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powers, executive, legislative & judicial. Too great tenden-  
cy to monarchy, is guarded by the wakeful eye & political  
strength of the popular body; while the wildness & extra-  
vagance of the latter, are wisely restricted by a whole-  
some infusion of the former. This is a mighty confederacy  
of independent states, organized within themselves  
upon the best principles: all contributing their respec-  
tive portions of aid & support to the Union; & receiving  
from it an equal diffusion of nourishment by a pro-  
cess of reaction. Like the organization of the human body,  
it is constructed with all the appropriate strength of  
dependent parts, conformity of features & beauty of just  
proportion. And, like it, we must expect its decay; for  
it is similarly liable to disease. Not that its consti-  
tuent principles are mutable & perishable, intrinse-  
cally; for they are immortal & eternal, as is the soul's  
existence. But its structure, its framework, like the  
material part, must fall, after the lapse of ages,  
before the relentless hand of time, rendered more  
wasteful by the native sinfulness of men.

Again, Sir - Some ignorant or disingenuous pol-  
iticians have insisted that democracy is but the art-  
ful invention of factious men; & that royal government  
is the dictate of nature. This opinion has been deduced  
from the fact that monarchy has existed in the world from  
its earliest ages, & that from thence to the present, it has  
been more generally received among mankind. Sir, no  
doctrine can be more fallacious. With the same pro-  
bability, they might have asserted that, because the first  
great Patriarch fell from the joys of Paradise, and  
all his posterity fell with him, & have continued, in sin  
thenceforth, evil is the dictate of nature's law & the ap-  
pointment of God. The difficulty is, most ready of sol-