THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered As a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861. No. 9.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COAL.

A quantity of the best Mountain Coal free of Cinder and slate, suitable for Stoves or grates in store and for sale by

JAS. MANSFIELD,
St. Michaels.

Terms Cash on delivery. [29-tf

Shaving and Hair Cutting.

PHILEMON FLOYD would most respectfully inform the public that he is no ways tired of attending to their wants. He continues to shave and cut hair in as easy and fashionable a style,—owing to his long experience—as can be done anywhere else. [jan 5

R. H. SMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of *ST. MICHAELS*, and vicinity, that he has taken rooms over the store of Seth & Camper, where he will always be happy to see his friends, and always ready to "clothe the naked."

Having an experience of twenty years in the best shops of New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, and being in regular receipt of the latest Paris and New York Fashions, he can please the most fastidious. All work entrusted to him will be made as well as it can be done in Baltimore, *and finished punctually at the time promised.* [dec 15-6m

LATEST ARRIVAL.

S. T. KENNARD, has just received an additional stock of heavy Goods such as Kerseys 6/4 and 4/4, Blankets from 75 cts to $7 pair, Linseys of all grades, Cradle Blankets, Cassinetts.

Also a nice stock of Gents and Boys under Shirts. Ladies' Marino and Silk Vests,
" Nubia's,
" Clouds, white and col'd.
Children's worsted Hoods,
and an elegant assortment of
Ladies' Brocha,
Stella, and
Chaniel Shawls,

to an inspection of which I most respectfully invite my customers and the public generally.

Nov 10 S. T. KENNARD.

DAWSON & BROTHER

OFFER for sale the following useful and popular articles at low rates:

Jayne's Family Medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, Wigwam Tonic, Hampton's Tincture, Spaulding's prepared Glue, Cattle and Horse Powders, Taylor's shaving compound Silver Soap, Lead Pencils, Black, Blue and Red, Letter, Note, and Cap Paper, Envelopes and Sealing Wax, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's cough Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, St. Catherine's Water, Congress and Chalybeate Water, Worcestershire Sauce, Sardines and Guava Jelly, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Stove Polish and Isinglass, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. [nov 3

100,000
PEACH TREES.
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Nursery, AT SUDLERSVILLE, Queen Ann's Co., Md., 100,000 Peach trees of several varieties, from which he is prepared to furnish good and healthy trees, grown from natural seed, to those desiring to engage in raising this profitable and delicious fruit.

The following list embraces the several varieties to be found at his nursery:

Troth's Early Red, Early York, Honest John, Crawford's Early, Orange Peach, Mary's Choice, Reeve's Favorite, Yellow Rareripe, Old Mixon, Mixon Rareripe, Stump of the World, Crawford's Late Melocoton, Ward's Late, Mountain Rareripe, Late Rareripe, White Heath Free, White Heath Cling, Smock Free, Delana, Fox's Seedling.

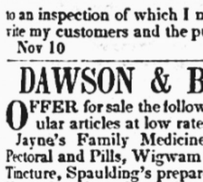
All orders will be promptly attended to, and Trees packed in Mats or Boxes when required, with moss sufficient to secure them, so that they can be carried to any part of the United States, for which a reasonable charge will be made.

nov 24-3t JOHN S. ELLIOTT.
EASTON, Nov. 24, 1860.

I have seen several of the above varieties of peach trees and have purchased some of the same which I believe to be what they are represented

W. H. COUNCELL.

JESSE HUGHES.
Bargains! Bargains!
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.



THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of G. C. Mackey, Esq., is prepared to sell all kinds of *Boots, Shoes Gaiters, &c.*, as cheap, if not cheaper than they can be had at any establishment of the kind in Easton, or on the Shore. I have also just returned from the city with a large Stock of *Boots, Shoes, &c.*, of every description, to an inspection of which I invite my friends and the public generally. I think I can offer inducements to all who wish to buy. I am also prepared to manufacture work at short notice and in the best manner, having purchased an excellent stock of leather, and desire that a share of patronage may be bestowed upon me by those who have heretofore favored me, as one of the old firm of Elliott & Hughes. I shall also have repairing done in a neat and workman-like manner, and at very short notice. I have on hand a lot of *Hats, Caps, and Harness*, which I wish to close out at a low figure, to make room for other goods.

