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LADY BYRON'S REPLY.

[Few persons are aware that Lady Byron wrote a reply to the celebrated "farewell" her husband, which almost equals in depth of feeling and beauty that famous poem.]

Yes, farewell! farewell forever; Thou thyself has fixed my doom— Bide Hope's sweetest blossoms wither, Never more for me to bloom.

"Unforgiving" thou hast called me; Didst thou ever say "forgive"? For the wretch whose wiles enthralled thee, Thou didst seem alone to live.

Short the span which time has given, To complete thy love's decay; By unhalloved passion driven, Soon thy heart was taught to stray.

Lived for me that feeling tender Which so well thy verse can show? From my arms why didst thou wander? My endearments why forego?

Wrapped in dreams of joy abiding, On thy breast my head hast laid; In thy love and truth confiding, Bliss I cannot know again.

When thy heart by me "glanc'd over," First displayed the guilty stain, Would these eyes had closed forever, Ne'er to weep thy crimes again.

But by Heaven's recording spirit May that will forgotten be; Life, though now a load, I'll bear it, For the babe I've borne to thee.

In whose lovely features (let me All my weakness here confess, While the struggling tears permit me) All her father's I can trace—

His whose image never leaves me, Whose remembrance yet I prize; Who this bitterest feeling gives me Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather, When our child's first accents flow, I shall teach her to say "Father," But his guilt she ne'er shall know;

Whist! to-morrow and to-morrow Wake me to a widowed bed, In another's arms no sorrow Willst thou feel?—no tear wilt shed?

For the world's applause I sought not When I tore myself from thee; Of its praise or blame I thought not—What's its praise or blame to me?

He in whom my soul delighted From his heart my image drove, With contempt my truth required, And preferred a wanton's love.

Thou art proud, and mark me, Byron, I've a soul proud as thine own— Soft to love, but hard as iron When despite on me is thrown.

But, farewell! I'll not upbraid thee, Never, never wish the ill; Wretched tho' thy crimes have made me, If thou canst—be happy still.

REAPING MACHINES EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

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SPEECH OF GENERAL RILEY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSOURI, FEB. 8, 1861.

After a long and heated discussion on the reference of a bill amending the charter of the city of Carondelet, to a standing committee of the House,

Mr. Riley obtained the floor, and addressed the House. Mr. Speaker, Everybody is pitching into this matter like lead frogs into a willow swamp, on a lovely evening in June,

There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say, if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn cobs and lightning bugs! [Applause.]

Now there has been a great deal of bombast here to day. I call it bombast from "Alpha" to "Omega." [I don't understand the meaning of the words, thought.]

Why sir, just give some of 'em a little Southern soap and a little North-er water, and quicker than a bound can lick a skillet they will make enough of buncombe lather to wash the golden

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SKETCH OF THE HON. JEFF. DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE "SOUTHERN REPUBLIC."

Few men have led a life more filled with stirring and eventful incidents than Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Speaker, your next excuse me for my lateness and circumspection, my old blunderbuss scatters amazingly, but if anybody gets peppery, I'll give 'em a taste, if they are in the way.

Sir, these democratic superscriptional, mahogany-faced gentry—what do they know about the blessing of freedom? About as much, sir, as a toad frog does of high glory.

These are the ones that have got our liberty pole off of its perpendicular. 'Tis they who would rend the stars and stripes—that noble flag, the blood of our revolutionary fathers embalmed in its red.

In 1835 he settled quietly down on a cotton plantation, devoting himself to a thorough and scientific course of political and scientific education. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Taylor.

In 1843 he took the stump for Polk, and in 1845, having attracted no little attention in his state by his vigor and ability, he was elected to Congress.

Soon the Mexican war broke out, and a regiment of volunteers having been formed in Mississippi, and himself chosen Colonel, he resigned his post in Congress, and instantly repaired with his command to join the corps d'armee under Gen. Taylor.

At Monterey and Buena Vista he and his noble regiment achieved the soldier's highest fame. Twice by his coolness he saved the day at Buena Vista. Wherever fire was hottest, or danger to be encountered, there Col. Davis and the Mississippi rifles were to be found.

He was badly wounded in the early part of the action, but sat on his horse steadily till the day was won, and refused to delegate even a portion of his duties to his subordinate officers.

In 1848 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the U. S. occasioned by the death of General Speight, and in 1850 was elected to that body almost unanimously for a term of eight years.

In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become the State rights candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Governor Foote.

In 1853 he was called to a seat in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and was Secretary of War during his administration. In 1857 he was elected United States Senator from Mississippi for the term of six years, which office he held until his resignation on the secession of Mississippi from the Union.

Personally, he is the last man who would be selected as a "fire-eater." He is a prim, smooth looking man with a precise manner, a stiff soldierly carriage, and an austerity that is at first forbidding.

He has naturally, however, a genial temper, companionable qualities, and a disposition that endears him to all by whom he may be surrounded. As a speaker, he is clear, forcible and argumentative; his voice is clear and firm, without tremor, and he is one in every way fitted for the distinguished post to which he has been called.—Herald

INAUGURAL INCIDENTS. CIVIL AND MILITARY DISPLAY. REMARKS OF LISTENERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4. During the delivery of the inaugural address which commenced at half past one Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at allusions to the Union.

