national assembly to reform the convention.

## The Price of Battle.

At the battle of Arcola, the Austrians lost, in killed and wounded, 18,000 men; French 15,000.

At Hohenlindes the Austrian loss was 14,000; the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed, wounded or prisoners; the French lost only 12,000.

At Jena and Austerlitz the Prussians lost 30,000 men killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all; and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrific battle of Eylau, the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and the French 30,000.

At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000, in killed and wounded;—the French loss 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrians and French lost each 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and wounded.

At Smolensko the French loss was 17,000 men—that of the Russians, 10,000.

At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on record," the French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 in one battle!

At Lutzen the French lost 18,000 men—the Allies, 15,000.

At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies, lost, in killed, and wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French between 10,000 and 12,000.

At Leipzig, which lasted three days, Napoleon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1790 officers, and about 40,000 men—upwards of 100,000 men in all!

Besides these were several other of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight—the famous battle of the Nile a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 805 men in killed and wounded, and the French 5225 men in killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, and 12 out of 17 ships engaged in the action.

—A swimming belt of novel construction for the use of the French army, has just been tried at Paris. It is an inverted truncated cone of thin metal, closely fitting around the waist. It only weighs eight pounds.

## Seventies' Hall Lectures.

The mode of cultivating Sugar Cane, its manufacture into sugar, molasses and rum constituted the divisions of the subject lectured upon, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Thomas Stayner, who stated that he had spent something like five years and six months on the island of Grenada; during which period, he was employed in the manufacture of the above named articles. After an amusing introduction, interspersed with humorous and facetious remarks, and one or two appropriate anecdotes, the lecturer adverted to the fact of the British government having, some thirty years ago, emancipated the entire slave population, by purchase—the sum appropriated for that purpose being £20,000,000 sterling. He alluded to this to show that all the labor now performed upon that island was free, and under much more favorable auspices and liberal management than when four-fifths of the inhabitants were in bondage.

Mr. Stayner said that, in Grenada, the sugar cane is raised from the plant entirely. It is planted in the fall of the year. It has to be weeded six times during its growth in order to bring it to maturity. On the adjacent island of St. Vincent the sugar cane is nearly two years in maturing, but in Grenada it is ready for grinding in twelve or thirteen months from the time of putting in the plants. He remarked that the sugar cane was never cut and packed away for weeks in the West India Islands, as the Chinese sugar cane is in this country, but it must be ground within a week after it is cut, or they never attempt to make sugar out of it. He had known it to be quite common, and it might be said to be a fair average, for one acre of land to produce over 3000 pounds of sugar and 120 gallons of rum, which, at our prices would be worth \$1,700.

A diagram of the buildings used in the manufacture of sugar was exhibited, and the respective uses of their numerous compartments graphically explained. Among the rest he observed that the vats, which generally hold about a thousand gallons, had each a tap inserted a short distance from the bottom, and that by this means the liquor was drawn from the centre of one vat into another until the scum on the top and the sediment at the bottom met, then the tap was turned and the refuse dipped out and conveyed to the rum making department. The kind of cane usually raised upon that island continues to produce from three to six years, but the lecturer said there is a sort of cane called the "ratoon canes" that will sometimes produce for as much as twelve years.

The row of boilers used in making sugar generally hold 500 gallons, and while the liquor is allowed to remain in the first and second boilers much care is taken to prevent boiling, for this would be destructive, and render the making of sugar out of that liquor or sirup, as it is termed after passing into the third boiler, next to impossible. The boiling is attended to subsequent to cleansing and the evaporation of water, and prior to graining, or crystallization.

The lecture was both interesting and instructive, embracing many particulars which we have not space to record.

## FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst.

Mr. Joseph Foreman delivered a lecture upon the subject of National characteristics. The speaker made many timely criticisms on the policy of the government of the United States; the European powers came in for a share also. The lecturer occupied about an hour.

He was followed by Mr. J. V. Long, who made a brief summary of the peculiar manners and customs which constitute the chief and distinguishing features of national character.

—Captain D. Waddell, 11th Illinois volunteers, writes to his father in New York, that out of eighty-five men in his company, who went into battle at Fort Donelson, only seven came out alive. He estimates the killed and wounded on both sides at nearly 7,000.

—An Austrian Journal gives a statement from Rome, which puts the strength of the Jesuit Order, at the end of 1861, as high as seven thousand two hundred and thirty-one members, of whom two thousand two hundred and three are Frenchmen.

—The Princess Alice has been authorized, by Queen Victoria, to send a letter of thanks to the poet Tennyson, for his beautiful and noble tribute to the memory of Prince Albert.