I feel very thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me in times past, and beg a continuance of the same, feeling confident I shall be able to please all who may thus favor me.—Also one or two setts of Furs, for sale at cost.

I remain, the public's obedient servant,

oct 6-1y JESSE HUGHES.

N. B.—There is no connection whatever, between my establishment and any other, but each of the old firm acts solely for himself.

TWO FAMILIES.—We have just received our full supply of Groceries for Winter use—brown Sugar, crushed do., clarified do., Coffee, Rice, black and green Tea, Flour by the barrel or pound, Buckwheat by the bag or pound, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, Pepper, and many other articles necessary to all families, all of which we will sell on reasonable terms.

dec 22 A. DODD & SON.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!—To make room for Fall stock of guns of my own importation, such guns and rifles as I now have in stock will be sold *at cost* until August 1st. Now is your chance to purchase a gun at first cost.

june 16 T. C. NICOLS, JR.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and blood Renovator, for sale by

jan 5 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Look to your Interest
IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

BARGAINS in every description of Dress Goods, both gentleman and ladies' wear, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and in every thing generally kept in a country store—call soon and get a bargain.

jan 26 S. T. KENNARD.

JANUARY, 1861.

CROTCHET Braid, Crotchet Needles, (very fine,) Silk and Worsted Embroidery Braid, blue, red and pink marking Cotton, French Working Cotton, all sizes, Gloss Thread, white Shetland Yarn, Col'd do., Zephyr Worsted, Col'd and White, Worsted Needles, &c., &c.—Always on hand and for sale at

jan 19 J. H. GRACE'S

NEW GOODS.
FALL 1860!
FIRST OF THE SEASON!
JAMES H. GRACE

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a very large and beautiful Stock of GOODS, the largest stock brought to this market since 1856—and at prices to suit the times—

For Ladies,
Misses,
Gentlemen
and Boys,

A complete stock of all kinds of wear—large and cheap assortment of black Silks, Morenoes, Cashmeres, DeLaines, Drusilas, Magenta, Rept's, black and black and white Alpaca, an entirely new article, plaid Jacard Challie, plaid Lastings, Covolen Satin, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., for Gentlemen and Boys. Full Stock of Gents and Boy's Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Ladies and Misses Merino Vests and an unusually large stock of worked Collars, Swiss and Cambric Edging and Insertings, Infant's Bodies, Mourning Collars, &c., &c., &c. Also Ladies' and Misses' Hoops in large quantities and of every size and lower than ever seen in this market.

Also a complete assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

TINWARE, STONE, &c., &c.

To an examination of which the public are respectfully invited.

sep 22 JAS. H. GRACE.

T. C. NICOLS, JR.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Price $45 for 2000 lbs., Cash.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.
Price $30 for 2000 lbs., for approved *endorsed* note at eight months from March 15th, *without* interest. Note to be given *on or before* the delivery of the article. Or for Cash $28 00 for 2000 lbs.

☞ In all cases the freight is $1½ per ton to be paid in Cash.

The subscriber has experienced much satisfaction from the sale of over one hundred tons of "Allen & Needles' New Fertilizer" the past year, from the fact that although *some* persons did not have their expectations realized all unite that it has merits of a high order and nine tenths of the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied that, but for the severe drouth of last summer, it would have paid them handsomely. This concentrated manure is highly ammoniated being composed mainly of BONES, HAIR, ANIMAL MATTER AND SULPHURIC ACID. It is put up in new and sound seamless bags, which when emptied may be used for grain bags or other farm purposes.

The terms on which this manure is sold are such as to place it within the reach of all farmers, enabling them as it does to pay for it ☞ out of the crop it assists in producing.

The subscriber has been furnished with numerous verbal and written replies to his questionings concerning it, some of which are very flattering.

One verbal one is from a farmer of high standing in Trappe district who states that his corn crop was greatly benefitted by it and that after his crop of corn was matured he put a piece of the same land in Lucerne and at the time of his report December 10th his Lucerne *was then ten or twelve inches high*, something he never saw before at the same season.

Another report is, that a trial was made in the same field with Guano, Stable Manure, Lime and Marl and where the "Fertilizer" was applied, *though the poorest land in the field*, his corn was the best.

Annexed is a written report.

EASTON, MD., Oct., 13, 1860.

