Belmont Chronicle.

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Belmont Chronicle.
—PUBLISHED—
Every Thursday Morning,
—BY—
C. L. POORMAN.
OFFICE—Masonic Hall Building, a few doors East of Court House.

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Business Cards.

R. H. COCHRAN,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE three doors East of the Court House. my5

DR. HENRY WEST
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Residence East end of town. Office at Drug Store

C. L. POORMAN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.
OFFICE Masonic Hall Building, a few doors East of the Court House.
Special attention given to the collection of claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, Pay for Horses or other property lost in the service, &c.

D. D. T. COWEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE on North side of Main street, a few doors East of Marietta street. fe7

Dr. John Alexander,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the Seminary property, West end of town. fe7

DR. J. W. FISHER
DENTIST,
HAVING permanently located in ST CLAIRSVILLE would respectfully announce that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.
☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.
OFFICE a few doors East of the National Hotel, and nearly opposite the Chronicle office. fe7

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ST. CLAIRSVILLE.
CAPITAL.....$60,000.
BANK open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Discount days Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
Money received on Deposit.
Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.—Exchange bought and sold
DIRECTORS.
Ross J. Alexander, John Darrah,
David Brown, Joseph Woodmansee,
D. D. T. COWEN, President.
W. C. WELDAY, Cashier. my3-tf

R. P. RHODES.....WM. S. WARFIELD.
Rh des & Warfield,
(Successors to Rhodes & Bro.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Bridgeport, Ohio.
mar26

UNION HOUSE,
MORRISTOWN, OHIO.
THIS Hotel in Morristown, so long known as the "Tappincott House," has been purchased by and is now kept by the undersigned.
The traveling public are assured that no pains will be spared to make the guests of this House comfortable.
Good stables. Bills moderate.
my18-1y* WM. B KIRK.

BELMONT HOUSE,
BELLAIRE, OHIO.
A. E. COOK, Proprietor.
(Late of Lancaster, Ohio.)
THIS HOUSE is situated between the depots of the Central Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Roads. The Proprietor has put the House and the furniture in first-class order. He is prepared to accommodate the traveling public at all times.
Old friends call and see me.
A. E. COOK
le20

H. N. WHITE,
MANUFACTURER OF THE RALSTON
Thresher, Separator & Cleaner
6 and 8 Horse Power. Also, the Ohio Open Tumbling Shaft
Threshing Machines,
2, 4 and 6 Horse Power.
MARTIN'S FERRY, Bel. Co. O
ap1165

MISS NANCY B. FARIS,
THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, would wish to inform her customers and the public that she has received and is now opening
A Spendid Assortment
of
Bonnet Trimmings,
consisting of FLOWERS, RIBBONS
ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS and is prepared to make and trim all kinds of bonnets with neatness and dispatch. fe701

FRUIT TREES.
150,000 Apple Trees,
3 TO 4 YEARS OLD, 6 TO 8 FEET HIGH, and a good assortment of
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Currants, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Evergreens, &c., &c., &c.,
At the
BELMONT COUNTY NURSERIES,
4 miles Northwest of St. Clairsville.
☞ Prices to suit the present times. ☜
All orders promptly attended to.
INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.—We will offer great inducements to Agents who wish to engage in the sale of Fruit Trees. Address, or call upon
S. MORRISON & CO.,
my5 St. Clairsville, Ohio.

J. H. WEST & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Chemicals & Hardware
PAINT, OIL, YESTUFFS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Notions, Perfumery, &c., &c.
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.

OCULIST.
DR. J. R. PEER, 196, Penn street, Pittsburgh, near St. Clair Hotel, attends to the treatment of all Diseases of the Eye, and performs all operations necessary for their cure.
References—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Rev. Wm. Anderson, Pittsburgh. se8-3m*

AT FARIS'
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!
(Now located in a new and better place,)
CAN be obtained likenesses of every style and price. Pictures of every kind framed to order, on short notice. Also, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and CARD PICTURES of every variety always on hand. Also, Pictures copied in Water Colors. Gallery in Weaver's Building, Treasurer's Office, Main street, a few doors East of the Court House, St. Clairsville. Rooms open in all kinds of weather.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE!

