

OUR SITUATION.

the Present and the Future of the Republic.

Life, discover errors of judgment, and find cause for amendment. The same occurs with a young and growing government. Approximation to maturity discovers the necessity for amendment, or rather for correcting past errors and for readaptation to new and unlooked for circumstances. And where this is neglected, unhealthy action and disorder are sure to follow.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY UNDER THE BROAD MANTLE OF THE UNION, IN SPITE OF TEMPORARY POLITICAL CONSTRUCTION.

With all the political constructions prior to the present time, the country, under the broad mantle of Union, grew and prospered beyond all former precedents. The colonies emerged, with their three millions of inhabitants, from their revolutionary struggle in helpless poverty. Their trade was limited, their exports were of little value, beyond the supplies of tobacco and rice. Cotton was unknown as a staple until about the close of the century. The large debt created by the issue of continental bills was never redeemed. European governments looked upon the inhabitants as successful rebels, liable to resubjugation, while they were without financial credit at home and abroad. As the cultivation of cotton extended, it supplied an important addition to the exports of the country, and augmented its financial resources. A second war of independence was inaugurated in 1812, which, in three years, left the government bankrupt, and the people in all directions prostrate and poverty stricken.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

After the conclusion of the war the country took a new and rapid stride in progress and prosperity. The export of cotton, now grown to be a commercial necessity, enabled the government to provide for the liquidation of the public debt, which was actually paid off in full under General Jackson's administration, and soon after a large surplus was divided among the States, while agriculture, commerce and manufactures were everywhere prosperous. It was at this period emigration began to be attracted to our shores, to share in that freedom and prosperity which everywhere abounded.

THE OCCASIONAL DRAWBACKS ARISING FROM OVERTRADING WERE COMPENSATED BY THEIR EFFECTS.

The panics of 1816, 1837, 1857 and 1857 were soon overcome by subsequent periods of economy, accompanied with greater restriction of the credit system.

EVERY ONE LABORED AND ACTED WITH THE CONFIDENT BELIEF OF AN EARLY RECOVERY AND THE LEGITIMATE RESTORATION OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

And thus the country progressed until its boundaries reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to the Rio Grande. Prior to the war of 1812 the country had neither canals, railroads or decent wagon roads. Communication between distant points consumed almost as many days as it now takes hours. Sails and oars were the only means of sea and river navigation. The waters of the Mississippi were only available to floating rafts and batteaux, requiring two or three months to make a voyage from the Falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and back. The West remained more or less uninhabited from the want of avenues of communication. Compare all this to what we have since attained under the sovereign reservation of State rights and their limited constitutional Union. We now have in operation over 24,000 miles of railway and about 25,000 miles of telegraph lines. The thirteen States have been expanded into thirty-four. Our territory on the Pacific embraces 2,000 miles of water front. Our revenues, from \$20,000,000 per annum, have reached at a late period from \$80,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

OUR TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1860, AMOUNTED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$773,189,274.

Of which cotton supplied \$191,806,565, tobacco \$15,906,000, rice \$2,467,399, and naval stores \$2,000,000. Total \$209,802,555. Our imports for the same period amounted to \$362,169,254. Other governments courted our influence and trade, while patriots throughout Europe were stimulated by our example to contend for the liberty we enjoyed.

FOURTY-SIX YEARS OF PEACE A GRAND ELEMENT OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most powerful elements in our prosperity under the union of the States, was the forty-six years of peace extending from 1815 to 1861. It is said that the Romans always referred with pleasure to their halcyon days of peace. During 709 years the Temple of Janus was closed but twice—once for forty-three years during the reign of Numa, and again in the reign of Augustus. The doors of our temple of peace have been closed forty-six years, and that by cotton bales. The triumphs of these forty-six years of peace, so far as any difficulties with any formidable Power have arisen, have been more wonderful than all the victories and spoils than a century of war could have achieved.

