that we had a government. With what result? To the people of the Most Southern it has been found, been the government of King Stork, but to the cotton fledgers it has been King Log. And the result has been triumphant, for the Union has immediately sent more than ten years before, in the history of the rebellion will be crushed out, in the only way in which it was ever to be crushed out, by the sword of the conqueror. But treasury mechanics, the kindly offices of an umpire at peace to stand as a dyke between the contending parties in the land, blood—and a mighty stream of blood—to be shed in a short as could and to cry aloud to and let who have done it, it would be cheaper to refuse. Certainly it is equivalent we have to have a dispute of the government, to ask for a mediation, neither, as, mediation, left to an efficient magnanimity to reject it, as proposed by the Emperor of France. Would we be in a stalemate. Now the magnificent means. It is the speech, so short, more grateful cause of secession's soldiers. Let me hear no more of the mountain of granite and the speech. The day for all that is past. The Southern statesmen, at last, I give thanks that some at least, among the Republican party seem ready now to let themselves be heard in the highest, the great argument and to deal with it in the spirit of the patriots and public men of other countries, and of the being days of the United States.

And now, sir, whatever may have been the motives of England, France and the other great powers of Europe, in withholding recognition so long from the Confederate States, the South and its Notes are both indebted to them for a great public service. The South has proved her ability to maintain herself by her own strength and resources without foreign aid, moral or material. And yet, sir, the North and the West—the whole country, indeed—these great powers have served incalculably by holding back a certain proclamation to the world that the United States were finally and formally dissolved. They have left to every motive and every chance for reunion; and if that has been the purpose of England, especially, great rival so long interested more than any other in disunion and the consequent weakening of our great naval and commercial power, and nothing, too, as she has suffered so long and severely, because of the war, I do not feel inclined to say that she has performed an act unbecoming her with our example in history. Was such indeed her purpose? Let her answer before the great, awful tribunal of posterity. Let, at any event, after the great reaction in public sentiment in the North and West, which followed after some time by a like reaction in the South, foreign intervention have of the Cotton States, then and well little to delay or prevent final reunion, if, as I firmly believe, reunion is not only possible but inevitable.

Sir, I have no fear of the ultimate result. That is quite another question. I think it impracticable, and fear it as dangerous. The very powers—any other power—which have helped us so much so long, namely, by force, might, as authoritative arbiters, most readily promote for our last. Very grand, indeed, would be the tribunal before which the great question of the union of the States and the destiny of the Southern Confederacy argued should be heard, and historic through all time the pronouncing who should argue it. And if both belligerents consent let the subjects in controversy be referred to Switzerland or Russia or any other impartial and irresponsible power or tribunal in Europe. But at least, if, the people of the several States, both at home, must be the final arbiter of this great question in America, and the people and States of the Northwest the main tribunal before which it should be argued, the living and the dead, that the plaque of disunion may be stayed.

Sir, the war horrible as it is, has taught us all some of the most important and salutary lessons which ever a people learned.

First, it has established, in twenty months, all the false and pernicious theories and teachings of abolitionism for thirty years and which a mere appeal to facts and argument could not have outweighed in half a century. We have learned that the South is not weak, dependent, divided, cowardly, given to ease and luxury and idleness; but powerful, earnest, warlike, enduring, self-supporting, full of energy, and inexhaustible resources. We have learned that slavery, instead of being a source of weakness to the South, is one of her main elements of strength, and hence the military necessity, where to strike, and hence the military necessity, where to strike, and hence the military necessity, where to strike