Thos. C. Nicols, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to the success of "ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER" purchased of you last Spring I will say that owing to the drought the corn crop generally was cut short, but where the Fertilizer was applied the corn grew off finely and so continued until the drought stopped its progress. I applied it also to both Sweet and Irish Potatoes *with great success* making the *best crop I ever made.* I applied it also to Garden Vegetables, and notwithstanding the dry season I raised more vegetables than I have for the last *three years all together.* My confidence in it is so strong that I wish you to retain for me five tons to go on my wheat. Yours Truly,

CHARLES M. JUMP.

Numerous testimonials could be added to the above but it is deemed unnecessary. Few condemn it, numbers applaud it.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the earlier they are given the better as the supply is limited. It can be hauled any time and not affect the date of the falling due of the note, as whether taken before or after March 15th the notes will all bear same date.

I repeat send in your orders early. A small supply on hand to begin with.

Delivered without extra expense on Tred Haven or Choptank Rivers. Or on any other river on the shore where the orders reach 50 tons or more. [jan 19, 1861.

GREAT BARGAINS.—I am now selling all kinds of dress Goods at cost; also, Shawls, Capes and wrappings of every description, dress Trimmings, &c., to make room for a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods. Call soon at the bargain store and get what you may want at less than Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for the cash. (jan 26) S. T. KENNARD.

LIQUORS.

OLD Peach and Apple Brandy. Just received and for sale a small lot of choice Peach and Apple Brandy, warranted.

dec 22 W. T. HARDESTY.

SEE advertisement of Wm. H. Read's Syrup of Liverwort in this day's paper—for sale by

dec 29 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LIME—just received a fresh lot of Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel.

dec 29 J. H. GRACE.

From the Philadelphia Album, 1831.

Behold, alas! our days we spend:
How vain they be, how soon they end!

BEHOLD
How short a span
Was long enough of old
To measure out the life of man;
In those well temper'd days, his time was then
Survey'd, cast up and found but threescore years and ten.

ALAS
And what is that?
They come and slide and pass
Before my tongue can tell thee what,
The posts of time are swift, which having run
Their seven short stages o'er their short-lived task is done.

OUR DAYS
Begun we lend
To sleep, to antic plays
And toys until the first stage end;
12 waning moons, twice 5 times told we give
To unrecovered loss; we rather breathe than live.

WE SPEND
A ten years' breath
Before we apprehend
What 'tis to live in fear of death;
Our childish dreams are filled with painted joys
Which please our sense awhile, and waking prove but toys.

HOW VAIN.
How wretched is
Poor man that doth remain
A slave to such a state as this!
His days are short at longest; few at most;
They are but bad at best; yet lavished out, or lost.

THEY BE
The secret springs
That make our minutes flee
On wings more swift than eagle's wings!
Our life's a clock, and every gasp of breath
Breathes forth a warning grief, till time shall strike a death.

HOW SOON
Our new-born light
Attains to full-aged noon!
And this, how soon to gray-hair'd night!
We spring, we bud, we blossom, and we blast,
Ere we can count our days, our days they flee so fast.

