THE WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

R. L. ABERNETHY, & E. A. POE, Eds. & Proprietors. "ABHOR THAT WHICH IS EVIL; CLEAVE TO THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—Romans xii: 9. TERMS: $1 IN ADVANCE

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PRESIDENT DAVIS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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FELLOW CITIZENS: On this the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his [illegible] and those of his compatriots, we have assembled to usher into existence the permanent government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory, and the purpose seem fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath precribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of people has called me. Deeply sensible of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my unworthiness.— In return for their kindness, I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union, culminated in a warfare on the domestic institutions of Southern States, when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the [illegible] of those States, withdrawing from the Union' confederated together, to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties, for the preservation of which the Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union, of the Constitution must have been dispelled by the maligity and barbarity of the Nothern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles filled with prisoners arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found, the writ of HABEAS CORPAS suspended by executive mandate, a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be [illegible] the list of seceded States, [illegible] under threats of a military [illegible] officers, peaceful ci[illegible] men incarcerated [illegible] claimed the incapacity [illegible] to administer a government [illegible] at and humane as [illegible] common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose to maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of our unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. The Courts have been open; the judicial functions fully executed, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land.

The people of the States now confederated, became convinced that the government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert the most sacred of all trusts to the destuction of the rights which it was pledged to protect. They believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of a [illegible] discrimination [illegible] inconsistent [illegible] intolerable [illegible] and establish a new Confederacy for themselves. [Cheers.]

[illegible] sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by [illegible] and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ardained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution which, in its silent but rapid progress was about to place us under the despotism of government, we believed [illegible] our condition and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association composed of States homogeneous in interest, in policy, and in feeling. [Cheers.]

True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt, or property which might be in dispute. But the government at Washington denying our right to self government, refused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but to prepare for war. [Cheers.]

The first year in our history has been the most eventful in the annals of this Continent. A new Government has been established and its machinery put in [illegible] square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard everything that is dear to man, have made conquests for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six to thirteen States; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interest, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. [illegible] Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of Constitutional government, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men is estimated are now standing in arms [illegible] war [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and blood. But we knew the value of the object which we struggled, and understood the nature of the war in which we engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest. [Cheers.]

But the picture has its lights as well as its shadows. This great strife has awakened in the people the highest emotions and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage. Instances of self sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people [illegible] more determined [illegible] than [illegible] every part of our country.— [illegible] fly to arms [illegible] their husbands [illegible]

[illegible] Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price which we pay for them.

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

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

It is a satisfaction that we have maintained the war by our unaided exertions. We have neither asked nor received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own.— The world at large is concerned in opening our commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and [illegible] returning [illegible] the most [illegible] kets, which ever invited [illegible] commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be disturbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be [illegible] to tempt aggression, and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a [illegible] policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it.— War can only [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] English[illegible] to [illegible] government, our [illegible] crown [illegible]

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the Provisional gives place to the Permanent government. After a series of successes and victories [illegible] our arms with glory, we have recently [illegible] reverses. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters [illegible] to stimulate to increased resistance. To show ourselves [illegible] to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them the crucible in which their patriotism was refined. [Applause.]

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

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AND ALIEN VOTERS.—The Charleston Mercury suggests two subjects, which claim the early consideration of the Confederate Congress: 1. Discriminating duties and navigation acts against the Yankees; and 2. Provisions against their exercising the right of suffrage in these States. The Mercury thinks, and we think with it, that now is the proper time to adopt these precautions—and not wait till the close of the war.— The apprehension expressed by some, that they would render the Yankees desperate, rather commends them to our favor. They can't hate us any worse than they do, nor labor to do us injury, but if it is possible to make them more furious than they are and more miserable, we should like to have a hand in the process which effects that desirable result. That the adoption of these measures will be necessary to our safety, is perfectly obvious. They have the ships, they have the wares, they [illegible] high duties and navigation acts. In fact our vassalage, in ten years, will be as complete as it was in the past. And, if in addition, we allow them to vote here, our condition will be more hopeless than it ever was before.—[Richmond Whig.]