EVER SINCE THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM THIS COUNTRY BECAME A COMMERCIAL NECESSITY, ENGLAND HAS PURSUED A LENIENT AND CONCILIATORY POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

This was manifested in the adjustment of the northeastern boundary question, in the right of search question, in the Nicaragua difficulty, and in the late dispute about the Island of San Juan. Naturally domineering and dictatorial towards weak Powers, she has manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, not from inherent respect for our people and government, but from her almost absolute dependence upon this country for her supplies of cotton. Once she acknowledges the Confederate States and provides for the supply of this staple, one of the most powerful bonds of peace between her and the Northern States will be broken. And we shall probably soon find her speaking to them, in a spirit and in a tone to which their ears, since 1812, have not been accustomed. She will look upon them as manufacturing rivals, and also rivals in marine navigation; and hence her policy will likely be such as usually characterizes a superior towards an inferior Power. The prostration of material progress by the disruption of the Union of the States affords no hope of permanent recovery. And this calamitous overthrow of the most prosperous country the world has ever seen has grown out of the canker of constitutional imperfections, giving color to the broadest and most ruinous constructions, culminating in the formation of a sectional anti-slavery party, which, by the co-operation of a rebel republican foreign German element, has been enabled to seize upon the government, and to shape its appointments and acts by the anti-slavery plank of the Chicago platform—thus bringing the country in the full tide of prosperity to the block, by setting at naught the paramount Union of the States. In despite of its commercial, agricultural, manufacturing interest; in despite of the petitions of half a million of people; the prayers of patriots, and the appeals of gray haired members of Congress, it refused all compromise, all proposals to the people, and all propositions to amend the constitution; thus driving the country on to permanent disunion, leading to the overthrow of material progress in both sections, and creating divisions which may invite foreign interference and foreign war, if not engender a ruinous civil war at home.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1790 TO 1860—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a calamity of this kind let us see how the North is to stand in relation to it. Let the North comprehend the mischief the fanatical abstract idea about slavery has inflicted upon it.

TO DO THIS, LET US TAKE A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, OR FROM 1789 TO 1860.

In 1790 our shipping amounted to only 201,000 tons; in 1860 it amounted to 5,353,808 tons. The value of exports in 1790 amounted to \$70,205,156 while for the year ending June 30, 1860, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$773,000,000.

THE IMPORTS IN 1790 WERE \$25,000,000, WHILE IN 1860 THEY REACHED \$362,000,000.

The gold and silver coined at the United States Mint in 1793 to 1796 amounted to \$71,000 in gold and \$370,000 in silver.—Total, \$441,000. In 1858 the coinage reached \$51,000,000 in gold and \$9,028,000 in silver.—Total, \$60,828,000.

TO MAKE OUR EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN MATERIAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY CLEARER, LET US TAKE A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE PEACEFUL PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, EXTENDING FROM 1821 TO 1858.

Let us see during this long term of years what were the value of the material exports of domestic produce of the North and the South. In these thirty-seven years referred to the exports of the articles of domestic produce named below were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: From the South, From the North. Items include Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, etc.

Total value of domestic produce exported within the same period of thirty-seven years..... \$925,373,894

Balance in favor of the South..... \$1,609,499,995

In the same period we exported \$538,212,938 in coin and money, and imported \$225,212,438, showing an excess of exportation over importation—less excess of imports—of \$313,000,495. And the total exports of foreign merchandise in the same time amounted to \$425,398,765. The total imports into the United States in these thirty-seven years reached the large sum of \$5,559,416,443, in payment of which the South supplied in the articles named above over 2,000 millions of dollars, and the North only about 923 millions of dollars, which was actually paid off in full under General Jackson's administration, and soon after a large surplus was divided among the States, while agriculture, commerce and manufactures were everywhere prosperous. It was at this period emigration began to be attracted to our shores, to share in that freedom and prosperity which everywhere abounded.

THE OCCASIONAL DRAWBACKS ARISING FROM OVERTRADING WERE COMPENSATED BY THEIR EFFECTS.

The panics of 1816, 1837, 1857 and 1857 were soon overcome by subsequent periods of economy, accompanied with greater restriction of the credit system.

