

other considerations to which I have alluded), are of themselves of such vast importance to the success of a republic, that after giving the Anglo-Saxon race all the credit it deserves, and ascribing to the Gallican nation all the valuable qualities (and they are very numerous) to which they can in any way lay claim, it may be well doubted on the one hand, whether, if France was evacuated and given up to the Americans, they could long maintain in Europe, either their institutions, or anything like the amount of freedom they now enjoy ; and on the other hand, if the French were put into possession of the territories belonging to the United States, with all its advantages of position, and all the necessary institutions constructed to their hands, whether the complicated republic would not be found so uncongenial to their habits, and so little adapted to the genius of the people, as to fail of success in a very short time. I offer no opinion as to the durability of the government of the United States. The federal constitution, we have seen, is an admirable production. Those of the several States are inferior to it, and their tendency is to retrograde. How far this deterioration will hereafter communicate itself to the other, time

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