ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Jos Psinmag done with nestness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly apposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

### THE COMPILER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing. BUCH AS

HAND-BILLS, HURSE-BILLS.

CIRCULARS.

CARDS—all kinds of BLANKS, &c. &c.

With Neatness,

Dispatch, and at Prices to Suit the Times.

GIVE US A CALL!

Public Sale.

N Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 5 head of WORK HORSES, 1 Yearling COLT, 12 MILCH COWS, 2 Durham Heifers, 1 DUR-HAM BULL, I Heavy Bull, 11 head of Young Cattle, 2 Chester County Sows, 1 Boar of the same breed, 4 Broad Sows, 17 head of Shoats, 1 Broad and 1 Narrow-tread Wagon, 4 sets of Wagon Gears, 1 Light Spring Wagon, with Harness, 1 Carriage, 1 set of Carriage Harness, 1 New Jersey Reaper, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, Revolving Horse Rake, Patent Hay Fork, Hay Bows, Winnowing Mill. Ploughs. Harrows, Single and Double-Trees, Cultivators, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, 1 pair Barking Irons. Mattocks, Picks, Stone Drills, Sledges, Log Chain, Ladder 20 feet long, Mowing Scithes, Crow Bars, Chest of Tools, &c. Also a large and elegant variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture:

1 SPRING-SEAT SUFA, 1 Spring Rocking
Chair, 1 Cane do., 1 Marble-top Pier Table,
Card Table, Looking Glasses, Burcaus, Bedsteads, Diving and Breakfast Tables, 2 Settees,
Wash Stands, Clothes Press, Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, High Corner Clock, Mantle 8-day do. a Double-barreled Gun, I Single-barreled Gun, and a variety of other articles, too numer-

ous to mention.

Sole to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by in GEORGE W. ROSE. Feb. 11, 1861. ta

Public Sale.

N Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will rell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Munimasbury, Adams county, the following Personal

Property, viz:

4 IEAD OF HORSES, (one a mare with foal.)

2 Two-year old Colts, Cows and Young Cattle,

Wagon (three-inch tread.) Lime Bed, Hay Carriage, Horse Gears, Grain Drill, (Pennock's Patent,) Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Plonghs, Double and Single Trees, gry: I shall wait till you are done.' Spreaders, Lime Sled, Grain Cradle, Forks, "You speak kindly, my son," re Rikes, and a variety of other farming imple-

ments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and on said day, wacana terms made known by JACOB EICHOLTZ.

Jons Hanns, Auctioneer. Feb. 11, 18:1. ts

## Public Sale.

Office, and one mile from Scuft's Mill, the following valuable Personal Property, viz; TWO WORK HURSES, 2 splendid Colts, (1 one-year and let us thank God for his great goodness old and I two years.) 4 Cows, (2 of them fresh.) 2 heavy Bulls, Young Cattle, I Broad-tread Three and Four horse Wagon, Lime Bed and - He who gave us the living bread from heaven Feed Trough, 2 Ploughs, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Cors Fork, Field Roller, Cultivator, Hay Ladders, 20 feet long, Forks, Bakes, Shovels, Hal- to support our mortal bodies! ters, Butt and Breast Chains, Cow Chains, Log Chains, Stretchers, Single and Double-trees, seed Cradle; Reds and Bedsteads, Tables, portion of the loaf there fell out several Chairs, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, pieces of gold of great value. The little Meat Vessels, Potatoes by the bushel, Empty Barrels, and many other articles, too numerous

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PIUS WILL.

Jacon Klunk, Auctioneer. Feb. 4, 1861. 4\*

Public Sala.