EVERY ONE LABORED AND ACTED WITH THE CONFIDENT BELIEF OF AN EARLY RECOVERY AND THE LEGITIMATE RESTORATION OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

And thus the country progressed until its boundaries reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to the Rio Grande. Prior to the war of 1812 the country had neither canals, railroads or decent wagon roads. Communication between distant points consumed almost as many days as it now takes hours. Sails and oars were the only means of sea and river navigation. The waters of the Mississippi were only available to floating rafts and batteaux, requiring two or three months to make a voyage from the Falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and back. The West remained more or less uninhabited from the want of avenues of communication. Compare all this to what we have since attained under the sovereign reservation of State rights and their limited constitutional Union. We now have in operation over 24,000 miles of railway and about 25,000 miles of telegraph lines. The thirteen States have been expanded into thirty-four. Our territory on the Pacific embraces 2,000 miles of water front. Our revenues, from \$20,000,000 per annum, have reached at a late period from \$80,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

OUR TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1860, AMOUNTED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$773,189,274.

Of which cotton supplied \$191,806,565, tobacco \$15,906,000, rice \$2,467,399, and naval stores \$2,000,000. Total \$209,802,555. Our imports for the same period amounted to \$362,169,254. Other governments courted our influence and trade, while patriots throughout Europe were stimulated by our example to contend for the liberty we enjoyed.

FOURTY-SIX YEARS OF PEACE A GRAND ELEMENT OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most powerful elements in our prosperity under the union of the States, was the forty-six years of peace extending from 1815 to 1861. It is said that the Romans always referred with pleasure to their halcyon days of peace. During 709 years the Temple of Janus was closed but twice—once for forty-three years during the reign of Numa, and again in the reign of Augustus. The doors of our temple of peace have been closed forty-six years, and that by cotton bales. The triumphs of these forty-six years of peace, so far as any difficulties with any formidable Power have arisen, have been more wonderful than all the victories and spoils than a century of war could have achieved.

EVER SINCE THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM THIS COUNTRY BECAME A COMMERCIAL NECESSITY, ENGLAND HAS PURSUED A LENIENT AND CONCILIATORY POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

This was manifested in the adjustment of the northeastern boundary question, in the right of search question, in the Nicaragua difficulty, and in the late dispute about the Island of San Juan. Naturally domineering and dictatorial towards weak Powers, she has manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, not from inherent respect for our people and government, but from her almost absolute dependence upon this country for her supplies of cotton. Once she acknowledges the Confederate States and provides for the supply of this staple, one of the most powerful bonds of peace between her and the Northern States will be broken. And we shall probably soon find her speaking to them, in a spirit and in a tone to which their ears, since 1812, have not been accustomed. She will look upon them as manufacturing rivals, and also rivals in marine navigation; and hence her policy will likely be such as usually characterizes a superior towards an inferior Power. The prostration of material progress by the disruption of the Union of the States affords no hope of permanent recovery. And this calamitous overthrow of the most prosperous country the world has ever seen has grown out of the canker of constitutional imperfections, giving color to the broadest and most ruinous constructions, culminating in the formation of a sectional anti-slavery party, which, by the co-operation of a rebel republican foreign German element, has been enabled to seize upon the government, and to shape its appointments and acts by the anti-slavery plank of the Chicago platform—thus bringing the country in the full tide of prosperity to the block, by setting at naught the paramount Union of the States. In despite of its commercial, agricultural, manufacturing interest; in despite of the petitions of half a million of people; the prayers of patriots, and the appeals of gray haired members of Congress, it refused all compromise, all proposals to the people, and all propositions to amend the constitution; thus driving the country on to permanent disunion, leading to the overthrow of material progress in both sections, and creating divisions which may invite foreign interference and foreign war, if not engender a ruinous civil war at home.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1790 TO 1860—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a calamity of this kind let us see how the North is to stand in relation to it. Let the North comprehend the mischief the fanatical abstract idea about slavery has inflicted upon it.

TO DO THIS, LET US TAKE A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, OR FROM 1789 TO 1860.