THEY END
When scarce begun,
And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done.
Man, count thy days; and if they fly too fast
For thy dull thoughts to count, count every day the last.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—At this time of political agitation and sectional controversy, when the prospect of this glorious Union being torn asunder is so great, it is wise for us to review the past, while with feelings of mingled fear and hope we contemplate the future. Little more than two centuries have elapsed since the first permanent settlement by civilized man was made within the limits of the present United States. During more than two thirds of that period, while the colonies were under the government of Great Britain, the settlements were confined to the Atlantic coast. The seperation perfected by the revolution at once opened a new field for exertion and enterprise; a great change was suddenly wrought in the American people, and under the fostering care of republican institutions the tide of population has rolled rapidly inland; crossing the Alleghanies, sweeping over the vast plains of the Missisippi, and the plains of California, looking down from the heights of the Sierra Nevada, nor resting in its onward course, until it has crossed the waters of the Columbia and the shores of the Pacific. In the last half century the population has increased in a ratio hitherto unprecedented, from three millions, to more than twenty millions of souls. Nor has our progress been less rapid in the various arts of civilized life. Our transition has been sudden from the weakness of youth to the vigor of manhood. In power and resources we already sustain a proud rivalry with the time honored nations of the old world, and we rank the first among the republics of the new.—Our busy commerce has extended over every sea, and entered every port; and from the Arctic circle to the opposite regions of Polar cold, our canvass whitens in every breeze. Our various manufactures, in the amount of capital, and in the quantity and value of the fabric employed, are already competing successfully with those of France and England, whilst the rewards of agriculture are shedding their blessings on millions of our happy people. Our numerous railroads, telegraphs and canals, by the facilities of communication which they open, bring closely together the most distant sections of the Union and do much to harmonize that diversity of feelings and of interests which would otherwise arise. The Bible and the institutions of Christianity shed their blessings upon us; and the education of youth upon which the well being of society and the perpetuity of republican institutions so greatly depend, is receiving that share of attention which its importance requires. For all these blessings we are bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand of Almighty power that has directed and sustained us; for every step in our progress has been distinguished by manifest tokens of Providential agency. Let our prayers then be that the same God, who brought our fathers out of bondage, into a strange land, to found an empire in the wilderness, may continue his protection to us—their children. Let us indulge the fond hope, that in this western world, freedom has found a congenial clime. That the tree of liberty which has been planted there may not wither as the olive branch of sunny France subsequently withered; but that it may grow up in majesty and beauty, until it shall over-shadow the whole land, and that beneath its branches nations may ever dwell together in love and unity. Let us endeavor to cultivate a spirit of mutual concession and harmony in our national councils, and remembering that the nations of the old world are looking on us with jealously, and predicting the day of our ruin, let us guard with sacred faith the boon that has been bequeathed us, and amidst all the turmoils of political life by which we may be agitated, let us ever bear aloft the motto, "the Union, one and inseperable." This sir, was my language, just twelve months ago; and I doubt not that it was the sentiment of all then within the sound of my voice. But sir, why is not our country to-day in as flourishing a condition as she then was? Why may we not still call her the United States?—When we know that the nations of the old world, are jealously regarding us, and narrowly watching our every motion, and confidently predicting the day of our ruin, why may we not by joining together in peace and unity, defeat her anxious expectations? True it is that Northern fanaticism has swept over the widest extent of our once fair land; and Southern rights have been deeply aggressed, still ere we entirely sever the golden cord which binds us firmly together, let us reflect as men, as rational creatures, as beings accountable to God, that by so doing we are violating and repudiating the solemn compact entered into by our forefathers, and designed by men, whose equals are not of the present day: that as we are now sowing the wind so, if we persist in our mad and rash enterprise, we must shortly reap the whirlwind. Had we obeyed the patriot father Washington's injunctions and not suffered political agitation and sectionalism to creep in among us, to-day we would have been as prosperous as ever, and our country pointed out, as the Union incomparable for virtue or for strength. And shall we permit this Union, this glorious constellation, that has done more for the promotion and furtherance of christianity, and who has animated other sufferers to be free and united like her, (as we see in the case of Italy;) shall we permit it to be destroyed, and its glorious renown scattered to the winds? Nay, nay. Methinks the blood of innocent ones would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is not yet too late to affect a conciliation and relink together the destinies of our unhappy country. Methinks that to-day I can hear the immortal Webster saying, in all the earnestness of his soul, his eye beaming with emotion, his bosom heaving with the wild excitement of the subject, his proud brow betokening the gathering storm, which had until now been pent up, "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting and gratifying prospects, spread out before us; beyond that I seek not to penetrate the vale. God grant, that in my day at least that curtain may never rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold the sun in the Heavens, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, beligerant, on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched it may be, in *fraternal* blood. No, let their last feeble, lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in all their original lustre, with not a stripe erased or polluted or a single star obscured; bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory, as "what is all this worth," nor those other words of delusion and folly, "liberty first and Union afterward," but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light and blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the land and over the sea, that other sentiments dear to every true American heart—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable." If we would preserve this Union we must necessarily follow the counsels of this immortal statesman; if we would not, all that we will be compelled to do, is to rush on in our mad career. In unity is strength; and if we would prevent this glowing constellation from being seperated, and would not see "the lone star" raised in our midst, let us remain together, and the God of destinies will grant us, peace, Union, equity and justice.

A LOVER OF UNION.

The Treason of Gen. Twiggs.

