

their invariable habits, and particular instincts. Thus, the camel's foot is broad, soft, and spongy; as best calculated to tread, without sinking, the soft, sandy, deserts, of its native country: where, having often immense dry and barren wastes to traverse, nature has besides furnished it, in its stomach, with a separate reservoir for water; which it spends in supplying its thirst, where no water is else to be found. So, the mountain goat, the sheep, the horse, the ox, and ass, with the other animals, that frequent in every place the habitations of man; or drudge for him along the hardest soils and pavements, have their feet securely fenced round with tough enduring horn; which grows, as wasted; and repairs itself when used. They are also clothed and armed against all contingencies; and yield, in fine, their spoils to cover their all-depending Lord. The claws of birds, enabling them to cling to the waving boughs of the forest, the common rendezvous of the aerial race; the web-foot of the water fowl; the scales, fins, and shells, of the various fishes; and all the peculiarities in construction and form observable in the several creatures; demonstrate the particular care of nature in providing for those beings that cannot provide for themselves. If man, therefore, alone must be at the expense and trouble of finding and fashioning for himself his needful raiment; that every necessity that state of destitution, in which nature leaves him to shift for himself; shews him to be the rational lord, and unrestricted master of all things here below; which are left at his free and arbitrary disposal.

In point of bodily strength and agility he is far inferior to numberless other creatures; over all which his reason alone secures him the absolute sway. It enables him to turn all their superior force and useful qualities to his own exclusive advantage; and to make them exert such wholly in the performance of his drudgeries. It is a proud spectacle to reflecting man to behold the tame submission to his will and caprice of so many powerful animals, that, with the slightest exertion of their gigantic might, could crush his pigmy frame and trample it in the dust; yet, which are often seen driven along in countless herds by the feeblest child; and compelled to march against their choice, in the direction pointed out to them by their infant conductor—the child of reason.

The proportion which man holds in size and strength with the other animals, is just what best befits him. He is not so large and strong as those made to be his drudging menials, nor so diminutively small and weak as not to impose upon them by his presence, and make them sensible of his compulsive power. Should they prove refractory, though so strongly armed, their offensive weapons are vainly turned against their rational lord, notwithstanding the defenceless state in which nature has left him. But she has left him so, only that he might himself choose, as occasion should require, his own weapons, defensive or offensive, against which neither the sharp pointed horns of the furious, rushing bull, nor the fleet courser's recalcitrating hoof, nor the lion's deadly jaws and fangs,

can prevail. Reason teaches him to call in to the aid of his native weakness the very laws of nature; and to make the elements, fire, water, earth and air, subservient to his purpose. What his own strength cannot effect, with the exactest calculated mechanical power, he can easily accomplish. If ought evades his pursuit from the superior swiftness of its flight, he arrests it with his thunderbolt and nails it to the ground. So that from his comparative weakness and inability, are derived his matchless might and skill; for it is the property of reason to enoble, exalt and perfect the creatures on whom it shines, in proportion as they are lowly, depressed, feeble and defective.

SELECTED.

FRANCE UNDER THE BOURBONS.

Whether Providence has, or has not, sealed the doom of the Bourbons, after forty years of the most astonishing vicissitudes, remains a profound secret. If it has, it is time both for friends and honest adversaries, to raise their voices, and prevent or allay that opprobrium of all political changes, reproach without sufficient grounds, exaggeration of real or pretended wrongs, ingratitude, returned for notorious national benefits. In reading in one of our papers an extract from the London Morning Chronicle, of the 13th of July last, I could scarcely believe my eyes, or suppress my painful sensations. The passage quoted, was, "At Calais, Dieppe, Havre, Nantz, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and then, at Lyons, Strasburg, Lille, Angers, and a hundred other places equally important, it is every day asked, 'what have the Bourbons done for France, and what does France owe to the Bourbons?' The Bourbons are so unpopular in many departments, that their names are never mentioned but with a smile, a sneer, or a sigh."—Yet the cities thus quoted, are full of monuments of the Bourbon sway, some almost owe their very existence to them, and the benefits received are certainly worth more than a "smile, sneer, or sigh." Thousands of travellers have returned to England or to this country, who have been eye witnesses of what France has thus far accomplished, and as for those who cannot conveniently travel, thousands of works are at their command, which speak of the kingdom over which the Bourbons held the sceptre, and of the few years of the revolution and the empire. Let Paris be adduced, where it is supposed they have lately been so unpopular. Let it be asked in Paris: "what have the Bourbons done for us? Bonaparte did more in ten years, than they did in the many ages of their sway." The answer may be given in a summary statement. The grounds, the monuments, civil or religious, the literary and scientific institutions, the means provided for diffusing education, or distributing justice; the police, commerce, the improvements in the arts, and the departments of industry; the conveniences established for the salubrity of the city, or the alleviation of the large mass of human misery incidental to such capitals; these speak, and are a peremptory

vindication of the indignant reproach—these monuments, cannot be argued off the surface of the earth. To what use did the Bourbons apply their treasures, or the patronage at their disposal?—What direction did they give to the public spirit by which Paris has maintained so elevated a rank amongst the cities of the world? In aiming at the permanence of their vast undertakings, did they act the provident rulers, or the wanton tyrants? A striking feature in the plan of Paris, and one which is scarcely to be found in any other city, is the spacious ground allotted to embellishment and pleasure walks. The *Boulevards*, for instance, are a most splendid walk and thoroughfare, surrounding all Paris, in many places double, twenty or thirty miles in extent, consisting of magnificent alleys or trees. These *Boulevards* are divided into eighteen sections, which it would be useless to name, and to the Bourbons Paris is indebted for them all. To these should be added, sixteen superb avenues, the avenues of *Neilly*, *cours la Reine*, &c. which from every approach to the city, prepare the mind to judge of the grandeur and magnificence of the capital of France. Spacious quays along the Seine, and its two large islands, more than fifteen miles in length, confer on this river, beauty unequalled by any thing of the kind in Europe. They form a vast street, more than a thousand feet broad, with palaces, hotels, houses, and shops on both sides, and the river in the middle with its embankments, and parapets of free-stone, offering from one end to the other, but particularly from the bridges, scenes the most varied and picturesque. These quays are laid off in thirty-three divisions, and all except two or three, date amongst the Bourbons. The cost of these great works may be inferred, from the fact that a quay, constructed by Bonaparte, drew from his treasury, upwards of twelve millions of francs. This quay, which retained the Emperor's name, was the long projected quay d'Orsey. Grounded on the promise of its speedy completion, a line of magnificent hotels was erected, which were overtaken in an unfinished state, when the first revolution broke out. All the other quays are the work of Louis XIII., XIV., XV., XVI.

Sixteen bridges cross the Seine, or connect its islands. The *Pont des Arts*, between the *Pont Neuf* and the *Pont Royal*, was built during the sway of Bonaparte. It is a light, but elegant work of iron, for foot passengers only. Two others were also built during his reign, one above the city, the *Pont du Jardin des Plantes*, the other below the *Pont d'Enfer des Invalids*. All the others are works of the Bourbons.

Palaces are works in which architecture displays its loftiest conceptions, and in which the power and taste of nations are exhibited to great advantage. It is here, that the most sublime productions of genius in the fine arts, are collected, and the character of the citizens rises in the magnificent use of the public wealth. Paris abounds in Palaces, and dates them all but one, during the period of the Bourbons: the *Thulleries*, the *Louvre*, the *Garde-Meuble*, the *Elysee*, the *Palais Royal*, the *Luxem-*