In 1790 our shipping amounted to only 201,000 tons; in 1860 it amounted to 5,353,808 tons. The value of exports in 1790 amounted to \$70,205,156 while for the year ending June 30, 1860, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$773,000,000.

THE IMPORTS IN 1790 WERE \$25,000,000, WHILE IN 1860 THEY REACHED \$362,000,000.

The gold and silver coined at the United States Mint in 1793 to 1796 amounted to \$71,000 in gold and \$370,000 in silver.—Total, \$441,000. In 1858 the coinage reached \$51,000,000 in gold and \$9,028,000 in silver.—Total, \$60,828,000.

TO MAKE OUR EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN MATERIAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY CLEARER, LET US TAKE A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE PEACEFUL PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, EXTENDING FROM 1821 TO 1858.

Let us see during this long term of years what were the value of the material exports of domestic produce of the North and the South. In these thirty-seven years referred to the exports of the articles of domestic produce named below were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: From the South, From the North. Items include Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, etc.

Total value of domestic produce exported within the same period of thirty-seven years..... \$925,373,894

Balance in favor of the South..... \$1,609,499,995

In the same period we exported \$538,212,938 in coin and money, and imported \$225,212,438, showing an excess of exportation over importation—less excess of imports—of \$313,000,495. And the total exports of foreign merchandise in the same time amounted to \$425,398,765. The total imports into the United States in these thirty-seven years reached the large sum of \$5,559,416,443, in payment of which the South supplied in the articles named above over 2,000 millions of dollars, and the North only about 923 millions of dollars, which was actually paid off in full under General Jackson's administration, and soon after a large surplus was divided among the States, while agriculture, commerce and manufactures were everywhere prosperous. It was at this period emigration began to be attracted to our shores, to share in that freedom and prosperity which everywhere abounded.

THE OCCASIONAL DRAWBACKS ARISING FROM OVERTRADING WERE COMPENSATED BY THEIR EFFECTS.

The panics of 1816, 1837, 1857 and 1857 were soon overcome by subsequent periods of economy, accompanied with greater restriction of the credit system.

EVERY ONE LABORED AND ACTED WITH THE CONFIDENT BELIEF OF AN EARLY RECOVERY AND THE LEGITIMATE RESTORATION OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

And thus the country progressed until its boundaries reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to the Rio Grande. Prior to the war of 1812 the country had neither canals, railroads or decent wagon roads. Communication between distant points consumed almost as many days as it now takes hours. Sails and oars were the only means of sea and river navigation. The waters of the Mississippi were only available to floating rafts and batteaux, requiring two or three months to make a voyage from the Falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and back. The West remained more or less uninhabited from the want of avenues of communication. Compare all this to what we have since attained under the sovereign reservation of State rights and their limited constitutional Union. We now have in operation over 24,000 miles of railway and about 25,000 miles of telegraph lines. The thirteen States have been expanded into thirty-four. Our territory on the Pacific embraces 2,000 miles of water front. Our revenues, from \$20,000,000 per annum, have reached at a late period from \$80,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

OUR TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1860, AMOUNTED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$773,189,274.

Of which cotton supplied \$191,806,565, tobacco \$15,906,000, rice \$2,467,399, and naval stores \$2,000,000. Total \$209,802,555. Our imports for the same period amounted to \$362,169,254. Other governments courted our influence and trade, while patriots throughout Europe were stimulated by our example to contend for the liberty we enjoyed.

FOURTY-SIX YEARS OF PEACE A GRAND ELEMENT OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most powerful elements in our prosperity under the union of the States, was the forty-six years of peace extending from 1815 to 1861. It is said that the Romans always referred with pleasure to their halcyon days of peace. During 709 years the Temple of Janus was closed but twice—once for forty-three years during the reign of Numa, and again in the reign of Augustus. The doors of our temple of peace have been closed forty-six years, and that by cotton bales. The triumphs of these forty-six years of peace, so far as any difficulties with any formidable Power have arisen, have been more wonderful than all the victories and spoils than a century of war could have achieved.

