

nettle, which may do pretty well, but not, to my thinking, worthless as one, since, without mentioning its medicinal properties, it gives sustenance to no less than fifty species of insects.—The Columbian press is by no means insensible to this array of evil, as the following extract from a leading journal, the Albany Daily Advertiser, painfully records. "A despotism of the worst character is preparing for the American nation. We are now worse ruled by our executive agents, than any people on earth. There is no freedom of opinion, except at the imminent risk of life and property—no security in business—no certainty in trade—no laws that are exempt from overthrow a single moment—no state government safe a single hour. Unless this state of things is put down, a civil war, or separation of the Union, is at hand." The New York Herald, a talented paper, adds, "We have constitutions, laws, governors, legislators, and judges, but of late years it is melancholy to look back, and witness the havoc that has been made in every thing valuable and honorable in society." The Mirror, of the same city, in its article, "*Men of Genius*," furnishes a key to them in these words: "As it is the principle of a republican government to let the majority rule, the time may come, and that soon, when a mere man of sense will be ashamed to show his face in society." Most of their other respectable dailies, with multitudinous writers in the book form, use much stronger language against the blind adherents of liberty and equality; terms that no republic ever yet treated but as bubbles, mere tools with which to work their own destruction. Admissions that tell us why a second edition of Holmes' American Annals, (Cambridge, United States, 1808) has not been called for; nor another of Seybert's Annals, Philadelphia, 1818.

M. J. Lackanall, a French gentleman of great literary renown, and friend of President Jefferson, after residing twenty years in the States, returning to France in 1837, read an Essay before the Academy of Moral and Political Science, at Paris, having this passage: "I am compelled to declare, that the American nation is one of rogues and scoundrels." Three northern gentlemen of fortune, on landing in Canada, via Quebec, listened, though incredulously, to similar information, before entering the States; but in an interview with them, on their return therefrom, I found they had not only abandoned their incredulity, but furnished additional evidence for doing so by others. A wealthy English gentleman, on his first arrival, alike unfavorable to such impressions, readily advanced, under its influence, large sums to these people; the whole of which eventually losing, obliged him to trench upon a contingency, previously set apart for benevolence and hospitality. Being now a member of the Provincial Legislature, he one day rose in his seat, and publicly renounced his former good opinions of this circumventing race: a change wrought upon him, he added, not from his pecuniary loss, as that might have happened amongst honest people,