

patron, was allowed, as a reward for his support, to loot the patronage of the Foreign Office in a style that reminded us of Napoleon giving one of his marshals leave to raise a requisition for himself upon a conquered country. The result was that the President fell back at once into the hands of Butler and other unscrupulous adventurers of the class which is generated by revolutions as certainly as malaria is generated by swamps, and the noxious influence of which would be in itself a sufficient warning to put up with many evils and submit to a long postponement of the remedies rather than allow the revolutionary spirit to prevail over that of constitutional reform. By these guides he has been led along the usual path, and with rather more than ordinary rapidity to the inevitable bourne. In the affair of New Orleans, which forms the heaviest count in the national indictment against him, his personal responsibility has been greater than in most of the acts of his administration, and his family connection with Casey, the chief satellite of the carpet-bagging usurper, adds a shade of nepotism to conduct the hue of which needed no aggravation. General Grant may appeal to the charity of history as a man who did not seek political greatness but had it thrust upon him. The paradoxical passion of the Americans for military glory has been noticed by De Tocqueville, and it was not likely to be least prevalent on the morrow of a great war. After their experience of the political administration of the victor in a "mammoth" conflict, and the general whose "butcher's bill" was the largest in military history, they may perhaps begin to feel that there is truth in the homely adage, "the cobbler to his last."

It is true that every administration in the United States has been weak in its second year, because every administration fails to fulfil all hopes and, still more, to satisfy all appetites; but the present revolution of public feeling is no ordinary oscillation; it

is deep, general and decisive. When the new elections take effect, the Government will lose its control over Congress; and it will then be unable, supposing it to be willing, to enter on the long-deserted path of administrative reform, or to bring forth any fruits of the repentance with which, since its defeat, it has no doubt been filled. There will be one of those critical situations, ignored by the framers of the constitution, who, if they at all foresaw, failed to provide for, the influence of party and the exigencies of party government. The executive power and the legislative veto will both belong to the outgoing party, the legislature to the incoming, and there will be no means of restoring unity of action to the political machine. Under these circumstances President Johnson, having a policy of his own, struggled violently and was coerced by impeachment; President Grant, having none, will probably take to his team and his cigar.

By the victory of that party at the North which sympathizes with the South, the danger of a political schism between North and South, which was imminent, will be partly arrested. Partly, but not wholly; while the negro element remains, and till all traces of the social character formed under the old régime have been effaced, there will be a radical difference between the texture of society at the South and that at the North, which will be a most serious addition to the perils of a vast democracy already teeming with elements alien or imperfectly assimilated to the republican character. Those who at the outbreak of secession advised the North to let the South go in peace, had geography as well as the universal love of aggrandizement against them; but they had some strong political considerations on their side. In the development of industry, and especially in the growth of manufactures at the South, lies the best hope of a complete fusion, and the most effectual preservative from the reign of force, whether under the name of Imperialism