are paid. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates, JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly apposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"Confiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Propessional Cards.

Edward B. Buehler,

TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted Office at the speaks the German language.—
Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron, TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. —Office on Baltimore successive Pahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf -Office on Baltimore street, searly oppo-

D. McConaughy, TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west

A of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR POR PATRICE AND PRISIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in lo-cating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally True happiness, unmixed with base alloy? Keep-cool; don't strive for sudden wealth too fast, or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely, A TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to hat care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan, A TTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House. Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover.

TTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettyshurg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan, TTORNEY AT LAW .-- Office in the North-West corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. AS his office one door west of the Latheren church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to eall. Representes: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Pref. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Marble Yard Rumoved. THE subscriber having removed his place of

business to Bast York street, a short distince below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of workein his line, such as Monu-ments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and so kets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. WM. B. MEVITS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859 Tinning! Tinning!

FIME undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of fiettyshurg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning es-tablishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture. and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARK, PRESSRD and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready so do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full antisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER. Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. ly

Second Arrival

JACOBS & BRO, have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be grati-Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-INGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be bersburg street, a few doors helow Bueller's ! [Oct. 15, 1860.

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are re-Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material. The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always R. F. McILHENY. on hand. Oct. 22, 1860.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c.. repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and DAVID WARREN. repairing Clocks.

May 10.

At Broadhead's. N Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate-a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broad-head's. Call, inspect, and buy.

Removals. HE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemehopes that such as contemplate the removal termains of deceased relatives or friends evail themselves of this season of the year to reit dons. Removals made with promptness terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THURN,

March 13, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery. OMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also MUSLIN branded with our own name, to

NOLISH-DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine ar-

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE,

17.0

"TRUTH IS BIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1861.

No. 20.

Che Muse.

KEEP COOL!

Keep cool !- the secret of success in life Lies not in haste, excitement, bustle, strift. This "bolting dinners," harrying to and fro, Keeping up one continued, constant "go;" Taking your pleasure-januts at railroad speed And never stopping aught to see or heed; This going to China just to have a chat, Taking but one clean dicky in your hat; These are the features of the times, I own, That give to modern life its sest and tone: But do they bring us real, genuine joy, Fortunes quickly made are seldom known tolast

THE KISS.

Who gave that kias? the teacher cried; Twas Harry Hall, John Jones replied. Come here to me, old Switchem said, And solemnly he shook his head: What evil genius prompted you So rude a thing in school to do? Said Harry, I can hardly say Just how it happened. Any way, To do a sum she whispered me; And round my face her curls—you see— That is, her cheek-and I-and I-Just kissed her, but I don't know why.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SNOW?

So inquires the Broadway exquisite, as one of these blustering mornings, he picks his way along the street in patent leathers. What in the world is it good for? And such everybody. There are many pleasant things connected with the revolution of the seasons; and yet when rude Winter's turn comes, we can hardly meet it without feelings of regret. The invalid and the aged, how the cold pinches them! The tourist finds little pleasure amid fine scenery, if side and none on the other, to accommodate well be that the voice which in other times, meanwhile he is frost-bitton. The land-either variety of Christian feith. There are was so familiar to her cars, has been adbenumbed fingers, and hurry to his warm studio in town : the botanist-where are the you are on his side, the other eyeing you | Roger Sherman.

we can find it. The old proverb that and takes your denial with the air of a man of the past covering her all over. Trenton who thinks you ought to have been there.—

I Apple when the past covering her all over. Trenton who thinks you ought to have been there.—

I am I Princeton live immortal in story—the haps, a grain of truth in it. Some chemists

Asks you all the questions over again in plains of the last encrimsoned with the the encrimsoned with the grain of the last encrimsoned with the grain of the grain of the past covering her all over. tell us that analysis reveals a larger per cen-One says that water acquires nitrous salts in . He wants to know if he understood you to hant son of a signer of the immortal Declarapurifying the air and returning those impurities to the soil.