EVER SINCE THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM THIS COUNTRY BECAME A COMMERCIAL NECESSITY, ENGLAND HAS PURSUED A LENIENT AND CONCILIATORY POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

This was manifested in the adjustment of the northeastern boundary question, in the right of search question, in the Nicaragua difficulty, and in the late dispute about the Island of San Juan. Naturally domineering and dictatorial towards weak Powers, she has manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, not from inherent respect for our people and government, but from her almost absolute dependence upon this country for her supplies of cotton. Once she acknowledges the Confederate States and provides for the supply of this staple, one of the most powerful bonds of peace between her and the Northern States will be broken. And we shall probably soon find her speaking to them, in a spirit and in a tone to which their ears, since 1812, have not been accustomed. She will look upon them as manufacturing rivals, and also rivals in marine navigation; and hence her policy will likely be such as usually characterizes a superior towards an inferior Power. The prostration of material progress by the disruption of the Union of the States affords no hope of permanent recovery. And this calamitous overthrow of the most prosperous country the world has ever seen has grown out of the canker of constitutional imperfections, giving color to the broadest and most ruinous constructions, culminating in the formation of a sectional anti-slavery party, which, by the co-operation of a rebel republican foreign German element, has been enabled to seize upon the government, and to shape its appointments and acts by the anti-slavery plank of the Chicago platform—thus bringing the country in the full tide of prosperity to the block, by setting at naught the paramount Union of the States. In despite of its commercial, agricultural, manufacturing interest; in despite of the petitions of half a million of people; the prayers of patriots, and the appeals of gray haired members of Congress, it refused all compromise, all proposals to the people, and all propositions to amend the constitution; thus driving the country on to permanent disunion, leading to the overthrow of material progress in both sections, and creating divisions which may invite foreign interference and foreign war, if not engender a ruinous civil war at home.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1790 TO 1860—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a calamity of this kind let us see how the North is to stand in relation to it. Let the North comprehend the mischief the fanatical abstract idea about slavery has inflicted upon it.

TO DO THIS, LET US TAKE A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, OR FROM 1789 TO 1860.

In 1790 our shipping amounted to only 201,000 tons; in 1860 it amounted to 5,353,808 tons. The value of exports in 1790 amounted to \$70,205,156 while for the year ending June 30, 1860, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$773,000,000.

THE IMPORTS IN 1790 WERE \$25,000,000, WHILE IN 1860 THEY REACHED \$362,000,000.

The gold and silver coined at the United States Mint in 1793 to 1796 amounted to \$71,000 in gold and \$370,000 in silver.—Total, \$441,000. In 1858 the coinage reached \$51,000,000 in gold and \$9,028,000 in silver.—Total, \$60,828,000.

TO MAKE OUR EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN MATERIAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY CLEARER, LET US TAKE A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE PEACEFUL PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, EXTENDING FROM 1821 TO 1858.

Let us see during this long term of years what were the value of the material exports of domestic produce of the North and the South. In these thirty-seven years referred to the exports of the articles of domestic produce named below were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: From the South, From the North. Items include Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, etc.

Total value of domestic produce exported within the same period of thirty-seven years..... \$925,373,894

Balance in favor of the South..... \$1,609,499,995

In the same period we exported \$538,212,938 in coin and money, and imported \$225,212,438, showing an excess of exportation over importation—less excess of imports—of \$313,000,495. And the total exports of foreign merchandise in the same time amounted to \$425,398,765. The total imports into the United States in these thirty-seven years reached the large sum of \$5,559,416,443, in payment of which the South supplied in the articles named above over 2,000 millions of dollars, and the North only about 923 millions of dollars, which was actually paid off in full under General Jackson's administration, and soon after a large surplus was divided among the States, while agriculture, commerce and manufactures were everywhere prosperous. It was at this period emigration began to be attracted to our shores, to share in that freedom and prosperity which everywhere abounded.

THE OCCASIONAL DRAWBACKS ARISING FROM OVERTRADING WERE COMPENSATED BY THEIR EFFECTS.

The panics of 1816, 1837, 1857 and 1857 were soon overcome by subsequent periods of economy, accompanied with greater restriction of the credit system.

