

perceive the finances of France restored to competency and system, and an annual disbursement of a million millions provided for without extraordinary imposts; when we consider that poor, and poor rates are pressures no longer existing; that much more land is cultivated, and divided among smaller proprietors, than before the year 1789; that corn and wine, and all the great staples of subsistence, are abundant and cheap; that the interest of money is reduced by the influx attendant on security from 10 and 12 to 3 and 4 *per cent.*; when we behold public credit in full vigour and reputation; national schools organized in every department; obsolete laws rejected or modified, and modern provisions ingrafted into one great and comprehensive code; learning munificently endowed; the sciences fostered and flourishing; every station filled with appropriate and commanding talents; when we survey the fertile fields where marshes were drained and mountains levelled; highways and canals, at the public charge, without individual exaction, connecting distant provinces; when we contemplate the modern metropolis of the world, adorned with the master works of all ages, and resplendent with the most elegant and enlightened society of the present; and when we reflect that all this is the performance of a few years and of one man, can we withhold our homage from that man, deny his right to a throne, or rebel against the instrument with which he raised this scene! From the obscurity and prostration of a political chaos, under the auspices of Napoléon and the conscription, the French nation, realizing as it were in an instant of time, the visions of ages, has become an

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