Melt in a clean vessel a mass of snow which has lain a short time on the ground. and the taste will detect foreign substances in the water. This will be most manifest in the neighborhood of large towns. The harshness and dryness produced in the mouth by drinking snow-water, and the unpleasant effects on the skin by washing in it, are ascribed to the impurities it con- iny; as a man who had consuited against tains. The disease called goitre, causing monstrous swelling of the neck, which pre vails in Alphine regions, is also attributed by some to the use of snow water. The absorbent power of snow has been illustra-"Take a lump of snow (crust ted thus: answers well,) of three or four inches in length, and hold it in the flame of a lamp; not a drop of water will fall from the snow excelled for variety, and then the low prices at , but the water as fast as formed will be drawn which they are offered are really astonishing. up into the snow by capillary attraction .-Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the It is by virtue of this power that it purifies litest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can I the atmosphere by absorbing and retaining be expected. Their establishment is in Cham- its noxious and noisome gases and odors. Furthermore, it prevents exhalation from the earth, and having absorbed them returns their fertilizing properties to the soil. Hence, marshes and stagnant pools become inodorous in Winter, and the unwholesome effluvia of vegetable matter ectfully requested to bear in mind that at this everywhere decaying while unfrozen, is retained, and with the melting of the anow in spring, is taken up by the soil. Now, if no more than this can be made out for " the poor man's manure," it is yet better than some of the patent fertilizers of our day. Snow helps the spring and mill-streams Were the ground naked from n Winter. Fall to Spring, and frozen meanwhile several feet deep, the springs would give out, and water-whoels of all sorts would have to stand still. As it is, however, the snow prevents the frost from penetrating to a great depth-especially in the wooden hills, which are the fountain-heads of springs and streams-and by gradual melting keeps up supply of water for man and beast.

Snow is an excellent protector of tender regetation. Even in northern latitudes, there is a multitude of half-tender indigenous plants which require more or less covering in Winter. Nature provides for them most wisely. She hangs over them the branches of neighboring trees and bushes, gathers about their roots a many-folded blanket of dry leaves and, last of all, spreads over them a fleecy mantle of snow. With over them a fleecy mantle of snow. this covering, they pass through the severest Winter safely; while, if they were transplan-ted to exposed situations, they would die at once. But besides, our gardens and fields are stocked with plants and grains which are the natives of warmer climates, and need protection still more. Sweep off the snow from our wheat fields and meadows, and at least a portion of the crop would be winter-killed. Some of the choicest herbace ous plants in our gardens, brought from[milder regions, will pass unburt through our severest Winters, if only covered with

SDOW. So also of many tender shrubs. With their branches fastened to the ground so as to be covered by snow, they hybernate in Canada about as well as at the tropics. We have seen the English Yew, several feet high, come out in Spring well browned above which we invite especial attention, as it excels the snow-line, while all below was as green by far, any ever offered in this market for the as emerald. The Japan Quince, by no as emerald. The Japan Quince, by no neans a tender shrub, the Deutzias, many of the Spirmas, Forsythia Viridissima, the Scarlet-Flowering Currants, etc., frequently expected that articles of household furnilose their flower buds, if not their branches above the snow, while all underneath is unharmed. The buds of peach-trees are often killed in-severe Winters, but

perature of the air over the snow at 72° be ow zero, that underneath was 29° above

sero, showing a difference of 100°. Dr. Kane, in his "Artic Expedition," mentions finding "under the snow, at latitude 78°, the undromeda in full flower, and saxifrages and corioss green under the dried tufts of last year." • • "Here, too, were the cilence and cerathrium, as well as the characteristic flower-growths of later Summer. The poppy and sorrel, were already recognizable."
"Few of us at home." he continues, "can realize the protecting value of this warm coverlet of snow. No eider-down in the cradle of an infant is tucked in more kindly

