

established rule. Who can doubt that such will be the ultimate result of the war, if it is confined to the faithful pursuit of that object.

It has been manifest from the first that the main reliance of the Secessionists has been far less in the justice of their cause, or in the powers at their command, than in that foreign aid which they have constantly and sedulously courted; and of all the demoralizing exhibitions which that cause has yet presented, none has been more humiliating than its avowed anxiety to place itself under the protection and support of such an alliance; to invoke to its assistance those alien antipathies ever on the alert against popular institutions, and thus to enhance the atrocity of disunion by the means employed in its accomplishment. Should the destruction of our country, under the auspices of such an alliance, be ever consummated, the tyranny with which the popular voice has been already suppressed within the Seceded States is but a type of the subjection to which it will be forever afterwards reduced.

Forewarned of such a purpose, the destiny of this nation may be safely entrusted to its people against all the odds with which Secession may seek to arm itself. If we had ever doubted the keen perception of the people in detecting all plots against their supremacy, that doubt would vanish in the face of recent demonstrations. The stern determination of the masses, everywhere so conspicuously displayed, to stand by the Government until they restore its power, is a certain guarantee of the national success. There is but one apprehension that can at present cause us to doubt it.

It is not so much the fear of any assistance that Secession is likely to receive from abroad, nor the aid and comfort which treason at home may convey to it, as the possibility of a treason far more potent for mischief, and which, if not suppressed, is calculated to inflict upon the cause of the Union the severest blow it has yet encountered. I refer, of course, to that emancipation policy, lately thrust so unexpectedly on popular attention.

The early assurance given to the country by the President, in his inaugural address, that he had "no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed," that "he had no lawful right nor inclination to do so," secured at once the confidence of the people in the purity and patriotism of his intentions. I rejoice to believe that this confidence is still unshaken, and that his whole subsequent course has justly confirmed us in the conviction that he means to conduct this war with the single purpose of preserving the nation. Congress too, by the Resolution which they adopted with such singular unanimity at the late extra session, added immensely to the strength of