KINGSTON



CHRONICLE.

Published every Saturday, by James Macja: lawe,

at his Office in Front-street, Kingston, U. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1831.

VOL. 13.-NO. 25.

if sent by Mail Twenty Shillings.

Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Annuin :

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

ENGLAND.

From the Landon Courier of Oct. 20. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At about a quarter past two this afternoon, his Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, and shortly afterwards made from the Throne the following Speech. The only important part of this document just now is the conclusion, which pledges the Crown to a speedy effort to obtain for the people the rights which a mere faction would with-

" My Lords and Gentlemen, "I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consider-

"I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my Royal Assent, bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of taxes, which pressed heavily on the industry of the people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the law of bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Fo reign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussion by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.

" A Treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered econ-

"The state of Europe has produced the necessity of an increased expenditure in the various establishments of the public service, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce wherever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the mean time I have the satisfaction of reflectfor without any material addition to the

public burthens. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquility in your respective counties.

"The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Common House of Parliament, will, I trust, he regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of this important question, the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their respective rights, which in combination with those of the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution."

When his Majesty had concluded the above Speech, the Lord Chancellor, from behind the Throne, declared, by his Majesty's command, that the Parliament would be prorogued accordingly.

The Prorogation is now for only one month, but as the words " for the dispatch short Prorogation of fourteen days may be

The attendance from the House of Commons was very numerous.

The following is a copy of the reply of Earl Grey to a letter from Sir John C. Hobhouse, accompanying the Address from the householders of St. George's Hanover

square :-

"Downing Street, Oct. 15, 1831. beiving your letter of the 14th, with the accompanying Addresses from the electors of caped unburt. Westminster, from the parish of St. Anne, Hanover square. The expressions of approbation and confidence with which we are honoured in these Addresses have afforded the highest gratification to my colleagues and to myself. It will be our most anxious wish to merit a continuance of these sentiments, which we know can only be secured by a steady, consistent, and perse- the Horse Guards, when riding on horse- and am anxious to take this opportunity of vering conduct, directed to the accomplishment of a real reform in the representation but the mob was intimidated by his show and what I consider it my bounden duty to of the people not less efficient than that ing a brace of pistols, and gave way; but state in the face of your Lordships and the for this purpose will be offered to Parlia- one stone having hit him over the temple, tion as the first Magistrate of the country, ment immediately on the opening of the which cut a hole through his hat. He was but as a member of his Majesty's Governnext session, and in the meantime we hope then conveyed to his mansion in Park-lane ment-I wish, I say, to state that one of a credit in requesting you to be assured that | ing well. all our measures will be taken with a view honour to be, dear sir, your obedient ser-GREY."

The Council of the Birmingham Politi- panes of glass was left unbroken. The mob ceedings had, in different places, unfortun- sentiment of the Hon. Member for Middle-BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

cal Union have published the following ad-

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMET. Second Address of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union to all their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom.

Friends, countrymen and brothers! Our gracious King, firm and inflexible in the defence of his people, has again come forward in the moment of their extreme furiated faction, hovelling around the steps of his throne, he has again, in person, nodefence, and sent the House of Lords back stopped. in the midst of the people, to receive a lescountry, and of the extreme dangers which must arise, if they should rashly persist in placing themselves in opposition to the ir- couse of a few weeks. resistible will of the nation!

Friends and Fellow Countrymen!-Our will stand by Lord Grev. That illustrious rejection of the Reform Bill .- The Reformstatesman has declared that the Bill of Re- ers turned out in opposition; a row ensued, principles and provisions. The whole his- wounded. The coroner's inquest returned The strength of an united nation which he ringleaders on both sides, are in custody. wields, forbids us to distrust his power .-Therefore we will stand by Lord Grev .the shoulders of the people.

King, the Ministers, the House of Commons lowing:and the people are all united. All these cause of liberty, and that they are determi- wards our patriotic King-our confidence ity to do justice to its merits. (Hear.) ned to carry the bill of reform into a law .- in his popular Ministers-and our attach-This holy league is invincible. Nothing ment to the great and vital measure of recan shake its power, if no discord or disu- form proposed by them. Had this been nion arises within itself. It is for you there- passed, we would have stood by your lordthe happiness of the country.

same time that we show confidence in the House of Lords-for, if tumults arise, which Pecrage. The proposition of the original King and in his Ministers, and a fixed de- we sorrowfully anticipate, as the consetermination to preserve the law, let us show | quence of refusing reform to the people, we | adoption was urged by M. Casimir Perrier, no weakness, no timidity, no luke warminess should be belying our political creed, should that "the present article may be modified in the cause of liberty. Let all be united we be called out to fight against men whose hereafter; nevertheless, no proposition to as one man, in the enthusiastic and deter- cause we profess to espouse." mined support of this great, this holy cause. Let political unions be formed instantly in every town, in every district, and in every village where they do not already exist .-Let the nation stand forth in its strength and in peaceful commanding majesty express its will; and that will is certain to become the law of the land.

friends and fiellow countryment-the patient. Be peaceful. Be firm. Be united. Be determined. Place your confi- calculated to injure the interests of the and, by way of ridicule, it was proposed to dence in the King and in his Ministers .-Until these shall deceive you, there can be would have such a tendency, they knew be- of the St. Simonians. The amendment was no fear for the liberties of England.

history of the world.