...When the snow falls early in Winter and remains until Spring, the ground is seldom ed the wisdom of the decisions then adopt-frozen at all. And if it becomes frozen a few inches deep before the snow falls, the heat of the subsoil@haws out the frost shove created—we have to preserve. They built it, and the superincumbent snow prevents another freezing, so that in Spring the ground is soft and ready for the plow and spade many days sooner than if it had remained exposed to the full force of Winter. The aid which the snow renders the farmer in clearing up swamps, and getting Confederation, to preserve the Government, out muck in Winter, and in hauling lumber, and to renew and invigorate the Constituant wood to market: the peculiar brilliancy tion. If you reach the height of this great of the snowy landscape lighted up by the sum; the sport of sliding down hill for the boys, and of sleighding for children of larger time or space now to speak .- American Ay-

The Pleasure of being a Witness.

It is a pleasant thing to be a witness on an one of whom smiles at you blandly because and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of and scared you out of your wits, and con- dependent and sovereign States. victed you in the eves of the jury of prevarication, he lets you go. By and by, everybody you have fallen out with is put on the stand, to swear you are the biggest scoundrel they ever knew, and not to be believed graph to the jury; as a character fit to be banded down to all time as the type of infaof the attempt. The Judge, in his charge, tells the jury, if they believe your testimony, &c., &c., indicating that there is even a juyour accidental presence on an unfortunate occasion. Who would be a wit

A Fashionable Call, and all They Said .-'How do you do, my dear?"
"Putty well, thank you." [They kiss, "How have you been this age?" " Very well, thank you."

Pleasant to-day. "Yes, very bright-but we had a shower resterday.

"Are all your people well?"
"Quite well, thank you; how are yours? "Very well, I am obliged to you. "Have you seen Mary B——lately?" No, but I've seen Susan G-"You don't say so. Is she well?"

"Very well, I believe." [Rising.] "Do call again soon." "Thank you-I should be pleased to come but you don't call on me once in an age.'

"Oh, you should not say that, I am sure I am very good."
"Good day." " Must you go ?"

"Yes, indeed; I have seven calls to make."

"Good day.' Take Back the Beard,-A Highlander, who sold brooms, went into a barber shop in Glasgow, to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and after having shaved him asked the price of it. "Tippence," said the Highlander. "No, no," said the shaver; "I'll give you a penny, and if that does not satvou, take your broom again." The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay. "A penny," said strap. "I'll gie ye a baubee," said Duncan; "and if that dinna satisfy ye, but on my beard again,"

arose between a bishop and a judge, and afquoting the following passage:-"For on these two hang all the faw and the prophets.' - Do you not see," said the lawyer, in triumph, "that even in this passage of scripture we are mentioned first?"-"I grant you," said the bishop, "you hang first."

Revolution in Woodword .- An artist in Paris has found a means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the most varied sculpor the most delicate chasing. The of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has already completed some splendid sculptured articles, such as picture frames, ink-stands, chests and liquor-stands. With the introduction of this new art, it is ture will be considerably reduced in price.

----Takes a Paper.—"Sonny, does your father take a paper ?'

recorded instances in which, with the tem- SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

We publish below the eloquent and patriotic address delivered by Ex-President Tyler before the Washington Convention, on assuming the high and honorable position of President of that body:

Gentlemen, I fear you have committed great error in appointing me to the honorsble position you have assigned me. The country is in danger—it is enough—one must take the place assigned him in the great work of reconciliation and adjustment.

The voice of Virginia has invited her co-States to meet her in council. In the inithan the sleeping dress of Winter about tiation of this Government that same voice this feeble flower-life." was heard and complied with, and the results of seventy odd years have fully attestcreated—we have to preserve. They built up, through their wisdom and patriotism, monuments which have eternalized their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious

