Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year.

By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1861. Vol. VII.—No. 11.

THE SENTINEL

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☞ OFFICE next door to the house on the south-west corner of the Square.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts for Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE.
dec 7—1y JOHN T. VINSON.

ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERVAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting. It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the *modus operandi* of them, to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of John H. Higgins, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—1y WM. A. CUMMING.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S

COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Patented March 12th, 1860.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Woodsworth the Patent Right for Montgomery county, Md., for his IMPROVED SOAP, now offers for sale

Family Rights.

Also, SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and can, with confidence, recommend it to the citizens of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the

Cheapest and Best Soap

that has ever been made, and at the same time the mode of manufacturing the simplest that has ever been discovered. It can be made in **TEN MINUTES.** Any one can heat over the fire a quantity of water, and turn the same into the best Toilet or Washing Soap. It is made without any offensive smell. There is no lye or grease used, being made entirely from chemicals. It has been analyzed by some of the best chemists, and found to contain nothing that will injure the most delicate fibres or the skin.

This soap has been used by thousands of families for the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it is known, both for its superior quality as a washing and toilet soap, and for the great economy there is in using it, being cheaper by

Several hundred per cent.

than any other soap known. Every family should possess it, and needs only to be known to be sought after by every household and laundress in the land.

☞ The chemicals for its manufacture can be obtained at any Drug Store, at a very trifling expense.

FAMILY RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one purchasing a family right, and are dissatisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it. He will, if required by the person purchasing a right, make some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
dec 7—tf Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

Mr. TRAIL: The specimens of soap you gave me, caused to be thoroughly tried, and found them to be all you represented. I have never seen any to equal them, both for their superior quality, and for the great economy there is using them. Cheerfully recommend them to the public. ROBWELL.

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 16—tf.

The National Crisis.

KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND.

[From the Marlboro' Advocate.]

The present condition of affairs in the State of Kentucky is one of the most painful of all the distressing circumstances that have marked the progress of the present unnatural and devastating war—for, although the internal struggles in Missouri have proceeded to a greater and bloodier extent, a conflict there was more to be expected, because it was well known there was a more decided difference among its mixed population, and a factious division that could not possibly be bridged over. But that the people of Kentucky should become divided even unto battle, is a fact which would have been deemed an impossibility if it had not actually come to pass. That the State which, of all others, stood forward with the greatest popular unanimity for compromise, and proffered a settlement even after hostilities had begun; which indignantly refused to furnish troops to the Federal Government to prosecute the war; which repeatedly washed her hands of the whole strife—proclaiming herself *neutral*, and declaring that she would maintain that position—that Kentucky should after pursuing this course, be plunged into the horrible abyss of a civil war among her own people, is a matter well calculated to excite surprise, until we observe the steps by which she has descended into such a dreadful position. And the manner in which such a result has been precipitated, is of the highest importance to us in Maryland, for the reason that the course now pursuing by the Union party in this State, being precisely analagous, bids fair to lead here to the same melancholy result.

Kentucky was the proposer and the chief defender of the principles of Compromise, when the trouble began in Congress. Through her Senator she offered the famous Crittenden adjustment, which though indicating a merely arbitrary settlement and not one of principle, was heartily acceptable to the whole South. Though earnestly pressed, it eventually failed. She warmly entered into the Peace Congress, which also was a failure. Even after the war began, she called a Peace Conference of the Border States, which was a still greater failure, because coming too late. When Lincoln made his demand for troops, her Governor indignantly refused to make the levy, saying that Kentucky would furnish no troops for "the unconstitutional object of subjugating the South." Her Legislature ratified this position. Through both these sources she repeatedly declared that she would occupy a neutral position, and would take no part nor lot in the matter; that no troops should occupy her territory, and that it should not be a scene of hostilities; and as long as she occupied this position, her neutrality was fully respected by the Confederates, who recognized her right to be neutral, upon States' Rights principles. No one can doubt that the peace and prosperity which Kentucky enjoyed during her neutrality would have been long continued, if she had not been betrayed into throwing it off, and ranging herself on the side of one of the belligerents. In process of time, what with the departure of Southern men from the State and other causes, and the deception of the people by the cry of "Union," a Legislature was elected containing a majority of "Union men," but were supposed to be friendly to the existing status of Kentucky at that time. But no sooner was it convened than the majority turned out to be more friendly to Lincoln than to the Union. They promptly showed their hand. The Federals having occupied Kentucky, in violation of her neutrality, with the evident design of making her territory a basis of operations against the South, the Confederates were forced, by the principles of common sense and of "military necessity," to do the same thing, for self-defence. The Legislature, however, assumed to order off the Confederate troops, and invited the Federals to enter; begged Gen. Anderson to take command; called out the State forces to repel the Confederates; requested her States Rights Senators to resign; and, generally, has openly placed the State, as far as it can do it, on the side of the Federal Government. The result is seen in the fact that, at this time, there are large armies in the field, composed chiefly of Kentuckians, preparing for a deadly strife for the mastery of the State, and ready to deluge with the blood of brethren the sacred soil on which they might have to prosper if the position of peaceful neutrality had been observed. It is a fearful and a sickening sight—shocking to our sensibilities as men, and significantly ominous of our destinies as freemen.