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS!!
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of spirit. And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., &c. They contain

NO ALCHOHOL OR BAD WHISKY.

They will Cure the above Diseases in Ninety-nine cases out of a Hundred!

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of

Hoofland's German Bitters!
(PURELY VEGETABLE.)

Hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers have opened upon suffering humanity the floodgates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and high-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of bitters, which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in dispair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Are not a new and untried article but have stood the test of fifteen years' trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, and citizens, testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use

Hoofland's German Bitters!

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man cannot testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friends for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

Those having Friends in the Army!

We call the attention of all having relatives or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23d, 1862.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by hundreds of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. R. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital—This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 9th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under such circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians, who have been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Smeltzer, of Smeltzertown, or Sixth street, below Arch, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have already gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to return to my wife and daughters, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are the dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHRIVADDER, 92d New York.
I. E. SPENCE, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B JEROME, do do
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN P. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New York.
NATHANIEL B THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Penn.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

NO. 631, ARCH STREET.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

JONES & EVANS.
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)
PROPRIETORS.

Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $4 00.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, and by J. H. WEST & CO., St. Clairsville. oct15-1y

"Eureka" Renovating Fluid,
FOR removing paint, tar, grease, &c., from clothes without the least injury to the fabric. Prepared and sold by

GREAT SPEECH IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

General Carl Schurz on Slavery.

From a great speech by this eloquent patriot, delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y., we take the following passage:

WHEN THE WAR WAS A FAILURE.

We went into the war for the purpose of maintaining the Union and preserving our nationality. Although it was the slave power which had attempted to break up the Union, we did not at first touch slavery in defending the Union. No, with a scrupulousness of very doubtful merit, slavery was protected by many of our leaders—especially one of them, who at that time held the highest military command, made it a special object not to hurt slavery, while fighting against the rebellious slaveholder, and he exhausted all the resources of his statesmanship for that purpose. [Long continued laughter.] It is true, he exhausted at the same time the patience of the people.—[Laughter.] That statesmanship threatened to exhaust all our military and financial resources; but it, indeed, it did threaten to exhaust the resources of the rebellion, the threat was very gentle. [Continued laughter and cheers.] You remember the results of that period of kid-glove policy, which the South found so very gentlemanly; reverse after reverse; popular discontent rising to despondency; ruin staring us in the face.—The war threatened, indeed, to become a failure; and if the resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, had special reference to the period when the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party was General-in-Chief, then, it must be confessed, the Chicago Convention showed a certain degree of judgment. [Shouts of laughter and applause.]

OBJECT OF THE WAR NOT CHANGED.

Gradually it became clear to every candid mind that slavery, untouched, constituted the strength of the rebellion; but that slavery, touched, would constitute its weakness. The negro tilled its fields and fed its armies; the negro carried its baggage and dug its trenches; and the same negro was longing for the day when he could be permitted to fight for the Union instead of being forced to work for the rebellion. [Applause.] To oblige him to work for the rebellion instead of permitting him to fight for the Union would have been more than folly; it would have been a crime against the nation. [Loud cheers.] To give him his freedom, then, was an act of justice, not only to him but to the American Republic. [Continued applause.] If the rebellious slave power had submitted after the first six months of the war, it is possible that slavery might have had another lease of life. But its resistance being vigorous and stubborn; and not only that, but its resistance being crowned with success, it became a question of life or death—the death of the nation or the death of slavery. Then the Government chose. It chose the life of the nation by the death of slavery; and the revolution rolled over the treasonable institution and crushed it wherever it found it. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Could an act which undermined the strength of the enemy, and in the same measure added to our own—should that be called diverting the war from its original purpose? Was not the object of the war to restore the Union? How, then, could we retrain from using for our purposes an element which was certain to contribute most powerfully to that end? Was it not the object of the war to make the Union permanent by restoring loyalty to the Union? But by what means in the world can loyalty be restored, if it is not by crushing out the element which breeds disloyalty and treason as its offspring? But if it is the opinion of our opponents that it was the original object of the war to lay the North helpless at the feet of the South, then it must be admitted the war is now much perverted from its original object. [Loud cheers.] The matter stands clear in the light of experience. Every man who professes to be for the Union and shows any tenderness for an agency which is bound to destroy the Union, has in his heart a dark corner, into which the spirit of true loyalty has not yet penetrated. [Tremendous applause.] And, on the other hand, every man, what ever his previous opinions may have been, as soon as he throws his whole heart into the struggle for the Union, throws at the same time his whole heart into the struggle against slavery. [Cheers.] Look at some of the brightest names which the history of this period will hand down to posterity—your own Daniel S. Dickinson, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, the venerable Breckinridge of Kentucky, the brave Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, (tremendous cheers,) and many thousands of brave spirits of less note. You cannot say that they were Abolitionists; but they are honestly for the death of slavery, because they are honestly for the life of the nation. [Loud applause.] Emancipation would have been declared in this war even if there had not been a single Abolitionist in America before the war.—The measure followed as naturally, necessarily, upon the first threatening successes of the rebellion, as a clap of thunder follows upon a flash of lightning.