THE Moscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th lay of March next, at his residence in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, about 11 miles north-east of Fairfield, I mile from Erker's Blacksmith Shop, and def a mile from the Cashtown road, the following Personal Property, viz: 2 head of arst-rate it. If the baker sold it to me in ignorance WORK HORSES, (one of which is a mare with | I shall not be so dishonest as to take adfoel,) 1 Two-yearling Colt, (blooded,) 4 Milch Cows, (fresh.) 1 Durham Bull. 5 head of Young. Cattle, Hogs, (among which is a brood sow,) Horse Gears, Breechbands, Cruppers, a set of sibly cheat us. I am poor, indeed, but that child did well, and progressed in health and Carriage Harness. Saddles, Bridles, &c., I is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, strength. But two weeks afterwards the Three-horse Wagon, (quite new,) 1 Spring God's own Son, O! let us share, also, his Wagon, Hay Ladders, Stone Bed, Winnowing goodness and his trust in God. We may Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultirator, Corn Forks, Single and Donble Trees, Grindstone, Cross-cut Sawi Horse Ruke, Forks, Rakes, &c.; Hay by the ton; a lot of Bacon; Capboards, Ten-plate Stove and Drum, with a rariety of other articles, too numerous to

mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEO. C. CRASS. Feb. 4, 1861. ts

## Public Sale.

TIME subscribers will sell at Public Sale. on Wednesday, the 6th of Murch next, at their residence, in Straban township, Adams county, I Property, viz: 2 COWS, 5 head of Young Cattle, Sleigh, Horse Gears, Collurs, Bridles, Grindstone, Shovel Plough, &c. Beds and Bedding, Corner Cupboard. 2 Stoves, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by CHRISTIAN MILLER,

GEORGE F. MILLER. A. LEASE, Auctioneer.

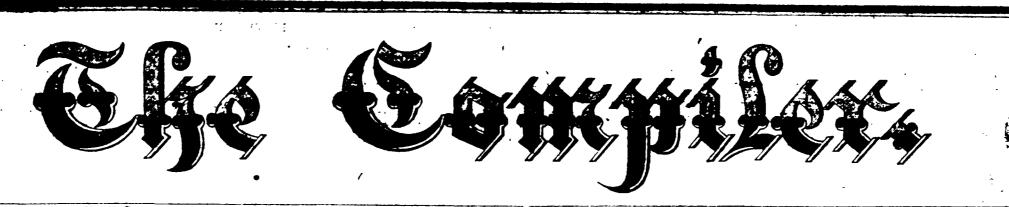
sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Finaklin township, Adams county, within I mile I make to me sa a customer this Work Horses, the following valuable Farsonal Property, viz: 4 HEAD OF GOD WORK HORSES, I One-year old Colt, in the Wood-work of a Four-horse Three-last treed Wages, (well reasoned,) new Winkers Wag

and Bled, Cutting Box, Hay Carriage, Horse Bake, Bingle and Double-Trees, Four-horse Bredder, Horse Gears, of all descriptions; Forks and Rakes, Cow Chains, Log Chains, Feed-Trough, Milk Tsough, and a variety of this amirica, too numerous to mention.

make anticles, too numerous to mention.

In This is to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. an asid day, when attendance will be given and begins made known by WILLIAM TOOT. day, when attendance will be given and

we I Will Exchange.



## DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS WIGHTY AND WILL PRETAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 4, 1861.

No. 22.

THE WORLD IS PULL OF EARNEST MEN.

The world is full of earnest men Who live to love and labor— To do the little good they can, And help a fainting neighbor.

There is a light their souls within, Though dark the sky above them; Each sits enthroned through lite a king, Amid the hearts that love them! With faith that strengthens as they go, With hearts to friendship given— They rob life's journey of its woe,

And make of earth a Heaven! LOLA MONTEZ.

Pause by the coffin's haft! Speak a kind word for the fair penitent Who for her sins stoned ere life was spent And Death had hurled his shaft!

Gaze on that pallid face! Closed are the dreamy eyes that years agone Made a king vassal and usurped a throne! Closed-closed for endless space!

A few scant feet of earth Suffice for her! Grave-clothes of snowy white Where once the dance-dress was with spangles bright! Sadness where once was mirth!