The parallel which this course of affairs in Kentucky presents to what has occurred, and to what the Union party is (perhaps unconsciously) striving to bring to pass, in Maryland, will freibly strike the reader; and yet there are some differences to be observed, though they do not touch the point to which we are tending. Thus, it may be doubted whether there was in this State so absolute and extensive a Union spirit as existed in Kentucky—it being, as we believe, true, that a majority here was, from the start, on the side of the South. In the second place, if Maryland did not early call a Convention and take definite action, it was owing, not to the people, but to the Governor, who would not convene the Assembly; and if, afterwards, when the Governor, changing his policy and falsifying his professions, became an open Lincolnite, Maryland did *not* furnish troops for the war, this was due, not to the Governor, but to the opposition of the *people, who would not enlist for the service*, and who set their faces against such a policy. Thus, through opposite courses, the two States have observed a very similar neutrality. The Governor of Kentucky did not, at first, bring out the State levies to aid the Federals, because he *would* not; the Governor of Maryland has not done it, because, much as he has desired, he *could* not. A few ragged recruits, mixed up with similar specimens from all quarters of the earth, have been banded into two or three half-finished, bob-tailed regiments, and these are called of Maryland; but we all know that, in law and in fact, Maryland has not officially furnished a single soldier to the war. On the contrary, through her Legislature, she has protested against the hostilities, and has declared she will take no part in them. And although it is mournfully true, that she has been subjected to proceedings with which no free people was ever before insulted, yet she has done her utmost, by a series of valiant protests, and stands to-day, so far as her own act goes, as a perfectly *neutral* State as regards the existing hostilities.

These distinctions being observed, the parallel is perfect. Like Kentucky, Maryland was for Compromise, attended the Peace Congress, and held out the olive branch to the last. As in Kentucky was done, the Governor of Maryland, at the start, refused to furnish the troops asked for by the Government. Like her, up to the time of her recent abandonment of neutrality, Maryland has not, in point of fact, sent an authorized soldier to the war. As in Kentucky, so here, despite the indignities Maryland has received, her protesting attitude and her practical neutrality have saved the people from internal disturbances. Whatever the State has suffered, whatever the people have endured, we have here, as yet, through the mercy of God, been spared that lowest depth of calamity, where citizens of the same State, occupying the same soil, join in domestic strife and invite the unspeakable horrors of a fratricidal war. The position of Maryland, then, for all practical purposes, is the same to-day as that of Kentucky was, up to the time of the recent action of her Legislature, by which her neutrality was abandoned, and she was ranged on the side of the Federal forces.

We have already seen what have been the consequences of that abandonment. The newspapers daily bring us accounts of the preparations that Kentuckians are making to desolate their own State with blood. That we, in Maryland, have hitherto avoided such a calamity, is a circumstance for which we may, under Providence, thank our Legislature which is now dispersed. That the same fearful evil may be avoided in the future, common sense should teach us to avoid the causes which have produced it in Kentucky. This, it is manifest, can only be done by preserving the position which Kentucky unwisely deserted, and by taking care no men shall be elected who favor an active war policy on the part of Maryland. It is clear that the *people* of this State will never make war if let alone, nor will they abandon the position of *practical neutrality*, in which they have been fortunately placed by the present Legislature. It is equally clear that the latter body will never reverse its present attitude, even if it be again allowed to assemble. The only danger is, as was done in Kentucky, that a new Legislature may be elected this fall favorable to the Administration, and which may do for us what the present Legislature of Kentucky has done for it. Such a body would place the State actively on the side of the Federal Government; would repeal the protesting resolutions of the recent session; would call out troops to fight against the South; would levy taxes by millions, as in Kentucky, for the prosecution of the war; would endorse all that the Administration has done towards the State; would assist it in hunting down those of our own people who might be "suspected" as "secesh," and would, in a word, carry affairs just to that dangerous point whence there is no path except through the fearful anarchy that now engulfs Kentucky.