The conduct of General Twiggs in reference to the department of the army of the United States in Texas, is the most disgraceful, inexcusable and shameful that could possibly be attributed to any man holding a commission under the Government of the United States. We will let the Washington *Star* tell the story of this "great national disgrace." We have no words to characterize the infamy of the proceeding.—The *Star* says:

"It is believed at the War Department that the news telegraphed from the South to one of the Senators conspiring against the integrity of the Government—that General Twiggs had treacherously surrendered his whole command to the revolutionary Convention of Texas—is too true. Not long since dispatches were received here from him, intimating such a purpose on his part. Whereupon orders were immediately issued to Col. Carlos A. Waite, (second in command in the department) of first infantry, U. S. A., to relieve Twiggs. The rumor that he (T.) had resigned his commission in the Army of the United States is untrue; though he was certainly some time since elected to be the commander-in-chief of the Georgia army.

"On the 6th of February last, he (Twiggs) appointed a commission, consisting of Major David H. Vinton, (quartermaster,) Major S. Maclin, (paymaster,) and Capt. Robert H. K. Whitely, (ordinance department,) "to meet the commissioners on behalf of the people of Texas—Messrs. Thos. S. Devine, Samuel A. Maverick and T. N. Luckett—at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to transact such business as relates to the disposition of the public property, upon the demands of the State of Texas." It was on the receipt of a copy of this order here, that Col. Waite was directed to assume the command of the Department.

"According to a dispatch received at the Department yesterday afternoon, the appointment of this commission had resulted as disgracefully as Twiggs intended. Viz: in orders from *him* to every officer in command of a post in the military department of Texas (seventeen in number, including San Antonio, the head-quarters,) to surrender to the agents of the revolutionary State Convention, without a single man in arms to enforce their demands, (as far as is known here,) every particle of the military property in them, amounting to an aggregate of millions on millions of dollars worth probably—arms, accoutrements, provisions, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c. The advices received yesterday represent that among the terms of this so infamous act of treachery, was a stipulation reserving to the officers their side arms, and another saying that the disarmed troops were to be *permitted* to be carried to the coast, for shipment out of Texas, in the Government wagons, which was subsequently to be accounted for to the revolutionists.

"The whole number of enlisted troops under Twiggs' command in Texas was 2,900, and they were scattered about for the most part over a frontier fifteen hundred miles long. There are nearly all the officers belonging to four regiments—all the third infantry, all the second cavalry, five companies of the first artillery, and five of the first infantry—40 companies in all—205 commissioned officers and 2,900 enlisted men—being more than are in any other one Department of the service.

"It is yet problematical whether the officers commanding posts there have not refused to obey Twiggs' treacherous order, which he had no power to enforce, we apprehend, if resisted.—Our belief is, that such wholesale robbery and treachery could not be worked to a successful conclusion at all the posts of the Department.—The infamously disgraceful scheme was doubtless concocted here by the men in high places, sworn to protect the rights of the Government of the United States, who plotted the seizure of the forts, &c., in the South. All of the latter were surrendered to overwhelmingly superior military force. In this case, however, if the orders of Twiggs have been obeyed, the surrenders have been made without there having been brought a man in arms to sustain them, so far as is yet known here."

To the honor of the subordinate officers of the army in Texas it must be said, that all, or nearly all of them, are now on their way to Washington, filled with humiliation at the conduct of their commander, and unwilling to recognize, by their connivance, his unpardonable treachery to his oath and to his country.

The value of the Federal property seized in Texas is estimated at $1,300,000.

Inaugural Address of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.—The inauguration of the President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America took place here to-day as previously appointed.

The ceremonies constituted the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense gathering of people on Capitol Hill, comprising the "beauty" of Montgomery, and the military and citizens of the different States.

President Davis commenced his inaugural precisely at 10 o'clock. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America friends and fellow citizens:—Called to the difficult and responsible station of the Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government to take the place of this, and which, by its great moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which may arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter on the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hopes that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of a separate existence and independence which we 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 that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the combat of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defences, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has 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 compat should no longer exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they, as sovereigns were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial, enlightened verdict of mankind will indicate the rectitude of our conduct.—And He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to save the government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solomnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the bills of rights of the several States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated by them for the purposes of government.

Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to from this confederacy. And it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated a revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each its government has remained. The rights of person and property have not been disturbed. Sustained by a conscious ness that the transition from the former Union to the present confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of just obligations, 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, 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 wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defense which our security may require.

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 and that of all those to whom we would sell and from whom we would buy that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community such as the free States of the American 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 these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth.

We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly preserved thro' many years of controversy with our late associates—the Northern States. We have vainly endeavored to secure the tranquility, and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled as a necessity, not a choice. We have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to conduct our own affairs and secure the perpetuity 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 earnest 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 a firm resolve to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessings of Providence in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide for the speedy and efficient organization of the various branches of the executive department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their military, but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would be required in a peace establishment.

I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas a navy adapted to those objects be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intent; freed from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unusual to expect that States from which we have recently parted may 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 union with the States which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the recources, and promote the happiness of a confederacy, it is requisite that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the seperation of the Confederate 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, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own.

This common interest of producer and 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 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 Northern States included, could not be dictated by even the stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering 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.

Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive—many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me highest in hope and of most enduring affection.

Your generosity has bestowed upon me an underserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment and upon your wisdom and patriotism, 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 construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of the instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed I will hope, by diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something 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 animates and actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality.

Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctified by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity. And, with a continuation of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

A Scrap from Gough.

I was lecturing in a small town once, and when the lecture was over, persons came up to sign the pledge. A number of young ladies were standing by, and looking at the signers with interest. Directly some of them came to me.—"Mr. Gough, go out there at the door and get Joe to sign the pledge." "Why, I don't know Joe." "Well, he is standing out by the door." Out I went, and standing there was a poor fellow, with an old tattered cap on his head, torn shirt, dirty clothes, old boots, and a woe begone look. Says I to myself this must be Joe. 'How do you do, Joe?' said I. "How do you do, sir?" "Joe, I want you to sign the pledge."—"What for?" "Why? Joe, those ladies in there sent me after you." "What, why? why I didn't think I had a friend in the world." "Come on, Joe, come on," said I. He stopped, and said, "Look here, some fellow told me to bring a bottle of liquor in the meeting to-night, and get up and drink, and say, 'here's to your health!' They said they would give me fifty cents if I did. Them's 'em all along the gallery up there; there they are. I ain't going to do it." He went to the door, and we heard him smash the bottle on the steps. He came in and went up to the table and commenced to write his name, but he could'nt do it; so he braced himself, and caught hold of his arm, but he could not. Says he, "Look here, that's my mark." Then the ladies came up and shook hands with him, but he pulled his cap down over his eyes, and now and then wiped a tear away. "Stick to it," says one. "All right, Joe, all right."

Some three years after that I was in that same place, and whilst going along the street, I saw a gentleman coming along dressed in a good suit—nice black hat, boots cleaned, and a nice shirt collar, with a lady on his arm. I knew it was Joe. Says I, "You stuck to it, didn't you?"—"Yes sir, I stuck to that pledge, and the girls have stuck to me ever since."

Some people think when they have persuaded a drunkard to sign the pledge, they have done. It's a mistake; it's then he wants your help. He is at the bottom of the hill, lower than the common level; he must climb; it's hard work; he commences tremulously, feeble, doubting; he raises his feet, he gets a little way, and becomes faint; you see he's about to give way; run and put a little peg right under his feet; there, see he rests, he's tired; he starts again, fearing as he goes higher; he gazes around him and looks wearied; he has worked hard and stops; put another peg right under his feet; he rests; help him up; peg him right up; and when he gets up, he'll look and see those little pegs all along, and he will not forget them, but bless and remember you.

A LIBERAL MAN.—Farmer, the New York practical philanthropist, feeds from 500 to 700 persons every night at his free dining saloon.—He is a hard-working plumber, and an independent but not rich man. The excess of his income over his family's expenses is devoted to charity. During the distressing winter which followed the panic of 1857, he furnished food daily for a period of four months to all who called upon him, and in that time gave away no less than 230,893 meals of good and wholesome food, at an aggregate cost to himself of about $30,000. He fed all who came to his house, supplied at their own homes 1084 families, and 811 sick persons, and, better than all, during the winter he found employment for 117 mechanics and laborers.

HOW IS IT?—It is a curious philosophical fact that all enthusiastic lady skaters have remarkably small feet and declare long skirts to be always in the way?