occasion, your children's children will rise up and call you blessed. Yes, Virginia's voice, as in the olden growth, are considerations not to be omitted in numbering up the uses of snow.— meet her this day at the council board.— But of these and other things we have not Vermont is here, bringing with her the memories of the past, reviving in the memo-ries of all, her Ethan Allen and his demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga, in the name of the Great Johovali and the Ameri-It is a pleasant thing to be a witness on an can Congress. New Hampshire is here—her important trial. If we knew a murder was fame illustrated by memorable annals, and one of these dilutering mornings, he picks important trial. If we knew a murier was his way along the street in patent leathers, about to be committed across the way, we still more lately as the birthplace of him who won for himself the name of Defender was the time for earning the blessings of the Constitution, and who wrote that letter of the Constitution and the people. Napoleon the First teld his are inclined to the opinion that we should put our boots through a rapid course of loof the Constitution, and who wrote that letter to John Taylor which has been enshring soldiers that when the campaign of Italy bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us range of sight and hearing, to avoid the ed in the hearts of his countrymen. Massaconsequences of being a witness. Being a chusetts is not here—(some member said, witness you are called to the stand, and "she is coming")—I hope so, said Mr. Typlace your hand on a copy of the Scriptures, ler, and that she will bring with her her place your hand on a copy of the Scriptures, ler, and that she will pring with ner set it soldier of the army of many. The in sheepskin binding, with a cross on one daughter Maine. I did not believe it could members here might nobly do their duty side and none on the other, to accommodate well be that the voice which, in other times, been said before they returned to their homes, and so scape painter must fold up his sketches with then arranged before two legal gentlemen; dressed to her in vain. Connecticut is here,

flowers he loved so well?—the geologist, en-savagely for the opposite reason. The gen-tomologist, and indeed the student in al-tleman who smiles proceeds to pump you is here, one of the two last States, in her Rhode Island, the land of Roger Williams. most every department of natural science, of all you know, and having squeezed all jealousy of the public liberty, to give in her finds his sphere of observation reduced to he wants out of you, relentlessly hands you adhesion to the Constitution, and among narrow bounds; the gardener must stop his over to the other, who proceeds to show you the earliest to hasten to its rescue. The pleasant labors, and the farmer can no lon-that you are entirely mistaken in all your great Empire State of New York-repreger sow and reap, and gather into barns, suppositions: that you never saw anything sented thus far but by one-delegates to day but must witness for many months an exhausting drain upon his stores without any
repleuishing streams.

Now for the bright side of the picture, if

to know if you have sworn to: that you never saw the
have committed direct perjury. He wants
have committed direct perjury. He wants
have committed direct perjury. New Jersey is also here, with the memories

to know if you have been in the State prison,
have a suppositions: that you never saw anything
sented thus are out by one—deregates to may
held thus are out by one to may
held thus are different ways, and tells you with an awe in heart's blood of Virginia's sons. Among line. Then peace reigned. But immeditage of ammonia in snow than in rain.— spiring severity, to be careful what you say, her delegation I rejoice to recognize a galfreezing. However that may be, this at least say so and so, and wants to know whether tion which announced to the world that is true, that snow is a powerful absorbent, you meant something else. Having bullied thirteen Provinces had become thirteen in

And here, too, is Delaware, the land of the Bayards and the Rodneys, whose soil at Brandywine was moistened by the blood of Virginia's youthful Monroe. Here is Maryland, whose massive columns wheeled into under oath. Then the opposing counsel, line with those of Virginia in the contest of in summing up, paints your moral photo-glory, and whose State House at Annapolis was the theatre of a spectacle of a successful commander, who, after liberating his country, gladly ungirthed his sword and laid it innocence and virtue, and stood convicted down upon the alter of that country. Then comes Pennsylvania, rich in revolutionary lore, bringing with her the deathless names of Franklin and Morris, and I trust ready dicial doubt of your veracity, and you go to renew from the beliry of Independence home to your wife and family, neighbors. Hall the chimes of the old bell, which anand acquaintances, a suspected man, all be- nounced Freedom and Independence in former days.