HOME MANAGEMENT.—"Though the art of managing a house may, at first sight, seem a very simple affair, yet there are very few who do it well. Nearly every woman dislikes the worry of house management almost as much as neglect.

"The great art is to hit the happy medium quietly, and to keep the servants to their duty without scolding them. It is a great point to live always in the same manner as regards style to have the cloth laid as carefully when at home as when there is company. When this is the case, no wife feels afraid of the husband bringing in an unexpected guest, of this kind, received quietly; whereas nothing can be more disagreeable for a husband than to see his house thrown into confusion, his wife cross, and his servants scrambling to change the things laid on the table, and in short every going wrong simply because he had asked a friend to dine, without giving a day or two's notice of his intention to do so. It would be far better to allow the stranger to sit down to a meal served as roughly as a laborer's in a hovel than attempt to receive him with extempore finery, for the awkwardness and blunders of the servants will show him the real state of the case."

EXTRACT FROM A SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS MOTHER.—"I will here state to you what I never have written home to E——, of the thoughts that have most affected my mind, and I hope and trust in God that the same thoughts and reflections have changed my manner of life. E—— has doubtless shown you what I call my farewell letters to my children, as well as the one to her.— [illegible] letters were written to my children [illegible] I was at Richmond, Va. The [illegible] I thought and still think was [illegible] but alas where does that [illegible] from. It is from the [illegible] I have upon earth, a father; yes, a father who says: "My children read your Bible, abstain from bad company and bad habits, the lusts of the flesh and vanities of a wicked world,' but who says at the same time by his own conduct and example: Come along children—taking them as it were by the hand—I will lead you down to hell; yes, I was leading them by my example as directly to hell as I possibly could. Oh the horrible thought of being the means of damning the souls of my children; conviction seized upon me, and then and there on the ——th of June I resolved if God would spare my life that I would reform my habits of life, or if he would permit me to return home that I would set a different example before my children. I have prayed that he would, and that I might keep my resolution to the day of my death. I wrote you a letter on the same day, while my eyes were all wet with tears. I asked your prayers in my behalf, I know you have prayed for me. Can God in justice forgive me? I pray he may. I know my children will; may God bless them and help them to do so, and save them from following my bad example, at the same time to take my good advice, and carry it out, that they may be saved from that awful hell to which I was leading them."—[Due West Telescope.]

LET US BE PATIENT.—The Confederate people must view the ordeal they are passing through in its true light if they would be patient under it. Foreign nations may interfere, but our loss, self denials, tribulation and suffering, are not ended yet, and we do not beleive they will end in a long time.— Our people might as well make up their minds to it—aye, they have made up their minds to it. Let the war end soon or late, they will never stop short of what they set out for—independence, [illegible] commercially.— [illegible] the east will be the boundary line on the North. Sufferings precede glory. This is natural order. That which is got easily, is lightly esteemed, and readily parted with. We all thought we were ready for independence and peace a year ago, but subsequent events have convinced most of us that we were not. Providence is not providing for a mushroom nation in these Confederate States. Great principles will be represented and observed by the Confederate States. Our mission will be a distinct and peculiar, as it was a high one. Certain agencies must act upon us eliminating foreign and compacting the domestic elements. The heterogeneous mass must be worked into a homogeneous one. New channels of trade and of sentiment must be dug out. New ideas permeate the public mind. All this requires time and a severe crucible. Jonah's goard may grow up in a night and perish in a night. Not so a nation that is to stand and to act and acted upon by other nations without being absorbed or losing its individuality.—[Nashville Christian Advocate.

CHEAP MOUSE TRAP.—Take a clay pipe break the steam off close to the bowl and fill the bowl with cheese, or any material that will attract mice; then take a common glass tumbler (the larger the better,) and arrange your trap in the following manner: Place the loaded pipe bowl on the floor or shelf where it is desired to set the trap, with the mouth from you; then place the edge resting upon the "standing" end of the pipe bowl, and your trap is completed. The unfortunate mouse, following his nose, commences nibbling at the bait, and *presto*, he is in close quarters. This is a very economical and effective trap.

There are flowers of Christian beauty which only open in the dark; there are fountains of consolation which are only heard in the night.