SPLENDID PERORATION.

Look once more up and down the broad avenues of your history. Show me your men in the first great days of the Republic, whose names shine with untarnished lustre—the men whom you parade in the foremost when you boast before the world abroad of your nation's greatness—there is not one of them who did not rack his brain to find a way in which the Republic could be delivered of the incubus of Slavery. But their endeavors were in vain. The masses of the people did not see the greatness of the danger; their eyes were blinded by the seductive shine of momentary advantage. Then at once began one of those great laws—by which human affairs right themselves—to operate. It is the law that a great abuse, urged on by its necessities, must render itself insupportable, and defy destruction.—Slavery grew under your fostering care; with the dimensions grew its necessities.—It asked for security at home, and what it asked was given. It asked for its share of what we held in common, and what it asked was given. It asked for the lion's share, and accompanied its demand with a threat, and what it asked was given. Then it asked all what we had in common. It asked for a dictatorship, and the accompanying threat became a defiance. The people of the North rose up and said: "So far and no further." Then slavery, with fatal madness, raised its arm against the palladium which cannot be touched with impunity; it urged into our hands the sword of self defense; with blind insolence it threw into the face of the nation the final challenge: Kill me, or I will kill thee. The challenge could not be declined; the nation refused to be killed and slavery had the full benefit of its defiance.—[Loud cheers.] Do you not see that this decree of self-destruction was written by a hand mightier than that of mortal man?—And you will stand up against it? What are you about to do? Stop and consider. Slavery is dying fast. Its life is ebbing out of a thousand mortal wounds. Even its nearest friends in rebeldom are standing around its death bed in utter despair; even they give it up. Hardly anything remains to be done but to close its eyelids, and to write the Coroner's verdict: "Slavery having challenged the American nation to mortal combat, killed itself by running madly unto the sword of its antagonist." [Great applause.] There it lies.] And you—you will revive it? What? That you should have served it when it was in the fullness of its power, that, with a violent stretch of charity, we may understand, although it revolted our hearts. But to revive it when it is dying. To think of galvanizing into new life the hideous carcass whose vitality was extinguished by the hand of fate! To attempt to fasten a dew and artificially upon the nation a curse of which for a century she longed in vain to be rid, and which at last is being wiped out by the great progress of providential retribution! To resuscitate and nurse to new power of mischief the traitorous that fell in an attempt to assassinate the Republic! Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! Have you considered the enormity of the undertaking? Look around you! You see a great Republic purified of her blackest stain, which sent a blush of shame to her cheeks when the world abroad pointed to it; you see the heart of a noble people relieved of the galling burthen of wrong and guilt; you see the nations of the world stretching out to us their brotherly hands and cheering us on with their inspiring acclamations; from the down-trodden and degraded on earth to the very angels in heaven you hear all good and generous join in a swelling chorus of gratitude and joy, for at last the great iniquity is tumbling down, [enthusiastic cheers], and now strike heaven and earth in the face, and revive it? Now poison the future of the Republic again, now imperil the life of the nation again, and revive it? Are you in earnest? Here we stand before an atrocity, so appalling that we seek in vain for a parallel on the darkest pages of history; we search in vain the darkest corners of the human heart to find a motive or a reason that might excuse a crime so ridiculous for its folly, a folly so disgraceful for its wickedness.—[Great applause.] But, thank God, it is impossible! [Tremendous cheers.] You think you can stem the irresistable current of events with your contrivances of political legerdemain; with your peace cry, which is treason, and your war cry, which is fraud; with your hypocritical protest against a tyranny which does not exist, and your artful imposition of a Union "as it was," and cannot again be. With these pigmy weapons you think you can avert the sweep of gigantic forces! Poor schemers, you might as well try to bring a railroad train running at full speed back to its starting point by putting your little heads against the locomotive. You might as well try to catch in your arms the falling waters of the Niagara, in the midst of the cataract, to carry them back to their source. [Loud applause.] In vain you sacrifice your honor for what is infamous. In vain you jeopardize the life of the nation for what is dead! The doom of your cause is written in the stars. [Enthusiastic cheers.] If you love yourselves, and want to secure the respect of your children, then, I beseech you, leave the scandalous and hopeless to the ignorant and brainless who may show as an excuse for the mad attempt the weakness of their minds, and to those hardened villians who have become as insensible to the open contempt of mankind. But if you will not, then happy those of you whose names will sink into utter oblivion, for only then will escape the ignominious distinction of becoming a mark for the detestation of posterity. [Cheers.] Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will aid in this crazy attempt—in this crime against justice, liberty and civilization—in this treason against the future generation? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that slavery may live? Poor men, desist! You are undone. You do not seem to know that he must fall who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] Get out of the way of a nation who marches with a firm step and proud heart after the martial drum-beat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentous crisis of this hour it is for coming centuries she fights; and already she sees before her what was once only a patriotic dream rises into magnificent sunlit reality: Liberty! Liberty and Union! one and inseparable; now and forever! [Long continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