EVERY ONE LABORED AND ACTED WITH THE CONFIDENT BELIEF OF AN EARLY RECOVERY AND THE LEGITIMATE RESTORATION OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

And thus the country progressed until its boundaries reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to the Rio Grande. Prior to the war of 1812 the country had neither canals, railroads or decent wagon roads. Communication between distant points consumed almost as many days as it now takes hours. Sails and oars were the only means of sea and river navigation. The waters of the Mississippi were only available to floating rafts and batteaux, requiring two or three months to make a voyage from the Falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and back. The West remained more or less uninhabited from the want of avenues of communication. Compare all this to what we have since attained under the sovereign reservation of State rights and their limited constitutional Union. We now have in operation over 24,000 miles of railway and about 25,000 miles of telegraph lines. The thirteen States have been expanded into thirty-four. Our territory on the Pacific embraces 2,000 miles of water front. Our revenues, from \$20,000,000 per annum, have reached at a late period from \$80,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

OUR TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1860, AMOUNTED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$773,189,274.

Of which cotton supplied \$191,806,565, tobacco \$15,906,000, rice \$2,467,399, and naval stores \$2,000,000. Total \$209,802,555. Our imports for the same period amounted to \$362,169,254. Other governments courted our influence and trade, while patriots throughout Europe were stimulated by our example to contend for the liberty we enjoyed.

FOURTY-SIX YEARS OF PEACE A GRAND ELEMENT OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most powerful elements in our prosperity under the union of the States, was the forty-six years of peace extending from 1815 to 1861. It is said that the Romans always referred with pleasure to their halcyon days of peace. During 709 years the Temple of Janus was closed but twice—once for forty-three years during the reign of Numa, and again in the reign of Augustus. The doors of our temple of peace have been closed forty-six years, and that by cotton bales. The triumphs of these forty-six years of peace, so far as any difficulties with any formidable Power have arisen, have been more wonderful than all the victories and spoils than a century of war could have achieved.

EVER SINCE THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM THIS COUNTRY BECAME A COMMERCIAL NECESSITY, ENGLAND HAS PURSUED A LENIENT AND CONCILIATORY POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

This was manifested in the adjustment of the northeastern boundary question, in the right of search question, in the Nicaragua difficulty, and in the late dispute about the Island of San Juan. Naturally domineering and dictatorial towards weak Powers, she has manifested a conciliatory spirit towards the United States, not from inherent respect for our people and government, but from her almost absolute dependence upon this country for her supplies of cotton. Once she acknowledges the Confederate States and provides for the supply of this staple, one of the most powerful bonds of peace between her and the Northern States will be broken. And we shall probably soon find her speaking to them, in a spirit and in a tone to which their ears, since 1812, have not been accustomed. She will look upon them as manufacturing rivals, and also rivals in marine navigation; and hence her policy will likely be such as usually characterizes a superior towards an inferior Power. The prostration of material progress by the disruption of the Union of the States affords no hope of permanent recovery. And this calamitous overthrow of the most prosperous country the world has ever seen has grown out of the canker of constitutional imperfections, giving color to the broadest and most ruinous constructions, culminating in the formation of a sectional anti-slavery party, which, by the co-operation of a rebel republican foreign German element, has been enabled to seize upon the government, and to shape its appointments and acts by the anti-slavery plank of the Chicago platform—thus bringing the country in the full tide of prosperity to the block, by setting at naught the paramount Union of the States. In despite of its commercial, agricultural, manufacturing interest; in despite of the petitions of half a million of people; the prayers of patriots, and the appeals of gray haired members of Congress, it refused all compromise, all proposals to the people, and all propositions to amend the constitution; thus driving the country on to permanent disunion, leading to the overthrow of material progress in both sections, and creating divisions which may invite foreign interference and foreign war, if not engender a ruinous civil war at home.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1790 TO 1860—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a calamity of this kind let us see how the North is to stand in relation to it. Let the North comprehend the mischief the fanatical abstract idea about slavery has inflicted upon it.

TO DO THIS, LET US TAKE A BRIEF NOTICE OF THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT, OR FROM 1789 TO 1860.

