

between calico printing in Manchester, Mulhouse, and Paterson. Lowell and Pittsburg, and the workers in these places respectively, become more and more unlike each other, but Lowell becomes more and more like Manchester, while the coal and iron country in Pennsylvania becomes more and more like the coal and iron country in England. This idea of increasing similarity, in such cases as those cited, is no more at variance with the philosophical doctrine of progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, than it is to say that the same laws which govern the development, from planetary rings, of the satellites of Saturn, also govern the development of the satellites of the Georgium Sidus; or that those which determine the formation of the delta of the Nile, also determine the formation of the delta of the Mississippi. But further, the existence of the element of human agency, in the industrial theorem, entails consequences not paralleled in the physical theorems indicated. For what does the boasted free, rapid and extensive intercommunication of ideas and of inventions in our time mean, if not an increased and increasing facility of adoption, by one civilized nation, of the improvements of another? It is plain that the most powerful agencies of the day—the press, steam, the post-office, and the telegraph, for instance, are promoting with immense and ever increasing effect, the transference from one country to another of capital, skilled labour, and valuable inventions. From this unquestionable fact consequences almost startling to contemplate may be expected, by and by, to result. We ourselves, or our posterity, may yet witness, before the end of the present century, industrial transfers on a scale undreamed of at its beginning, and scarcely yet thought of. The point to be noted is that modern progress more and more favours the practicability of such transfers. Turn the matter over, view it on every side, and more and more is there forced upon us the conviction that the English Free Traders, in seeking to perpetuate, within the limits of a highly civilized world, the distinction between manufacturing and non-manufacturing nations, are fighting against the very progress of civilization itself. With them the “situation” may be described as follows: They have attacked and broken down in England the indefensible system of high duties on food and raw material, thereby conferring on the manufacturing population a benefit as real as