THO'S ATTWOOD, Chairman. By order of the Council. BENJAMIN HADLEY, Secretary.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

We find in the London papers, that on the 19th of October, a mob of about 1000 perof business" are not mentioned, another sons attacked the houses of Lord Ashley's Agents in Sherhorne, and broke several hundred panes of glass, and proceeded to commit similar depredations upon Earl Digby's Castle, he being in the Castle at REFORM BILL.—INTENTIONS OF MINIS- fire on the mob in case of entering the house, because, in practice, the dignitaries of that tests and preferences—and to appropriate the time, intending to order his servants to attacked the vicarage house, tore up the vines, plundered the kitchen of beer, &c. and got drunk over the graves of the dead.

paving stones, &c. and the glass and pannels people say. "Who is not with us is against of inhabitants of the province. The Hon. Dear Sir,-I have had the pleasure of re- were broken. Lady Fitzharris and her maid were in the carriage, but miraculously es-

The mob had also burnt down Nottingand from the householders of St. George's ham Castle, which was erected in the reign of William the First. It was the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

In many places the Yeomanry had prevented the proceedings of the rioters. Three or four rioters have been killed at

back. He was struck by several missiles; stating what I intended to state last night; which has been so lately rejected. A bill they followed, and he was again attacked- country-not merely in my judicial situawe shall not be thought to claim too large where his wound was dressed, and was do- the most certain and the surest means of re-

to the most effectual means of insuring the the Marquess of Bristol, in St. James' pied the attention of the country, is a breach success of this important object -I have the Square; but the police, &c. made a rush of the public peace. (Hear.) In one word, upon the offenders, took several, and dis- the course of all others the most calculated persed the others. They proceeded to the to jeopardy the cause of reform, is to resort residence of the Duke of Wellington, which to violent proceedings and the breach of the was stoned, &c. and not more than a dozen King's peace. (Hear, hear.) Violent pro-

was dispersed again by about 200 of the police, and more of them taken prisoners.

again dispersed by the police, and by ten might be intended, was certainly against denied that it had been the policy of the late 'clock all was tranquil.

proxy on the Reform Bill, was burnt in ef figy, on the evening of the 16th October.

need. Regardless of the clamours of an in- on the 16th of Oct., which formed the current topic of the day. On the investigation of the affairs of the house, it was discovered bly put forth his royal prerogative in our that they would pay 20s., and need not have

> The Cholera Morbus has broken out at Hamburgh, and excited a good deal of alare throughout England, where it was feared it would make its appearance in the sincerely hoping that it way have the desir- sects should be suffered to share in the ben-

At Armagh, in Ireland, the Orangists un-

At Gioncester, on Thursday night, effigies of the Duke of Gloucester and the Bishop of the diocess (who was expected at the palace that evening) were carrying about the town with torches, previous to being publicly burnt.

the Bishops on the Reform question was was received with universal dissatisfaction; Church over which they preside. That it add to the list Jewish Rabbis, and the head forehand, for they heard the opinion in a rejected without a ballot,-a result to the Friends, Countrymen and Brothers!- hundred different ways; and if we are not unanimity of which, the votes of the Lords Listen to us. The sword must not be misnformed, their own immediate chief Spiritual of England on the Reform Bill drawn in England. The terrible knell of hined to them the probability of such a re- doubtless contributed something. the tocsin must not sound. The tears of the sult. Will any any man say that the widow and the orphan must not mark our consequences of their conduct have been course. These are the last dread alterna- less injurious than they were led to expect? tives of an oppressed nation. The influence Does it not now require all the piety of the of the oligarchy, aided by a corrupt and de- inferior clergy-all their most strenuous exgenerate bench of bishops, has obtained a ertions, to preserve the Church itself from momentary triumph in the House of Lords. discredit: and if there were not, fortunately, subject of promoting religion and education By the power of the King and of the law, in the members of that church, a love of the in Upper Canada into your most serious we will humble the oligarchy in the dust. institution which even it dignitaries cannot consideration—to take such steps as may be Our gallant neighbors, the French, effected destroy, would it be possible for the clergy within the constitutional power of your a glorious revolution by litting the barrica- generally, after the spleen-stirring demon- Honourable House-to leave the Ministers des, cemented with the best blood of the na- strations of their superiors, to keep together of all denominations of Christians to be suption. We will have no barricades. With- their flocks? It will require years of undis- ported by the people among whom they laout blood-without anarchy-without vio- turked harmony to efface the remembrance bour, and by the voluntary contribution of lation of the law, we will accomplish the of one great evil act, and are we quite sure benevolent societies in Canada and Great most glorious reformation recorded in the that the future conduct of the heads of the Britain-to do away with all political dis-