Gives it Up.

The New York Herald (a McClellan paper) shows that the party which carried two of the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in October, have in every case carried the Presidential election in the following month, from 1840 down to and including 1860. The Union party have now carried the three States, and therefore the Herald says: "The conclusion inevitably follows that the result of the State election of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, of Tuesday last, have determined the Presidential contest of 1864."

In regard to the result in Pennsylvania the New York News (Ben. Wood's paper) of Friday says: "In Pennsylvania both parties claim a victory on the home vote, and each set down the figures at from three thousand to five thousand. The contest is so close as to give an appearance of plausibility to the claim of each. The soldiers' vote will elect the Republican State ticket over any majority that can be figured up against it."

The soldiers' vote this year was last year, to a large extent, the home vote. It is just as good now as it was then, and it will count the same in November as it did in October. What folly, then, for Democratic papers to be claiming Pennsylvania, or to be deluding their followers by pretending to believe that McClellan can by any possibility carry that State in November! They know better.

We now tell the Democrats that McClellan will not carry a single State, with the exception, perhaps, of New Jersey, and it is doubtful whether he will receive a single electoral vote. Now, lay this paragraph aside, and on the day after the election you will see that the Gazette did not deceive you.

The people have determined to re-elect Lincoln because they are firmly resolved to put down the rebellion and save the country.—Cin. Gaz.

EX SECRETARY CHASE and Montgomery Blair have been canvassing Kentucky.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Letter from Hon. C. J. Baylor, Commissioner of the State of Georgia to Gov. Brown.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, N. Y., Oct. 17.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, *Governor of the State of Georgia:*

SIR: In the absence of reliable means of private communication I am constrained to adopt this mode of placing before you and the people of Georgia important facts bearing upon the question of peace.