In 1790 our shipping amounted to only 201,000 tons; in 1860 it amounted to 5,353,808 tons. The value of exports in 1790 amounted to \$70,205,156 while for the year ending June 30, 1860, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$773,000,000.

THE IMPORTS IN 1790 WERE \$25,000,000, WHILE IN 1860 THEY REACHED \$362,000,000.

The gold and silver coined at the United States Mint in 1793 to 1796 amounted to \$71,000 in gold and \$370,000 in silver.—Total, \$441,000. In 1858 the coinage reached \$51,000,000 in gold and \$9,028,000 in silver.—Total, \$60,828,000.

TO MAKE OUR EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN MATERIAL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY CLEARER, LET US TAKE A RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE AT THE PEACEFUL PERIOD OF OUR HISTORY OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, EXTENDING FROM 1821 TO 1858.

Let us see during this long term of years what were the value of the material exports of domestic produce of the North and the South. In these thirty-seven years referred to the exports of the articles of domestic produce named below were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: From the South, From the North. Items include Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, etc.

Total value of domestic produce exported within the same period of thirty-seven years..... \$925,373,894

Balance in favor of the South..... \$1,609,499,995

In the same period we exported \$538,212,938 in coin and money, and imported \$225,212,438, showing an excess of exportation over importation—less excess of imports—of \$313,000,495. And the total exports of foreign merchandise in the same time amounted to \$425,398,765. The total imports into the United States in these thirty-seven years reached the large sum of \$5,559,416,443, in payment of which the South supplied in the articles named above over 2,000 millions of dollars, and the North only about 923 millions of dollars, which was actually paid off in full under General Jackson's administration, and soon after a large surplus was divided among the States, while agriculture, commerce and manufactures were everywhere prosperous. It was at this period emigration began to be attracted to our shores, to share in that freedom and prosperity which everywhere abounded.

THE OCCASIONAL DRAWBACKS ARISING FROM OVERTRADING WERE COMPENSATED BY THEIR EFFECTS.

The panics of 1816, 1837, 1857 and 1857 were soon overcome by subsequent periods of economy, accompanied with greater restriction of the credit system.

EVERY ONE LABORED AND ACTED WITH THE CONFIDENT BELIEF OF AN EARLY RECOVERY AND THE LEGITIMATE RESTORATION OF PROSPEROUS TIMES.

And thus the country progressed until its boundaries reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to the Rio Grande. Prior to the war of 1812 the country had neither canals, railroads or decent wagon roads. Communication between distant points consumed almost as many days as it now takes hours. Sails and oars were the only means of sea and river navigation. The waters of the Mississippi were only available to floating rafts and batteaux, requiring two or three months to make a voyage from the Falls of the Ohio to New Orleans and back. The West remained more or less uninhabited from the want of avenues of communication. Compare all this to what we have since attained under the sovereign reservation of State rights and their limited constitutional Union. We now have in operation over 24,000 miles of railway and about 25,000 miles of telegraph lines. The thirteen States have been expanded into thirty-four. Our territory on the Pacific embraces 2,000 miles of water front. Our revenues, from \$20,000,000 per annum, have reached at a late period from \$80,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

OUR TOTAL EXPORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1860, AMOUNTED TO THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$773,189,274.

Of which cotton supplied \$191,806,565, tobacco \$15,906,000, rice \$2,467,399, and naval stores \$2,000,000. Total \$209,802,555. Our imports for the same period amounted to \$362,169,254. Other governments courted our influence and trade, while patriots throughout Europe were stimulated by our example to contend for the liberty we enjoyed.

FOURTY-SIX YEARS OF PEACE A GRAND ELEMENT OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

One of the most powerful elements in our prosperity under the union of the States, was the forty-six years of peace extending from 1815 to 1861. It is said that the Romans always referred with pleasure to their halcyon days of peace. During 709 years the Temple of Janus was closed but twice—once for forty-three years during the reign of Numa, and again in the reign of Augustus. The doors of our temple of peace have been closed forty-six years, and that by cotton bales. The triumphs of these forty