

structure of the government thus adopted was simple, and suited to the exigencies and equality of their situation.

The civil divisions of the country, which became necessary from time to time, in consequence of their extended growth, and the internal management of their local affairs, corresponded with that of the first settlements, and were adopted not merely because they were democratic, but because they were best suited to their conditions, and in unison with their preconcerted object. One little village and neighbourhood gave rise to another little village and neighbourhood, and one distant settlement to another, until the country became populous, and the people too extended and numerous to meet together in council.

Delegated power then became indispensable, and a legislature arose in imitation of, and analogous to, that of England. Then came the necessity of establishing institutions, suitable not merely for a community but for a number of communities, not for the present generation but for posterity. For this task they were admirably well qualified. They were perfectly acquainted with those of the Parent State, under which they had been early trained, and had tested the modified forms they had temporarily adopted themselves on landing in the country. With this double experience, they were relieved from the difficulty of invention and much