All hail to North Carolina with her Mecklenburg declaration in her hand, standing erect on the ground of her own probity and firmness in the cause of public liberty, and represented in her attributes by her Macon, and in this assembly by her distinguished sons. At no great distance from me four daughters of Virginia also cluster around the council board, on the invitation of their ancient mother, the oldest Kentucky, whose ions, under that intrepid warrior, Anthony Wayne, gave freedom of settlement to the territory of her sister, Ohio, and extended his hand daily and hourly across La Belle Riviere to grasp the hand of some one of kindred blood of the noble States of Indians and Illinois and Ohio, who have grown up into powerful States already grand, potent, and almost imperial.

Tennessee is not here, but is coming-pre vented from being here only by the floods which have swollen her rivers. When she arrives she will wear the bulges on her warrior crest of victories won, in company with the Great West, on many an ensanguined plain, and standards torn from the hands of the conquerors of Waterloo. Missouri, and Iowa and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesots, still linger behind, but it may be hoped that their hearts are with us in the great work we have to do. The eyes of the whole country are turned to this hall and to this assembly in expectation and hope. I trust, gentlemen, that you may prove yourselves worthy of the great occasion .--Our ancestors probably committed a blunder in not having fixed upon every fifth de cade, for a call of a general Convention to amend and reform the constitution. Or the contrary, they have made the difficulty next to insurmountable to accomplish amendments to an instrument which was perfect for five million of people, but not ter some altercation, the latter thought he wholly so to thirty millions. Your patriotshould quite confound his opponent by isin will surmount the difficulties, however great, if you will but accomplish one triumph in advance, and that is, triumph over party. What is party when compared to the task of rescuing one's country from danger? Do that, and one long shout of joy and gladnes will resound throughout the land.

Loyalty of a Slave .- Mr. M. B. Kyser communicates to the Cahaba (Ala.) Gazette the fact that while he was taking up a subscription to aid in uniforming the Richmond Greys, of Dallas county, John, a slave belonwood is then hardened to the consistency wing to Mr. A. W. Coleman, promptly gave of metal, while the impressions remain nor. slave could not go himself, but that his money, his hogs, his cows and his corn were all at their disposal when needed, without money and without price!"

> When concession is inevitable, it is wise to concede before necessity destroys both freedom of thought and dignity o movement.

the snow, they produce a plandid show of longs to Mr. Smith, and the other to Mr. fruit. Scientific travelers in Siberia have Thompson. I hooks them off his stoop."

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

Much the larger portion of the time of the House, thus far, has been taken up by the radical Republicans in inflammatory speechmaking, all calculated to do THE CAUSE OF THE COUNTRY great damage in so terrible a crisis. Green spots are, however, occasion ally to be found in this desert of fanaticism And as such we class the three patriotic speeches made in that body on the 8th instant, which we find briefly reported as follows:

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, addressed the House. He said that we were in the midst endure permanently half slare and half free. It will become all one thing or the other." of a great revolution, and we were now beng surrounded by a hand of armed men.-Cun nothing be done to stop this revolution and save us all from a common ruin, or to

save this country from destruction?

He addressed himself to the Republican party who said that if the Union went down iberty must die. When they asked the border State men to come forward and save the country, they should themselves come and give some hopes of conciliation to the South. He could not agree with his col-league (Mr. Etheridge) in all that he said. He had nothing to say offensive or abusive of South Carolina. His ancestors came from the State of South Carolina and her soil had been wet with their blood. Still he must and would warn his constituents and his people not to follow her reckless ex-

ample. He called eloquently upon the members on both sides of the House to throw aside party purposes and party prejudices and rise free and untrammoled to the consideration of the great and momentous crisis

which now was upon them. They had a most glorious work before was over and they returned to France covered with laurels, the people would point them out to their children and say, "There goes a soldier of the army of Italy." The members here might nobly do their duty great and glorious will be deemed the work of saving this glorious Union that, in years to come, the people in the several States will point to them and say, "There is a member of the 36th Congress." He called on the members, therefore, of all sections to adopt the Crittenden or the border State ropositions.

