

at the rate of a civil war once in forty years. Of late, as the interests of the people have been more attended to, there has been more quiet and contentment. It is not, therefore, fair to represent republics as the sole theatres of rows and disturbances. That is the one-sided method of argumentation, the finding out the beam in a brother's eye, and forgetting the mote in thine own eye.

The author truly remarks that American statesmen have deteriorated; and this might well be, without their being worse than ordinary mortals. How to account for it, is another thing. Is it not, that times of difficulty and danger make great men, both morally and intellectually? The mind is roused by perils. The pure and high-minded men of the Revolution had embarked in a contest in which they had at first but little hope of success. They saw that the eyes of the world were upon them, and that, as they were to die, it should be their first object to die without a stain. The old observation was, that adversity is the nurse of virtue.

However, republican leaders have generally shown more honesty than others. Witness the refusal of Washington to accept the salary voted him by Congress, and in the last French revolution, the conduct of Cavaignac, Lamartine, and the first ministry after the 24th February, and even the sanguinary actors in the first revolution. It is the monarchical conspirators that plunder the strong box.

Examples must go for something, and it is not probable that a nation which has been taught by the models of Washington and Franklin would be as bad as those who have had held out to their venera-