Have we not erst been bid That we forgive as we would be forgiven, Though the offence be seventy times a seven Nail down the coffin's lid!

[Boston Sat. Eve. Gazette.

# Miscellaneous.

A Fire-side Story. One evening a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat by the wayside near the gate of an old town in Germany. The father took out a loaf of bread which he had bought in the town, and broke it and gave half to his boy. "Not so, father," said the boy, "I shall not eat until after you. You have been working hard all day for small wages, to support me, and you must be very hun-You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased father. "Your love to me does me more good than my food; and those eyes of

yours remind me of your dear mother, who has left us, and who told you to love me as she used to do; and, indeed, my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me; but now that I have eaten the first morsel, to please you, it is your turn now to eat."

O's Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the in two, and take you a little more, for you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do."

Thursday, the 7th day of March next, the in two, and take you a little more, for you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do."

The world of Square Corner Post "Thank you, father; but break this piece

' I shall divide the loof for von, my boy but eat it. I shall not. I have abundance, in giving us food, and in giving what is better still, cheerful and contented hearts .to nourish our immortal souls, how shall He not give us all other food that is necessary

The father and son thanked God, and then began to cut the loaf in pieces, to be-Horse Gears, Jack Screw, Grain Cradle, Clover- gin their frugal meal. But as they cut one pieces of gold of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure, when he was pulled back by his father. "My son, my son," he cried, "do not

touch that money; it is not ours." "But whose is it, father, if it is not ours?" "I know not, as yet, to whom it belongs. but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must inquire. Run!

"But, father?" interrupted the boy, "you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and the baker may tell a lie,

"I will not listen to you, my boy. bought the loaf, but did not buy the gold in vantage of him. Remember Him who told

us to do unto others as we would have others to do unto us. The baker may pos-God's own Son, O! let us share, also, his same lady gos again the mother of a child, never be rich, but we may always be honest. We may die of starvation, but God's will be stance, although of extreme rarity, being the Republican party, with whom the wridone should we die doing it! Yes, my boy, probably the second well ascertained case trust God, and walk in his ways, and you of the kind in the United States, is one trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall never be put to shame. Now, run to which is known to medical men as having to see the proportions of the plot in which the baker and bring him here, and I shall occurred before, and is accounted for upon watch the gold until he comes. So the boy ran for the baker.

"Brother workman," said the old man you have made some error, and almost lost your money," and then he showed the baker the gold and told him how it had been found

take it away. My father, baker, is very poor, and-

"Silence, my child : put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved this man from losing his money. The baker had been gazing alternately upon the honest father and the eager boy,

Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow." said the baker; "and my neighbor, David, the flax dresser, told but the truth when he Public Sale.

Now I shall tell thee about the gold.
A stranger came to my shop three days beaming in his eyes, and with a broad grin, wibscriber, intending to quit farming, sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in sell it cheaply, or give it away to the honest sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in sell it cheaply, or give it away to the honest sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in sell it cheaply, or give it away to the honest sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in sell at Pu said thou wert the honestest man in our his finger at him) let me warn you never to

neck, and said:

"I shall always, like you. my father, trust God and do what is right; for I am sure it will never put us to shame."

A piece of land was recently sold in Old School Presbyterian Church, and Pastor London, at the rate of \$1,900,000 per acre, of the First Church in Blizabeth for many sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half adoller in thickness.

The Richmond Enquirer says, who that in Lancaster county, this State, there above "Virginia Most for the Union" do is more money invested in agricultural im-plements than in the States of New Jersey and Delaware combined.

Value of an Explanation. A certain king, it is said, sent to another

king, saying,
"Send me a blue pig with a black tail or The other, in high dudgeon at the presum

"I have not got one, and if I had"——
On which weighty cause they went to war
for many years. After a satisfy of glories
and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armiss and resources were ex-flansted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of

the quarrel. .
"What could you mean," asked the sec ond king of the first, "by saving, 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else?'---" "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. "But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying, 'I have not gotone and if I had?"

