

of the people are serious, devoted, impulsive, manly, and generally respected; but they have lost, and continue to lose, of the ceremonies of formal politeness. To foreigners accustomed to the servility of the lower classes in Europe, they sometimes often appear rough and uncourteous; and many fashionable tourists may have had their feelings rudely wounded, and their delicate sensibility, but what is really trifling, they display national pride, and government efficiency. They will remove the present defects, but they cannot be expected too deeply, to change the character, which is essential to the permanency of our republican institutions.

A survey of the political progress of the United States in population, wealth and power; a survey of the progress of physical and moral civilization, and a comparison of these with our progress, with other nations, cannot fail to give to an American citizen an elevated conception of his own country, and to justify the high anticipations of the future.

66. In a period of thirty years, ending with 1820, the population of the Republic increased from 2,595,825 to 9,642,180; it correspondingly doubled in less than thirty-five years. In Great Britain, the population does not double in less than fifty years; and in that country the increase is nearly, if not quite, as rapid as in America and Europe.

67. The augmentation of wealth and power seems to be daily ascertained. It is the opinion of many, well qualified to judge, that it has been still more rapid, and often the progress of our efforts, which in the early period extended from one hundred and fifty to five millions; while the growth of our cities and villages; the increase of our manufacturing establishments; of our naval and mercantile navy, of our fortifications and other means of defense; the extent of our internal improvements; and, beyond all, the extensive territories reclaimed from a state of nature and made productive and valuable are referred to, that opinion will not appear unfounded nor extravagant.

68. Although now inferior to the principal nations of the old world, yet but a short period will elapse before the United States, should their progress hereafter be the same that it has been, will overtake and pass them. Their great natural advantages will continue to urge them forward. Extensive tracts of fertile land yet remain vacant of inhabitants; the portions already settled are capable of supporting a much more numerous population; new roads and new canals will give greater activity to internal commerce, and open new fields to the rising industry and enter-

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