

stitution. An error of fact in this statement ought to be corrected. The bill to which the author refers, is doubtless that usually called Mr. Clay's land bill. Instead of making over the greatest part of the revenue to the new States, it appropriated 12½ per cent. to them, in addition to 5 per cent. which had been originally granted for the purpose of making roads. See Niles' Register, vol. 42, p. 355.

---

NOTE TO PAGE 398.

It has been objected by an American review, that our author is mistaken in charging our laws with instability, and in answer to the charge, the permanence of our fundamental political institutions has been contrasted with the revolutions in France. But the objection proceeds upon a mistake of the author's meaning, which at this page is very clearly expressed. He refers to the instability which modifies *secondary laws*, and not to that which shakes the foundations of the Constitution. The distinction is equally sound and philosophic, and those in the least acquainted with the history of our legislation, must bear witness to the truth of the author's remarks. The frequent revisions of the Statutes of the States, rendered necessary by the multitude, variety, and often, the contradiction of the enactments, furnishes abundant evidence of this instability.

---

NOTE TO PAGE 410.

The prophetic accuracy of the author, in relation to the present actual condition of Texas, exhibits the sound and clear perception with which he surveyed our institutions and character.