"Why, of course, if I had, I should have sent it!" an explanation which was entirely satsfactory, and peace was concluded accord-

Humane Suggestions. A correspondent of the Wayne County Herald writes: With regard to the great hanging affair that is to commence, and be continued throughout Old Abe's administration, I for one, individually, and collectively, am opposed to the movement; not that I have any design or expectation of evading my fate. I simply object to the manner of the thing; the modus operandi by which it is proposed to shuffle off this mortal coil. I have an antipathy to anything that interferes with the free and natural functions of the windpipe, from a vivid recollection of my sensations once when nearly choked to death, in consequence of a crumb going the wrong way. I prefer the French method, and would respectfully suggest to the party in power, that the Guillotine be substituted for the Gallows.— One of those neat, and admirably constructed machines, located in every county town, would save a world of trouble and expense. It performs it work with the greatest precision, and seldom gets out of repair, besides being much more agreeable to the feelings of the victim than the halter .-Choking a man to death, is a brutal and disgusting exhibition; while amputating the neck at a single blow, has always, as a spec-

tacle, been enjoyed by all classes of society. A kindly feeling towards that portion of our fellow-citizens whose "voice is still for war," also leads me to suggest to them the impropriety of organizing themselves into military companies, to march down South. Such a movement would be attended with considerable risk. When people come together with fire-arms, and get excited, they re ant to shoot, raid noke arou

A Pleasant Picture.—The local editor of the Peter-burg Express is a young man of taste, but he suffers it to run away with him.

For instance "What a lovely picture a young lady presents," says he, "on a cold morning, with all her winter fixings on, coming down town, at a brisk speed, innocent of any intention whatever other than being comfortable and looking pretty! A sweet little bonnet, daintily trimmed with brown ribbon, and on the inside with a delicate white fur tied on with a neat bow: a soft, downy comforter, encompassing enough of her neck to disclose a little of its snowy purity, and gracefully descending in front: a tunic of dark brown, or a mantle of black cloth and two little jet black guiters underneath perping, like ntice, in and out, and completing an ensemble sufficient to make a susceptible youth feel like spending his last ten in a ring, gift books, a marriage license, and the minister. Cheap!"

Remarkable Fact .- The day after Christmas fine and healthy girl child. There is nothing startling in this fact, por calculated to excite comment. As usual, mother and a fine boy, who is also flourishing, as well as the double-taxed mother. This circumclearly ascertained physical grounds.—San Francisco Herald.

The news from Japan now is that the returned No Kamis "would probably sink from sight, and be no more heard of, as it is "Is it thine?" asked the father, "if it is, when they left." What distressing intellience after doing the thing so handsomely for them in this country. So they are really "snob." the humbugging wretches! And that little Tommy, what'she? A boot black perhaps, the double-dyed villain.

A grand jury down south ignored a and upon the gold which lay glittering upon bill against a hugo negro for stealing chick-the green turf. tody, the judge bade him stand reprimanded; he concluded as follows: "You may go now, John; but (shaking

The smartest young butcher in New York is named Gorman. He can kill and dress a sheep in four minutes and twentyfour seconds, and did it the other day for wager. His competitor, a veteran butcher named Darby, occupied six minutes and twenty-six seconds in performing the same overation. .

well known "Kirwan," of theological con-troversy, died on the 4th ult., at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., of a disease of the heart. He was a prominent man in the YCAIS.

