

in this way by the people of the Union, in proportion to their numbers, than in any other country. Tediousness, prolixity, and an uninspiring superfluity of words are evils generated by this order of things. But while it gives birth to multitudes of windy, imine and impudent demagogues, it forms at the same time an uncommon proportion of the community to fluent and graceful public speaking.

The tendency of the age in general, and of our country in particular, is to achieve great works by corporate associations. Men have learned that their individual power is increased by making a part of corporate power. It is an age of associations for literary and charitable purposes. The vocabulary of terms has been exhausted to find names for the numerous societies that have sprung up within the few past years. Among them every philanthropist will notice with pleasure those that have been formed for the suppression of intemperance, for the advancement of education, and for the melioration of the condition of the poor. A more striking illustration of the tendency of such societies, and which is worth a volume of declamation on the subject, cannot be given, than is furnished by the fact, that in the single city of Boston, within 30 years past, there have been collected, chiefly by these associations, for charitable purposes, \$1,800,045.

In regard to the general appearance of the United States, New England is dotted in every direction with neat and populous villages. All the great manufacturing establishments collect villages round them; as effects of course. Lowell, Waltham, and Pawtucket may serve as striking examples. Every hill side opens to view these noble erections, and gladdens the eye with the spires of churches. New York, in its whole extent, especially the western part, offers a sample of this order of things particularly to those, who can remember, when the country on the line of the canal, and the beautiful country of the small lakes was all a continuous and unbroken forest. Rochester rises, a proud index of the astonishing changes wrought in this country in a few years.

Pennsylvania and Ohio have not fallen behind, in this march of improvement. Many neat, new, and cheerful looking villages are won from the forest every two or three years. The prodigious extent of travel, for business or pleasure, establishing an intercourse of kindness between the remote points of the union, have more than kept pace with the improvement of roads, canals, steam boats, hotels, carriages, and every thing connected with transport and travel. This order of things is visibly less perceptible in the slave states, than the free states; and least of all in the Atlantic states south of the Potomac. In proceeding in this direction, it is distinctly seen, that the influence of slavery is adverse to great national works, to neat and flourishing villages, and compactness of an industrious