From such a destiny, may heaven preserve us! But if, under Providence, we would protect ourselves, we can in no otherwise do it, than by defeating those whose policy leads to such results; and this brings us to the point of the argument. THE SO-CALLED UNION PARTY OF MARYLAND MUST BE DEFEATED, if we would escape the horrors which the policy they advocate has brought upon a people similarly situated. Their candidates and their policy *are for War, and against Peace!* they are pledged to the Federals and against the Confederates; they are for abandoning our present attitude, and going actively into the fray; they are for furnishing one of the belligerents with men and money, and are against neutrality between the two; and their declarations evidence their intentions to put their principles fully into action, and that too in the face of the terrible division of opinion that here exists. To say that all this can be done—that one portion of Marylanders can be armed to repress another—without plunging the State, sooner or later, into the abyss of fraternal discord and destruction, is to ignore the principles of conduct by which men are usually governed, to fly in the face of human nature itself, and to deny the evidence of our own senses, in the painful scene of Kentucky bloodshed, which is already opening mournfully before our eyes. Unless we would willingly embrace destruction, we must put down the party whose policy is death and ruin. What will be the issue, we, of course, cannot tell. We would fain hope for Peace, at least within our own borders. We would fain deprecate civil broils between the men of Maryland. We would fain hope that whatever misery we shall have to abide, such counsels may prevail as will keep us an unit to the last, and save us from those horrors which no pen is able adequately to describe.

From the New York Commercial.

PEACE---COMPROMISE---ULTIMATE REUNION.

It has become so common among the supporters of the present war to charge its responsibility wholly upon the South, that we deem it proper to refer to the record for testimony in this matter. It is even asserted that the Cotton States, having formed the deliberate purpose to break up the Union, would accept of no compromise whatever; and hence the only alternative was, to test the stability of the Union by force of arms. This we conceive to be the position of most anti-Republicans who sustain the war. This question of responsibility is an important one, and should be definitely settled. We propose to prove that the South, as a whole, was not only anxious for peace, but that they were strongly opposed to a dissolution of the Union.

It is no question of dispute that the election of a Republican President in November was put forward by certain South Carolina politicians and other fire-eating disorganizers as a sufficient pretext for immediately dissolving the Union. This, however, was not so accepted by the Southern people generally; and even when South Carolina was taking the preliminary steps for her secession, the movement was opposed by the almost unanimous voice of all the other States. From the election of President Lincoln until the assembling of congress, the leading men of the South—those who are now at the head of the Confederate Government, and against whom the denunciation of the North is most bitter—made every effort to avert what no sane American could but consider the greatest calamity that could befall this nation. This assertion is substantiated by their speeches on numerous occasions. Gov. Moore, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, November 7th, said:

"I am no secessionist *per se*, and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation, could I have the assurance that the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution, would be as durable as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast territorial limits of its jurisdiction. This cannot be the case, however, unless each section of the country accords to every other section the full measure of its constitutional rights."

Said Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his letter to J. S. Brisbin, Nov. 19th:

"If the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the Union will be perpetual. * * * In this hour of danger, it is the duty of patriots in all sections of the country, to cultivate a kind, generous and conciliatory spirit one towards another."

And A. H. Stephens, in the Georgia Legislature, November 14th:

"I say to you, don't give up the ship; don't abandon her yet. If she can possibly be preserved, and our rights, interests, and security be maintained, the object is worth the effort. Let us not, on account of disappointment and chagrin at the reverse of an election, give up all as lost, but let us see what can be done to prevent a wreck. The first question that presents itself is, shall the people of the South secede from the Union in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln? My countrymen, I tell you frankly, candidly, and earnestly, that I do not think they ought. In my judgment, the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office, is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union. * * Let us not anticipate a threatened evil. If he violates the constitution, then will come our time to act."

Senator Hunter's letter, in December, said:

"I do not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln a just cause for secession. If the Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure their rights in the Union, I advise them to stand by it."

Secretary Floyd's letter:

"For one, I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to preserve the Union on a constitutional basis. * * * I believe that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the preservation of the Union. The main study of all should be, to prevent any collisions between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can succeed in averting these calamities, the great practical business of the country, perchance, sooner or later, bring about a reconstruction of the Union, and a restoration of harmony between the sections."

