

injudiciously cut, and ill-considered, gives the idea to profit by a progress, which, above all, has advanced with gigantic strides during the wars, so bloody and so long, of the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire of France.

of which the exuberant
—Liverpool—aspires to
and to realize the project
the Irish Sea and the Ger-
extended, are established
half a century, a double
and for small navigation,
Seas; basins, separated
s; opulent ports; indus-
tible mines: And this
leagues in length, upon
of France!

ry for the daily life of the
light so brilliant and so
ht, to be almost an anti-
of general utility, pipes
en already form a rami-
vement of London.

an object of equal soli-
the roads which already
more art, and kept up
open to Commerce, and
which the total length is
nd alone.

basins and ports are con-
ees, newly established,
er of every anchorage
st. Thanks to these
ns, 22,300 Merchant
ble of carrying two
sufficient for the ex-
ation; for the trade
ose foreign products

dates only from the
rous war against the

Colonies slackened, but could not interrupt; a progress, which on a sudden received new life, by the loss of these very Colonies; a progress, which, above all, has advanced with gigantic strides during the wars, so bloody and so long, of the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire of France.

“It is thus that England was flourishing within, whilst her sacrifices, without, seemed to hasten her ruin and prepare her fall;—it is thus, that, even during peace, entering into a war of industry against all Nations, animated by its internal Commercial force, as a living being is by its vital force, she has overthrown all her rivals at the extremity of the New World, the same as in the heart of the Old one. Once having gained the ascendancy in this contest, she casts aside her ancient armour, and throws down the ramparts raised by her Commercial prohibitions.* She opens her Ports to foreigners, and offers them an entrepôt for their merchandize.† She asks only one favor of her rivals in industry; that is, to descend, unarmed like her, into the Arena where her recent exploits render her certain of victory. What then has the British Administration done to produce, in so short a time, public works which alone have rendered possible the great results of which we have been tracing the picture? Nothing. It has allowed Commerce a free course, and has thought that it served it sufficiently in securing to it protection without, liberty within, and justice every where. It has allowed Manufactures, Proprietors, and Merchants, of great, of moderate, and of small capital, to confer with one another upon their mutual wants; upon the works which may be useful to them; and lastly, upon the means whereby themselves to undertake and to execute those works.

“These works, which thus procure to Commerce a new prosperity, had, at the same time, the advantage of adding to the value of landed property. To those territorial possessions which all human knowledge never will be able to extend beyond the boundaries which nature has given to them, it adds the possession of industry, unlimited in their variety, their greatness, and their wealth, like the genius from which they spring. Thus, during the short interval of sixty years, Commercial industry has created a property inseparable from the soil, to the extent of 500,000,000 upon Roads, of a

* For the last three years, the British Parliament has been repealing in succession the most odious restrictions of the famous Laws known under the name of the Navigation Acts.

† By the law relating to entrepôts London is destined to become the rendezvous of nations and the mart of the Universe.