The returns of the recent census show

The Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., the

Views of Jefferson and John Q. Adams Respecting Political Crises. Hear what Mr. Jefferson says:

"With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think that their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former to be subordinate to the latter. But this is not the case. They are co-ordinate depart-ments of our simple and integral whole.— But you may ask, if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common umpire to decide

between them? In cases of little importance and urgency, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided, are compromised, a Convention of the States must be called to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best." With these remarks of Mr. Jefferson the following declarations of John Quincy Adams are in harmony. They are taken from a speech of his, delivered in New York in

1839-just fifty years after the Federal Constitution went into operation:
"But the indissoluble link of Union between the people of the several States in this Confederation, is, after all, not in the right but in the heart. If the day should ever come—may Heaven avert it?—when the affections of the people in these States shall be alienated from each other—when the transferral feeling shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall foster into hatred-the bonds of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of concentrated interests and friendly sympathies; and fur better will it be for the people of the disunced States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution. to form again a more perfect Union by dis-solving that which could no longer bind, and

to leave the separate parts to be united by "the law of political gravitation to the centre." Will the present generation head these lessons of wisdom imparted to them by those patriotic sages? Will the people of this country show their wisdom by letting the seceding States "part in friendship" from us, and "leave them to be reunited to us by the laws of political gravitation ?"-Patriot d

The Abolition Plot. During the recent Presidential campaign we often warned the people that Republicanism, with the extreme wing of that party, was only a half way house to Abolitionism, and that as soon as they have power, under the delusive assurance that no attack was meditated upon slavery in States where it exists, they would proceed to develop their Abolition programme. Some of the organs of the ultra Republicans are already beginning to feel the public pulse, by cautiously hinting at the probability of measures being taken to compel emancipation in lead or four inches of cold steel in the abdomen, are of all things in the world, the most difficult of digestion.

The border States. We direct particular attention to the following extract of a letter most difficult of digestion.

dent of the N. Y. Tribene:
"If the secesson epidemic reaches the extreme border States, and the whole aspect of affairs becomes threatening, high reasons of State may compel prompt and radical measures of emancipation wherever it can be safely at-tempted. And no one would be likely to deny that it could be safely attempted in all the States west of the Mississippi river, as well as in Maryland and Delaware. If se-cession forces itself upon the Federal Government, and becomes dangerous in its pronortions and localities, the instincts of selfpreservation, and the demands of imperative duty, may require the instant abrogation of slavery in certain States by whatever power can accomplish the object. If revolution can be stayed in no other way, it must be met by revolution. Certainly the revolutionist could not expect to be exempt from incurring the dangers of the weapons he himself has forged. All extensive conflagrations have to be arrested by extraordinary and often destructive methods. The authorities blow up a small district to save a large one. A little fire is often set to stop Remarkable Fact.—The day after Christmas the ravages of a great one. How, then, last, a lady in this city became mother to a could Maryland or Missouri complain at having a shall be still the side of the same mother to a could Maryland or Missouri complain at having slavery suddenly overset within their limits, if the act was one demanded by high considerations of national safety?"

The same writer declares that "these views are common among all thinking men here at Washington;" so they are not given as the emanations of a heated imagination, but as opinions common among the leading men of ter is, no doubt, in constant communication. With the light of this hint we may begin , the abolitionised Republicans have embarked to bring about the dissolution of the Union, and the emancipation of slaves in the border States. The first step having already been gained in the election of Lincoln, and the consequent secession of the cotion States, the efforts of this party are known that they were not of very high rank | now directed towards preventing such compromise as shall retain the border States in the Union, and by maintaining an attitude of rigid hostility, drive then into co-opera-And tion with States that have already secoded. When this is accomplished, the next movement in execution of the programme foreshadowed by this correspondent, will be to suddenly over et slavery in all the States sign can be executed upon the plea that rerolution must be met by revolution, its authors no doubt anticipate that time and opinto men and fellow-citizens.