Mr. Kellogg, (Republican.) of Illinois, obtained the floor. He doubted not but in the course of his speech he should differ in 1010 he could not help it his country was in danger, and he would stand up for her .-[Applause.] He said that there was a time when peace reigned through the country, and throughout the Union. It was during the existence of the Missouri compromise ately upon its repeal evil feelings again swept over the land, and the old controversies were again begun. This confederacy was now in a state of disruption, and old Virginia has nobly thrown herself into the breach, and was gloriously striving to arrest the awful blow that seemed about to fall upon us. God bless the Old Dominion .-Applause.

He would not spurn the States that had seceded, but he would, if there was a settlement and an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties, welcome them back with blessings to the confederacy as chil-dren to a common household. He was not bound to party. What made the Republican party? Was it not the repeal of the Missouri compromise line? He knew he was abused for his opinions by many of the presses of the North, and now the little Chicago Tribune had attacked him, and he would read them out of the party within ten days unless they changed their policy.
[Laughter.] He was for the old Missouri compromise line, and if his friends of the Republican party would leave party and party prejudices, and come over to the side of their country, God and that country would bless them forever. [Great applause

in the galleries.] Mr. Smith, of N. C., obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of the Crittenden propositions. He did not know certainly how North Carolina would determine to act, but he did know that before gentlemen talked about fighting and the enforcement of the laws, they had better consider well what they did. North Carolina was, and always had been loyal, but she would have her rights.

On the following day another soundly patriotio speech was made—as follows:

Mr. Simms, of Ky., addressed the House. He said that he had listened to the debates of the Republican side of the House, and had found them almost to a man opposed to compromise. He understood the whole matter to be thus: Shall the Chicago platform stand or the constitution of the I nited States !--which should go down, the ('hicago platform or the government? Why do not the Republicans vote for the Critten-den propositions? That would establish the Chicago platform north of the line of he did not recognize property in man.-Therefore he did not, in his opinion, recognize the constitution of the U. States. Mr. Stanton said he did recognize the right of property in man, but it was a local institution.

Mr. Simms said it was very plain that the Republican party had determined to outlaw the slaveholding States of the Union, and by no means allow any more slave States to come into the confederacy; and not only this, but they would destroy the power of the slave States, and circle them with free States, until they would come and lick the very dust off their feet. He would tell them this: Kentucky had

hitherto been loval to the Union, and he did not believe there was a disunionist per se in his State, but she was determined to have equality. He referred to the Missouri compromise, and said that after the Mexican war the South wanted the line extended, but the Republicans would not do so They were not willing to let the South have half the territory then, and now they wanted to play the grab game and take it all .-Northern men had been unbending, uncompromising and abusive in the highest degree. When a future historian writes the history of our times, and looks over the Congressional Globe and reads the representatives' speeches of this and last session, he would say that a horde of infamous fiends Union. And now, before Heaven, and be-

and Southern States this day. And if they attempted to do anything against the South, or attempt coercive measures, before God he would tell them that they would sever the last link that binds together this common country.

Lincoln's platform, erected by HIMBELF

We have given the exact words of Mr. Lincoln. They are the first words spoken of the "irrepressible conflict." With re- hereby declaring it to be their wish and earner. vis:

"Abraham Lincoln acknowledges his obligation to the HIGHER LAW, and avows him-self for weal or woe, life or death, a soldier on the side of freedom in the 'irre pressible conflict, between slavery and freedom.'"

But again, on the subject of negro equal-

"I should like to know if, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? IF ANY MAN BAYS IT DOES NOT HEAN A NEGRO, WHY NOT ANOTHER SAY IT DOES NOT MEAN ANOTHER MAN? If the Declaration is not tear it out. [Cries of 'No! No!'] Let us stick to it, then, and stand farmly by it then. * * *

Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man-this ruce and that race, and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that ALI. MEN are created equal!"

In the foregoing quotation, as in the first, the United States. we have given Mr. Lincoln's exact words, and if they do not favor negro equality, we do not understand the force of language.with many of his Republican friends. But It is true the declaration of his sentiments is made in the form of interrogatories, but under a well-known principle of rhetoric, such form of expression amounts to the very highest and strongest affirmation.