It was my original purpose upon leaving Georgia as the European Commissioner of the State to proceed to Paris, and there, in connection with my commercial mission, initiate, subject to your approval, negotiations for the termination of the war through State intervention, taking the original Stephens resolutions and your message on the subject of peace, as the basis of negotiation. France as the ally of Georgia in the revolutionary struggle of 1776, and having formally recognized the Independence and sovereignty of the State, being at the same time the firm friend of American nationality, seemed to me to occupy the proper position for bringing forward the Georgia plan. My former personal relations with Mr. Dayton, the American Minister to France, led us to hope, that the truly Conservative and American purpose set forth in your Message, and embodied in the original Stephens resolutions, would at least receive from him the attention their importance merited, and that thus the Georgia proposition, through the approbation of the Emperor and the diplomatic medium of the American Minister at Paris, would be brought officially and favorably to the attention of the Department of State at Washington for final consideration. How far the Georgia proposition would prove admissable, or to what extent it should be modified by the established facts of the Revolution, were matters of detail in *futuro*, to be adjusted in the course of the contemplated negotiations, as well as any irregularity or informality in the negotiation itself.

Upon my arrival in Bermuda, I sought the earliest opportunity of communicating my views and purposes to the American Consul at St. Georges. I desired through him to advise the government at Washington of my contemplated action in Paris, furnishing the Secretary of State proper evidence of my official position as the European commissioner of Georgia. In the event of the government at Washington taking a favorable view of the proposed negotiation for peace, such a course would have enabled the American Minister at Paris to have acted with a reserve. Pending these consultations with the American Consul at St. Georges, the Halifax steamer brought out the proclamation of the President of the United States upon the subject of peace, in response to the semi-official overtures made at Niagara by the agents of Mr. Davis. The invitation conveyed in the President's proclamation determined me to change my course and repair directly to Washington City, when and where I submitted the Georgia propositions, subject of course, to reference to and approval by yourself.

You will appreciate the reasons which prevent my setting forth in this communication the actual condition of the negotiation. But I deem it necessary to place you in possession of some of the leading considerations which surround and influence this important matter, and which I embodied in an address delivered at the Cooper Institute, in this city. The appearance of Mr. Stephens' letter renders these explanations the more necessary. I ask for them, not only from yourself, but from the intelligent citizens of Georgia, that calm and dispassionate consideration to which they are entitled. The question of an immediate, honorable, blessed peace, or continuing years of desolating war, in my opinion, depends upon the State of Georgia, and chiefly upon yourself, as her Executive.

The events of this war have clearly demonstrated, that sectional consolidation North and South, supported by the sword, is the inevitable result of disunion, and we know there can be neither liberty, prosperity or happiness in the presence of standing armies. In other words, the question for the American people South as well as North is this: shall we have a common Government resting upon the republican principle of CONSENT, or shall we have conflicting nationalities resting on the monarchical principle of OBEDIENCE? Sectional consolidation South begets and necessitates sectional consolidation North. These contending but corresponding forces re-act upon each other, and can only co-exist in a state of perpetual strife. The scheme of sectional nationality must be abandoned. It was conceived in folly and has matured in blood and desolation. It must be abandoned in the interest of truth and justice. It must be abandoned in the interest of future liberty. It must be abandoned now, as the indispensable preliminary of peace. The abandonment of this sectional heresy and the resumption by the States of the South of their rights as sovereign American States, will lead to peace just as the consolidation of those States into a distinct and threatening sectional nationality led to war.

A recurrence to the historical facts of this revolution will show how completely the sectional disunionists of the South have blinded the people to the real issues involved, and the actual cause of the war. It is said:

That the United States Government is waging war upon sovereign States.

Is this so?