portunity will enable them ultimately to sweep slavery from all the remaining Southern States, and convert "brutalized chattels" We don't mean to insinuate that the tire Republican party is cognizant of this mad scheme, or that there is any danger of its consummation. But it is clear that the N. Y. Tribune and its fanatical followers are driving at something of this kind, and that decorous predecessors of the Hopsier making they look to emancipation in the border themselves spectacles in this way for the States as the crowning glory of their labors. The Tribune has endeavored to show that it would be practicable and expedient to ex- carry the same style of behaviour into the tinguish slavery in the border States by purchasing all the negroes at a cost of something still throw the handkerchief, and summon like a hundred millions of dollars. When they succeed in familiarizing the minds of their readers with this idea, it will not be difficult to persuade them that it is not absolutely necessary that the money should be paid or that the consent of the States interested should be obtained. These slight impediments to the realisation of the plan, might be reasoned away—particularly if the border States join the Southern Confederacy. In that event forcible emancipation might be essayed as a measure of punish-ment to the seconding States. The several steps of the plot are those clearly indicated

-first sectionalism-then unyielding firmness to induce secession—then emancipation as a counter revolution. This is the end which the North is constantly implored to promote by standing firm .- Patriot & Union

pressible Conflict" in Washington. Judge Kellogg, a member of Congress from Illinois, elected thereto by the Republican party, made a speech in the House of Representatives a few days ago, in which he earnestly called upon his political friends to make some concessions and to do justice to their Southern brethren, and thus save our great Union from inevitable ruin. It was a speech that elicited the warm com-mendation of true-constitutional men, both at the North and the South. At the same time, however, it brought forth violent denunciations from the rabid, uncompromising Republicans, and the Chicago Tribune, an organ of that party, is said to have commented with some severity on the sentiments of my admitted, but with a sustain expressed in the speech. "The party" in Chicago, were "free speech," "free soil," and "freedom" generally have been its ralin the virtue and patriotism of the people. lying cry, also exhibited indignation. Not content with denunciation and ridicule of Judge Kellogg for his conservative course they resorted to mob violence even against their own political friends, who, for the moment, discarding party, were willing to stand up for the Union and the constitutional

mob violence and outrage upon the friends of Judge Kellogg, the Chicago Post has the following report: In the several city papers, a day or two since, appeared a call for a meeting of those in favor of sustaining Senator Seward and Judge Kellogg, in the course they have thought proper to pursue in Congress. The call was signed by seventy-two merchants and business men, and was therefore understood to be a movement of the merchants, and not of the politicians. The call was addressed to all Republicans "who have the country at heart more than party," and in the following language expressly exclu-

rights of all sections of the country. Of this

ded the "professional politicians."

"We do not want to be forestalled in this important expression of our true views, and would therefore respectfully request all prowould therefore respectfully request all pro-fessed or aspiring politicisms and editors to not interfere or participate in the meeting. sings of liberty to ourselves and our posterinot interfere or participate in the meeting, as we can get a much truer expression from the people without them.'

This was a very plain intimation that the gentleman whose names were signed to the call desired to have control of the organization of the meeting. They hired the hall and paid for it. But notwithstanding all this, upon going there they found it had been seized by a parcel of men who not only had not signed the call, but were opposed to the object of the meceting—(the endorsement of Neward and Kellogy)-professional officeseekers or their minions, who hope by brow-beating to obtain office at the price of stop-ping their mouths. The men who called lowed to be heard, even in the making of a personal explanation. They were silenced mob violence, and the police were com-

pelled to interfere to prevent a riot.

The outrageous proceedings of these interlopers furnish a sad and painful commentary upon the boasted right of free speech in Chicago, as well as a disagreeable criticism upon the hollow-heartedness of politicians. When Republican office-seekers interfere to prevent an endo sement of statesmen and leaders of their own party, who are striving to svert the terrors of revolution, in the miserable hope of driving the administration into giving them a slice of the official plunder, is it not time to believe that patrioism has wholly deserted the ranks of party! The meeting having been thus broken up by mob violence, the following dispatch

was sent to Washington: "To Mr. B—: Tell Mr. Kellogg that the merchants of Chicago, without distinction of party, will fire thirty-four guns in honor of this course. His position is endorsed by nearly everybody here.