In the same volume, page 24, and in conclusion of the speech from which the foregoing quotation is taken, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I thank you for this most extensive audience that you have furnished me to-night. I leave you, hoping that the lamp of libe will burn in your bosoms, until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created FREE and EQUAL."

This last quotation is an amendment upon the Declaration of Independence. That instrument declares all men to be created equal. Mr. Lincoln expresses the hope that the lamp of liberty will burn in the bosoms of the Black Republicans, "until there shall be no longer a doubt that all men are creater and schooner Sulia A. Hallock. This is ted razz and equal."

Again, "Old Abe" wrote a letter to a Boston committee that had invited him to attend a celebration there, which is dated ted by Col. Lawton's military. The order Springfield, April 7, 1859, and may be seen | reads thus. in Greeley's Text Book, in which he says : "This is a world of compensations; and

he who would be no slave, must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

highly wrought pictures of the disastrous

The Evils of Disunion. The Republican journals, says the Penn-

results that would follow a dissolution of the present Union, and the formation of two Confederacies. They say that the States ceived here by Gov. Pickens to-day from miserable Republics, which would make no sols have been released. figure among the nations of the earth, that the foreign ministers of these two petty. Republics would exert no influence abroad, and would have no more standing than the obscure representatives of the petty governments of South America. That instead of having embassies of the highest grades accredited to our Government, as at present, we would be put off with Charges and Consuls. Besides all such mortifications, we would cripple ourselves by constant wars, 36 30. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, had said that | which would destroy agriculture and commerce. They mention a great number of the evils from which we would suffer, and what they say is all true, perhaps, Well, what do all these things prove? They prove that the Union is worth preserving, and that the Republican party, which is the dominant party, ought to be engaged in an ry, was surrendered to the State authorities earnest effort to save it. Without that party nothing can be done. It is in vain to ed by one hundred volunteers. talk about the evils of disunion, unless some effort is made to arrest them. Every word ville, California, recently passed an ordithey utter on this subject is a rebuke to name for the removal of outside stairs in themselves, for their obstinate, sullen and criminal inactivity. The Union cannot save itself, the Democrats of the North cannot the dignified members of that body, accordsave it, and it must inevitably be destroyed, unless the Republicans stretch forth their hands to save it. They cannot in their hearts value it as highly as they pretend to do, or they would not quietly stand by and see it fall to pieces.

If the proposed line of 36 degrees 30 minutes were adopted, as suggested by Mr. CERTTENDEN and Governor BIGLER, the division of the territory now belonging to the United States would be as follows: north of the line about 1,300,000 square miles, and south of it about 300,000 square miles, or and devils inhabited fifteen States of this more than four times as much devoted to freedom as there would be to slavery, and fore earth, and all mankind, he charged the latter only on condition that the people them (the Representatives) with being the desired to have the institution of slavery comes of the issue between the Northern among them.

ashed-Election of Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, President, and Hon. A. H. Slephens,

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACE.

Government Organized—The Constitution Pub

sissippi, President, and Hon. A. H. Siephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

Montouner, Feb. 9.—The constitution of the provisional government of the Southern Confederacy has been printed and is now made public. The preamble says:

We, the deputies of the soveraign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this constitution for the provisional government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent constitution or dent, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall fire

The seventh section of the first article provides: "The importation of African hegroes from any foreign country other than the slave holding States of the United States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effica-tually prevent the same."

The second section provides: "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the intro duction of slaves from any State not a member of this confederacy.

Article fourth, third clause, of same section, provides: "A slave in one State excaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible res-In the volume of debates between Mr.

Lincoln and Judge Douglas, a work revised by Mr. Lincoln himself, on page first Mr.

Lincoln says:

"A house of any scatterior or foreign five value of the slave, and all costs and expenses shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place."