A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, in December:

"If I am not mistaken in the sentiment of Tennessee, our people require an honest effort to be made to save the Union by demanding additional guarantees, and it is only when this effort shall have failed, that they propose to resort to recession."

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, said in December:

"I am for the Union long as it can be maintained consistently with the compromises of the Constitution; and I am for redressing the wrongs of the South in the Union by peaceful remedies, and until such remedies are exhausted by fair trial. Let our war cry be: The Union, and the rights of all under it, in undivided fortune and glory."

Can any fair-minded person charge these men with a desire to break up the Union, or to involve the country in civil war? These sentiments were echoed by the Southern press, and responded to by the conservative press of the North. Meetings were held in every quarter to arouse the public mind to the necessities which the momentous crisis demanded. But the Republican press only ridiculed the attitude of the South, dared them to secede, and became still more violent and denunciatory. The State Legislatures in session, with one exception, refused to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills, or to take any steps towards conciliation. The principles of their party, so recently and emphatically endorsed by the Northern people, were not to be yielded at that early day, even at the risk of a divided country. When Senator Seward, appreciating the danger, declared in his speech last winter his readiness to make reasonable concessions for the sake of the Union, the Tribune declared that he did not represent the sentiment of the party, and that they "*performed their principles to fifty Unions!*" The party press at once echoed this assertion. Thus matters went on until the convening of congress. Even then, and during the session, the efforts of Southern statesmen were unabated to effect a peaceful adjustment, and if possible to restore the Union then already sundered. Jefferson Davis, in Congress, Dec. 10th, said:

"The union of States forms in my judgment the best government instituted among men. It is only necessary to carry it out in the spirit in which it was formed. Our fathers made a union of friendly States. Now hostility has been substituted for fraternity. I call on all men who have hearts, and who love the Union, to look the danger in the face. * * Our people are prepared to do justice. * * This Union is dear to me as a union of fraternal States. It would lose its value if the Union had to be held together by armed physical force. Hostility, not fraternity, would then exist in the hearts of the people."

Said Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, in the House:

"I am not a secessionist. I desire peace, predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shall shine; and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of the Government."

And Senator Wigfall, of Texas, Dec 12th, said:—"We will have peace, and if you don't give it to us, we will quietly have our rights under the Constitutional compact, or withdraw from the Union."

Senator Toombs (Jan. 7th,) renewed the demands of the South, and contended that "such demands were only for an equality in the Union. He himself was willing to defend the Constitution with the halter around his neck."

Senator Jefferson Davis, again, Jan. 11th, said:

"Long have I offered propositions for equality in the Union. Not a single Republican has voted for them. I do not regard a constitutional government a failure. Regarding the settlement of difficulties, the President himself says he has no power—he has thrown it upon you—he has told you the responsibility is upon you. If you decide right, the angel of peace will spread her wings."

Mr. Hill, of Ga., expressed the belief that the South is approachable with reason, and earnestly appealed for conciliation. Let the people have time to speak. He would await the result with confidence and hope. He wished it borne in mind that he belonged not to the class of men who would dismember the confederacy. He would as soon take a glass vessel and crush it to pieces to make it a better one, as to attempt to make a better government by crushing the present into atoms.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, did not think it too late yet to do something by which this Government can be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and people on the earth.

The public cannot have yet forgotten the struggles in Congress for the preservation of the Union, the fate of various plans of compromise—many of which would have been accepted by the seceded States—and the action of Thirteen and Thirty-three. The Republicans defeated all attempts for a peaceful settlement.

Even when Southern Senators and Representatives withdrew, upon the passage of the ordinance of secession by their respective States, many of them expressed an earnest desire that something might yet be done to *restore* the Union, and that relations of peace might be continued. Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, said, on taking leave:

"They hope and wish for peace, but the decision of this question rests with the Free States. He had no doubt if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States, they might have a peaceful separation, with the possibility and probability of a complete or partial reconstruction."

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, said:

"When he returned home, should he not tell his people there is yet hope, or shall he tell them there is no hope? He repeated he had permitted himself to believe that something could be done that the States of the Confederacy might remain together. On the 4th of February, the Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery to form a provisional government. Do not let them take the second step. He trusted before that time the whole country would once more be in possession of peace and happiness. He appealed to his Northern friends to make efforts to save the country; gentlemen, one and all, he and now, Republicans, you have this question in your own hands, you have the power of settling this matter before the sun shall set. Will you do it? Will you let your President come into power governing the whole country, or only part of those which once belonged to this great Union? I trust you will do something that peace may reign; that we may not be called to shed one another's blood."