The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion. The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln.

On reaching the executive mansion, the troops formed in double line on the main avenue, and the barouche con-

MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA FOR SECESSION.

RICHMOND, VA., March 2. In the Convention, a resolution was offered and referred, that as the Crittenden proposition had been deliberately rejected by the northern confederates, every consideration of duty, interest, honor, and position required that an ordinance be adopted by the Convention, and submitted to the people by which Virginia shall resume all powers delegated to the Federal Government, and declare the connection with the Government dissolved.

A resolution was referred, suggesting that Fort Pickens and Sumpter be transferred to the Southern Confederacy, and for an equitable division of the public property.

There was no prospect of the committee on federal relations agreeing on anything.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says a number of the members of the Volunteer companies at Washington were detailed last night for the purpose of patrolling the city.

It appears that information had reached the Mayor of Petersburg to the effect that an outbreak would soon follow the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and it is rumored that a police officer had arrived in this city yesterday, as a special messenger to Mayor Lamb, bearing the above information.

The city will doubtless be under the charge of our volunteers for sometime to come, but more is feared from the white abolitionists than the blacks.

There are persons who are very wise in their own esteem, and who will reject all compromise; but that is no reason why a compromise should not be attempted. I go for honorable compromise when occasion calls for it. Life itself is but a compromise, until the great Destroyer finally triumphs.

All legislation, all government, all society, is formed upon the principle of mutual concession, politeness, comity, courtesy, upon these everything is based. I bow to you to-day, because you bow to me. You are respectful to me, because I am respectful to you. Compromise is peculiarly appropriate between the members of the Republic, as of one common family.

Compromises have this recommendation that if you concede anything, you have something conceded to you in return. Treaties are compromises made with foreign powers, which is not a case like this. Here, if you concede anything, it is to your own brethren—to your own family. Let him who elevates himself above humanity, above its necessities, its infirmities, its wants, ever will compromise; but let no one who is not above the frailties of our common nature, disdain compromise.

HENRY CLAY.

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THE EX-PRESIDENT THEN RETIRED TO THE RESIDENCE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY OULD, WHERE HE WILL TEMPORARILY SOJOURN UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE CITY TO-MORROW EVENING.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the Marshals of the day were successively introduced, when the line being formed, the people rushed to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great.

Thus ended for the day time, the inauguration ceremonies.

Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former similar occasions, everything passed off quietly. The amplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and Gen. Scott to provide for any emergency that might arise.

During the day the military patrols were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined upon and observed by the regulars.

Every available spot was black with human beings clinging to the rails, mounting the fences, and climbing trees. On the outer edge a concourse of volunteer soldiers halted, and stood at rest during the ceremony of the inauguration. A great number of flags were flying, and as the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies, and the Stars and stripes, and the uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery, the scene was exceedingly animated.

Photographers were on the ground to take an impression of the scene. The inauguration ball last night for which most extensive preparations had been made was a great success. It was very fully attended and passed off in a manner satisfactory to all.

Mr. Lincoln with his family accompanied by Vice President Hamlin and family, Senator Douglas and other distinguished personages entered the ball about 11 o'clock, and after a brief promenade, received the personal congratulations of such as chose to be presented to them.

Soon afterwards the President and party proceeded to the supper room, and subsequently some of the party, including Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, who were partners danced a quadrille.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Soldiers were stationed on House tops, on the line of the procession to act as sharpshooters in case of riotous proceedings.

Several hundred visitors from New York, called on Gen. Scott and the President this evening. Great numbers left the city on the evening train.

The opening sentiment of the Inaugural Address: "Fellow citizens of the United States," was the signal for prolonged applause—the Union sentiment thereof, striking a tender chord in the popular breast. Again, when, after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said and "shall perform it," there was a spontaneous and uproarious manifestation of applause, which continued for some moments.

Every sentence which indicated firmness in the Presidential chair, and every statement of a conciliatory nature, was cheered to the echo, while his appeal to his dissatisfied fellow countrymen, desiring them to reflect calmly, and not hurry into false steps, was welcomed by one and all heartily and cordially. The closing sentence upon the water posts of many of his hearers, and at this point alone did the melodious voice of the President elect, falter. Judge Taney did not remove his eyes from Mr. Lincoln during entire delivery. Mr. Douglas, who stood by the right of the railing, was apparently satisfied, as he exclaimed (softly) "Good," "that's so," "no coercion," and "good again." Judge Taney was the first person who shook hands with Mr. Lincoln and was followed by Mr. Buchanan and Messrs. Chase, Douglas and a host of others.

A southern gentleman seized him by hand and said, "God bless you my dear sir, you will save us," to which Mr. Lincoln replied, "I am very glad that what I have said, causes pleasure to southerners, because I then know they are pleased with what is right."

On the steps were Gov. King and many influential New Yorkers; Governors Hoppin and Sprague, of Rhode Island; Buckingham of Connecticut, and the entire Cabinet of the outgoing administration.

In reply to questions, Mr. Buchanan, with a wretched and suspicious leer, said "I cannot say what he means until I read his inaugural. I cannot understand the secret meaning of a document which has been simply read in my hearing." Mr. Douglas said—"he does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking the forts or Federal property; he is all right."