[Signed] D. B."
The conduct of the friends of "free speech" and "free soil" hus, it appears, led to un "irrepressible conflict" in Washington. The States, of Saturday afternoon, says: Last night about nine o'clock an alterca tion took place between Mr. Kellogg, representative from Illinois, and Mr. Madill, editor of the Chicago "Tribune." The difficulty was caused by some remarks of the latter concerning the late expression of what Mr. Madill termed anti-republican opinious in which it is known tell like a thunderbolt in the ranks of the Republicans. And also concerning the threats of Mr. Kellogg to read the Tribune out of the party. In the altercation Mr. Kellogy knocked down Mr. Madill and chastised him severely; until separated by the bystanders. Mr. Kellogg s not only bold enough to own his Union

sentiments, but "dare maintain them." Mr. Lincoln's Whiskers and the Girls. The taste displayed by Mr. Lincoln on his

tour to Washington is, to say the least, questionable. The idea of the future head of a great nation, the President elect of the United States, one of the great potentates of the earth, the representative man of Republican and Democratic institutions-making speeches in which he alludes to his own whiskers, and amid the terrible calamities which impend over the country, on his way gency, and maintain, by the final arbitra-to take possession of the chair of Washing- ment of the sword, that position which we west of the Mississippi river, as well as in to take possession of the chair of Washing-Maryland and Delaware. And if this deton, telling the people stories about stupid letters he had received from stupid girls he earth. had never seen; nay, more, calling the girls upon the stand to him, and kissing them before a gaping crowd, is anything but imposing, is, in fact, disgusting. People of ordinary dignity and refinement are accustomed to keep their endeaments for those who have a right to them, and even to these they are offered only in private. But our new President calls the women he likes up to him and salutes them in public. One cannot very readily imagine the grave and vulgar jests of the multitude. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln will not expect to White House: when he is President will he whomsoever he prefers, to offer her a caress What is prohibited even on the Paris stage as too gross to be offered to public women the successor of Washington commits as he progresses to the apital, of which he is so soon to be the ruler. It is also to be hoped there will be no allusions to the important subject of Mr. Lincoln's whiskers in the inaugural address. Such things may do for the hustings of Illinois, but hardly for a fairs and the postal service. For the purman with the weight of a dissolving empire pose of defence, the confederated Series on his shoulders .- N. Y. Express.

Fourth of March-to-day.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS-HIS IN AUGURAL ADDRESS.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18 .- The inaugural ceremonies took place to-day at noon, and were undoubtedly the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. An immense Free Speech" in Chicago and "Irrecrowd had assembled on Capitol Hill, embracing the beauty of this vicinity, and a large collection of the military and citizens of the neighboring States.

President Davis commenced the delivery of his inaugural address at precisely 10'clock.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONCRESS OF THE CON-PEDERATED STATES OF AMERICA—FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Called to the difficult and responsible station of chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me, with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustain-Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with them any difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our carrer as a confederacy may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and, with the blessing of Providence, intend to maintain.

Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to es-establish justice, insure domestic tranquilty, and when, in the judgment of the sovcreign States now composing this confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established a peaceful appeal to the ballot box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the rights which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the knows the hearts of men will judge of the the government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsoquently admitted into the Union of any undersiably recognizes in the people the powers to resume the authority delegated for the and to prosperity.

Montgomery, Ata., Feb. 18.—The signing of the only of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new al-liance, but within each State its government has remained—the rights of persons and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their interna-

tional relations. Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present confederacy has not proceeded rom any disregard on our part of our just bligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others: anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations; if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can no cause to doubt that the courage and Madill termed anti-republican opinions in natriotism of the people of the confederated the speech of Mr. Kellogg in the House, States will be found equal to any measures this is the same tall like a thread shall in of defence which soon our security may re-

auire. An agricultural people-whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country—our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest as the interest of those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practical restrictions upon the interchange of comnodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community such as the northeas-States of the Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emerhave assumed among the nations of the