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, said:

"If the Union was to be dissolved, he hoped it would be in such a way as would afford an opportunity for its reconstruction."

Senator Yulee, of Florida, said:

"He was sure the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union, when directed to the purpose of establishing justice, and domestic tranquility and safety."

As a last resort, the Peace Conference at Washington was called. Twenty-one States were represented. Some of the Northern States refused to send delegates, and others nominated their members of Congress, the recognized leaders of a sectional party. The Conference failed in its objects, and four States which had just cast Union majorities, some of them very large, saw fit to put themselves in hostility to the Union. These united with the Southern Confederacy already formed, despairing of effecting any terms of adjustment. Jefferson Davis was chosen President. That he deprecated war—that his purpose was not to assail the Government of the United States, or to invade her territory, is declared in his inaugural message of Feb. 11th, in which he said:

"We have vainly endeavored to secure 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. 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 firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause."

Vice President Stephens said at Montgomery, in terms equally plain:

"Our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and maintain peace with all States and people. If this cannot be done, let not the fault lie at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel those made by others, let them come from whatever quarter they may. We ask of others simply to let us alone, and to be permitted to look after our safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offense to other people. Let then peace, fraternity and liberal commercial relations with all the world, be our motto."

At the date of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he found Commissioners from the Montgomery Government awaiting his accession to office, to propose negotiations for a peaceful solution of the questions in controversy. The Commissioners were not officially received, and their overtures were indignantly rejected. Further attempts through Judge Campbell, failed in like manner. Jefferson Davis, in his message of April 29th, said:

"We protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial."

Again, the preamble of the Act of the Confederate Congress, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, reads:

"*Whereas*, The earnest efforts made by this government to establish friendly relations between the government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith, have proved unavailing, by reason of the refusal of the government of the United States to hold any intercourse with the commissioners appointed by this government for the purpose aforesaid, or to listen to any proposal they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulty between the two governments."

Afterwards, in his message of July 20th, Jefferson Davis distinctly denies that he designed offensive war, and charges as follows:

"Commencing in March last with an affectation of ignorance of the secession of seven States which first organized the Government; persisting, in April, in an idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus*; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not defense of its own liberties, but the subversion of those of the people of the United States."

And Vice President Stephens, at Augusta, July 10th, re-asserts that the Confederate States preferred the Union to separation. He said:

"We appealed to them (the North.) We believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the Convention that made the Confederation, that all the States should remain in the Union faithfully performing each for itself the obligations of the Constitution."

We have thus briefly, but carefully, reviewed the course of the leading men of the seceded States, from the election in November till the assembling of Congress in July, to prove that they deprecated civil war, and that however they may have regarded the right of secession, they would have gladly remained in the Union, even with large concessions on their part, had similar advances been made by the dominant party of the North. We hold, therefore, that the Republican politicians are entitled to a large share of the responsibility for the dissolution of the Union, as well as for the present war. We believe that there was not one of the numerous plans of adjustment that the people of the *whole country* would not have ratified by an immense majority, for the sake of national unity and peace. We believe that, even now, for humanity's sake, and to avert the crushing burdens that a protracted war must entail, both sections would, if permitted, adopt any honorable measures to end the war and bring about a peaceful settlement. The same love of the Union that prompted the people of the North to take up arms to maintain it, still lingers in the minds of the people of the seceded States. We deem it probable that the South would not insist upon a *permanent* separation, and would consider favorably propositions for an ultimate reunion, were the causes that compelled them to withdraw, removed; and this opinion is strengthened by the perusal of letters like that of Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, which says:

"May God reunite our severed bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace."

We believe the restoration of the Union possible, but it cannot be immediate. To secure peace, we must accept the fact of separation, by so much as it is necessary, in substituting diplomacy for the sword, to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. To negotiate successfully, mutual concessions would have to be made, while at the same time it would not be necessary to yield to demands deemed disgraceful or humiliating; and according to the nature of those concessions would be the chances, greater or less, of re-construction. If negotiation were conducted in a friendly spirit, it would prepare the way for something more substantial and lasting.

How Bombshells are Made.

The manufacture of bomb-shells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old-fashioned round leaden bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur.

The cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a six inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw-cap used for the patent fruit cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together and filled with meal powder.

A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1,2,3,4. In this state the shell is water-proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument, scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it.

If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure one; if in two seconds, on the figure two, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon, located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.