The Gulf States by deliberate State action withdrew from the constitutional compact of 1789. The Senators of these States and their representatives at Washington, in obedience to the instructions of their respective States, peacefully left the capital and returned to their homes. The United States Government did not invade one of the withdrawing States, nor did it molest the retiring Senators and Representatives. There can be no greater evidence of the actual liberty and equality of the States under the Constitution than was thus exhibited. There is no parallel to it in all history. The representatives of the withdrawing States met at Montgomery. The United States Government looked on with parental solicitude, but not a hand was raised against these sovereign American States. The Government property was appropriated and occupied, and still the States proceeded in their course unmolested. And I hesitate not to declare, that if even at that stage of the movement the glorious and patriotic example of Virginia and Kentucky in 1798-99 had been followed, there would have been no war. What effect did this forbearance have upon these pestilential disunionists? Instead of an appeal for constitutional reform, enforced in the last resort by the impressive exercise of State authority, the leaders of sectional disunion determined upon the formation of a separate and distinct nation, and State action was the means employed. This nation was formed on the 4th of February, and aspired to the control of one-half the continent and the control of the capitol at Washington. On the 4th of March, thereafter, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States. He found the new nation in full vigor, and already entering upon foreign alliances for the overthrow of American power on this continent. It was not a question of States. It was a question of nation against nation. The war, from that day to this, has been a war as between contending nationalities.

In my communication with the Government at Washington, as well as with leading men of all shades of political opinion at the North, I have heard but one sentiment: "Let the States of the South abandon their present attitude of sectional and nationality, and resume their position as sovereign American States, and the war shall cease, and immediate negotiations for the restoration of peace begin; but the United States Government will never consent, under any circumstances, to the overthrow of American nationality." You may rely upon it, there will be no change of administration, or of purpose or policy by the American people, so long as a rival nation aspires to the possession of one inch of what was originally a part of the United States.

The question is now with Georgia whether war shall cease and the land be blessed with a speedy and honorable peace, or whether more blood, more misery and more ruin, is to be added to the horrors of the past four years, ending at last as the wisest statesmen of the South predicted sectional disunion would end. Much is said of Georgia's alone losing her sister States. It is quite competent for the other States to follow her example. The Georgia proposition embodies the extreme demands of one side. The advocates of complete consolidation and unlimited power in the central government, represent the extreme demands of the other side. In all negotiation concessions must be made if a peaceful and mutually satisfactory adjustment is to be accomplished. Looking at this great problem, therefore, in the light of experience and in the interest of the common good, we must find a common ground upon which both sides can stand with safety and honor. What is the common ground between these extreme pretension? We find it in the experience and wisdom of our fathers. The constitution presents the only basis of settlement. Conceived in a wisdom almost supernatural, the bond of Union for eighty four years we have all learned at least to value its priceless blessings. The disunionist *per se*—the man who really rejoiced in the overthrow of American government, can have no part in the readjustment. I do not address myself to such. But the great mass of the American people, North and South, desire a restoration of peace under a constitution in which, as I have shown, the States were of fact free and equal, and under which we all enjoyed a measure of personal freedom before unknown.

It only remains for me to assure you, that in this matter I have simply sought to give you, as the Executive of the great State of Georgia, an opportunity of interposing your power between the folly and ambition of the Richmond leaders and a further and useless and wicked destruction of human life. The responsibility of final action is with yourself. I have done my duty. I know that in every home in Georgia, the prayers of the people will ascend to Heaven, that He who rules all things, may enable you to cast aside all prejudice, all sectional resentment and personal ambition, and give peace to our bleeding country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, C. J. BAYLOR

Commissioner of the State of Georgia.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Macon.

The following speech, made by Jefferson Davis at Macon, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864 is extracted from the columns of the Daily Macon Telegraph and Confederate of Sept 24:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misfortune has befaden our armies from Dalton to Jonesboro—our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up the long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must; and when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absence of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they no? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering countrywomen and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak.—If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of 8 years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted.—They are seen wherever the eye may fall on the step turn. They have one duty to perform; to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Were could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance? Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket.—When the war is over, and our independence won—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the living soldier. To the young ladies I would say, that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go in any way, let them write the Executive. I read all letter sent to me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them. *You have not many men between eighteen and forty five left.* The boys, God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, exceeded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, *but this I will say, that two thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but some of them absent without leave.* The man who repents and goes back to his command voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself.—It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reenforcements from Virginia to Georgia. *In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia.* Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counseled with that great and grave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond; let no one distrust; and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

Speech of the President on Free Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1864.

To-night the President was serenaded, and spoke as follows:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Maryland resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world, upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which, I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all the private loss incident to the measure; but it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed. A word upon another subject: Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at