We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our late associates, the northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for they did not. There can be no war without the rights to which we were entitled. As a the North insists upon it .- Patriot & Union, necessity, and not from choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the confederacy which we have ormed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition and with a view of anticipated wants, it will | Court, be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military afpose of defence, the confederated States married, the steamer Cora Anderson, same man, under ordinary circumstances, rely in bonor of the lady, street a small shear mainly upon their militie; but it is deemed forty miles above Vicksburg; immediately advisable, in the present condition of affairs sunk, and will prove a total loss.

that there should be a well his winder and disciplined army more numerous than would be usually required in a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high sass a navy adapted to these objects in required.— These necessities have doubtless sugaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as is explanato-

ry of their well-known intent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfer-ed with our general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have recently parted man seek to unite their fortunes with ours, under the government we have instituted. For this your constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a union with the States from which we have separated in neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develope the resources, and promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every por-tion should be the aim of the whole. When this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in meparation. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore. And, even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of the producer and the consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the north-ern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But, if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it and the suffer-ing of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors.

In the meantime there will remain to us besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

An experience obtained in public stations of a subordinate grade to this, which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficionales to tolerate; but you shall not find in me ci-ther want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction-one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and pa-triotism I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construc-

tion it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remem-bering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that these delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties—though I may disappoint your ex-pectations—yet to retain, when retiring, someting of the good-will and confidence which welcomes my entrance into office.— It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart—where one purpose of high resolve actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to

against honor and right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot g prevent the progress of the movement. Sanctified by its justice and sustained by knows the hearts of men will judge of the a virtuous people, reverently let it invoke sincerity with which we labored to preserve the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the princi-ples which by His blessing they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posperity, and with the continuance of His

be made are not weighed in the balance

reign States here represented proceeded to the Provisional constitution was the only form this confederacy; and it is by the abuse business before the Congress, the day being otherwise consumed in the inaugural cere monies.

To-night the city is gorgeously illuminated. The President is holding a levee at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, fireworks displaying, and the people demonstrating

Attitude of the Southern Confederacy. Some of the Republican papers are endeavoring to reinvigorate the dropping spirit of onergion by representing the speeches of Jefferson Davis, President of the new Southern Confederacy, as breathing defiance and inviting war. The Tribuse says that Mr. Davis talks of war as a "welcome contingency," and it urges more extensive preparations in the Northern States than have yet been made. It seeks to convey the impression that the Northern States are absolutely in danger of an attack from the troops of the Southern Confederacy, with the evident intention of inducing military preparations by the North. Now nothing could be more false and dangerons than these statements. The inquirural address of Mr. Davis does not contain a single word which even hints at an aggressive war. On the contrary he states clearly and explicitly the desire of the separated States for a peaceful recognition of their in-dependence. If words like these can be tortured into a menace of the North, we are at a loss to understand how. Mr. Davis says: "As a necessity, not a choice, we have re sorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetnity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earn-est desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of

Providence on a just cause." The substance of this language is, that the separated States are in earnest, that they desire peace, but if they are attacked they will defend themselves. They don't threaten to make war upon the Government, but if the Government attempts to coerce them then they will resist-and their separato Confederacy would be a ridiculous farce if

Much attention is row being attract ed in France, and throughout nearly the whole civilized world, to the proceedings of the famous suit pending in the French courts in regard to the inheritance of the late JERONE BONAPARTE, brother of the great Emperor, which will virtually decide which of his two marriages is valid, and whether his American descendants, or the Prince NAPOLEON and his sister MATHILDE, are to be considered legitimate. It is thought that the Emperor is against his "American Cousin." If so, a tolerably correct guess might be made as to the decision of the

Curious Coincidence.—It is regarded as somewhat remarkable coincidence, the fact that on the very same night that Miss Cora Anderson, a celebrated St. Louis belle, was a constant of the cons Curious Coincidence.—It is regarded as a