Article 6, second clause, provides: "The government hereby instituted shall take place."

mmediate steps for a settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their other late confederates of the United States of North America, in relation to public property and the public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States gard to Mr. Lincoln's position on this "irrepressible conflict," Mr. Seward defines it in
the following bold and authoritative man-

All the other portions of the instrument; are almost identical with the constitution of the United States.

MONTOONERY, Feb. 9.—Unusual interest has been manifested by outsiders to day in the proceedings of the convention, and the

ity in connection with the Declaration of Independence, in his Chicago speech, on page 23 of the volume referred to, Mr. Lincoln says:

"I should like to know if, taking the old."

"I should like to know if, taking the old."

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"I should like to know if, taking the old."

"I should like to know if, taking the old."

"I should like to know if, taking the old." Mr. Memminger also presented another modal by a gentleman of Charleston—across of fifteen stars on a field of stripes.

A committee was appointed to report on a flag, seal, coat of arms and motto for the confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint

committees on foreign affairs, finance, military, naval affairs, postal affairs, commerce and patents. MONTOONERY, Feb. 9.—The convention has unanimously elected Hon. Jeff. Davis President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens Vice-

President. An ordinance was passed continuing inforce until repealed or altered by Congress, all laws of the United States in force or use until the 1st of November last, with the constitution of the provisional government.

It is understood that under this law a

tariff will be laid on all goods brought from A resolution was also adopted instructing the committee on finance to report prompt ly a tariff for raising revenue to support the

government. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report constitution for the permanent government

of the confederacy.

MUNTGONERY, February 10, P. M.-A conor of the inauguration of the new confederacy. A complimentary screnade wa given to Hon. A. H. Stephens, which brought im out in an eloquent speech.

Messrs. Chesnut and Keitt, of South Carolina, Conrad, of Louisiana, and others, spoke. The demonstration is still progressing. A salute of one hundred guns was fixed on Capitol Hill this afternoon.

Seizure of New York Vessels by the Governor of Georgia-Retaliatory Meas-

ures. NAVANNAH, Feb. 9 .- Gov. Brown seised yesterday at this port five vessels owned in New York-brigs W. A. Kobbs and Golden Lead; barks D. Golden Murray and Adjusunderstood to be a retaliatory measure on account of the seizure of arms and munitions intended for Geergia for the New York authorities. Gov. Brown's order was execu-

"To Col. Lawton: Order out a sufficient military force and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship in this harbor (Savanuah) belonging to citizens of the State of New York. When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New York, who own them."

Restoration of the Muskets Seized at New York. -New York, Feb. 10.—The muckets seized nylectnism, are constantly presenting us with here by the police have been restored uncomditionally to G. B. Lamar, who telegraphed the fact to the collector of Savannah. Release of the Vessels Srized at Sevannah.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10 .- A dispatch was rewould sink from a first class power into two Savannah, stating that the New York ver-Loans of the New Administration .- Boston,

Feb. 9.—The Travelar says that bankers here well refuse to take the loans of the new administration, unless political affairs are satisfactorily settled. Michigan Democratic State Convention .- Dr. TROIT, Feb. 9th .- The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for

Judge of the Supreme Court met in this city yesterday. Resolutions declaring devofavoring compromise were adopted. These resolutions are to be forwarded to Washington, the convention claiming to represent a majority of the people of that State. Science of the U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock .-MENPHIS, Feb. 2.-The Little Rock around

Arkansas, containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, and forty cannon, including Capt. Bragg's battef Arkansas yesterday, and is now garrison-

Good Joke .- The city authorities of Marysthat city. While the councils were in seesion a few days after, the stairs leading to the council chambers were removed, and ing to the Hirald, were compelled to "shin down the posts of the building.

A country paper says: "Wanted, at this office, an editor who can please every hody. Also, a foreman who can so arrange the paper that every body's advertisement shall head the column."

A little fellow one day non-plussed his mother by making the following inquiry: "Mother, if a man is a mister, ain't s

woman a mistery?" The wise carry their knowledge they do their watches-not to display, but

for their own use.

Ex-President Fillmore is on a visit to Washington,