> minds of men for those who were induced by a temporising policy to stay away.-London Courier ef 22d.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, OCT. 12. PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR-I rise to pre-The mob attacked Lord Londonderry near | sent a petition for reform from Parliament, tarding reform, but particularly the great The mob also attacked the residence of measure of reform, which has so long occu-

ately been resorted to; but he was bound to sex, that nothing could be more unfortunate chair, I took the opportunity of paying up all state that every violation of the public for a country than for its inhabitants to be arrears About dusk the mansion of Lord Dudley | peace, in order to display zeal for the ac- | placed in an unequal position on account of and Ward was attacked, but the mob was complishment of the nwasure, however it their difference in religious opinions. He Parliamentary Reform. The people natu- Government to make one sect dominant in you have yourself afforded me the means of pay-The Bishop of Carliste, having voted by rally were anxious but they ought not to the Canadas, or to restrict to them the pro- ing you back with compound interest. Have allow any thing like despair to take posses- visions which were made by the Mother you the courage to bear contradiction? Certainsion of their minds, or indulge any distrust Country for the support of religion. He ly, he replied, if it is done in good nature: and Avery large failure took place at Loyd's in his Majesty's Councils. Such conduct, thought, on the contrary, that some provisabove all others, they must avoid, if they ion ought to be made by the Government wish the bill to succeed. The bill will pass, for all sects there. He agreed, also, that or one equally efficient, if such advice he the charter of King's College ought to be so taken, but it will not pass if the friends of altered as not to exclude from its Council on .- First, let us consider the practical part of Reform do not also show themselves the all who were not of the Established Church. your doctrine of native liberty, equality, and the triends of order. (Hear.) I have deemed He thought the Allotment Act of 1791. of rights of man. You say that all men are equal it my duty, for the sake of the peace of the the Clergy lands in Canada, ought to be al- But in what sense? Have all men equal capacountry, to give this friendly advice, most together repealed, and that all religious ed effect, and that it will be received in the efits to be derived from those lands, for an taking care of themselves? You assure me the spirit in which it is given.

Lord WHARCLIFFE. - I am glad to hear road is clear. Our mind is made up. We derook to light bonfires, and rejoice at the from the Noble and Learned Lord the admonition to refrain from the violation of property. When the question came before the form shall become a law, in all its essential and one of the latter was killed and two House, I thought it my duty to oppose reform in the way in which it was introduced. tory of his life forbids us to distrust his word. " wilful murder," and seven or eight of the How I may act when the measure comes circumstances; but I will repeat what I stat-The Maidstone Yeomanry Cavalry have ed previously to the dissolution, that there And if by possibility he should be driven disharded themselves, in consequence of the could be no doubt the time had now arrived the immediate vicinity of states where relifrom power, we will carry him back upon loss of the Reform Bill .- They presented when there must be a reform in the Coman address to their Commander, Viscount mons House of Parliament. To what de-Friends and Fellow Countrymen!-The Maisham, from which we extract the fol- gree I am not prepared to say, nor what mode of reform may be safely adopted, but "We enrolled ourselves under your lord- when the question comes again before your have given proof that they are true to the ship's command, to evince our loyalty to- Lordships, I shall exert the best of my abil-

FRANCE.

The bill on the French Peerage passed fore, to shun discord as the only rock on ship's side in all times of danger, for the the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, by a which your hopes can be wrecked. Discord projection of property and person; but the vote of 386 to 40. It was amended in some among yourselves would give to your ene- bill being thrown out of the House of Peers, particulars. Its principal features, as adopmies the only possible chance of obtaining we cannot, notwithstanding our respect and ed by the House, are, -that the Peerage a triumph over you. Let no disunion arise gratitude towards your noble House, for its is not hereditary; that the number of Pers among you; and nothing can prevent the support of the measure-consistently with is unlimited; that they are named by the downfall of that atrocious oligarchy which our duty to ourselves and our country, con- King without any restriction as to persons has so long trampled upon the liberty and sent to serve under a Colonel who opposed a or classes; that the dignity is conferred for measure in the House of Commons, and a life; and that, in future, no salary or pen-Friends and Fallow County men! At ally Level Lieutenant who is in the majority in the sion can be attached to the dignity of the project, and of which, on the last day, the that effect shall be submitted to the examination of a legislature, unless it shall have been referred to it by the preceding legislature ;" was rejected by a great majority, not . of Judge; and the next day, it being Court time more than 20 mambers of the centres rising for it. During the discussion, an amendment was proposed, authorizing the enrolling among the Peers any of the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and the We have already said that the conduct of heads of the Protestant Consistories. It

THE CANADAS.

House of Commons -Oct, 14. MR. HUME presented a petition from the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which had the following prayer :-- ' May it please your Honourable House to take the Church will suffer such harmony to exist? | tinction on account of religious faith-to re-We are led to the consideration of this move all ministers of religion from seats and subject by a notice which has reached us places of political power in the provincial that the Bishop of London, who was to government-to grant to the clergy of all have preached at the church of St. Anne, denominations of Christians the enjoyment Westiminister, to morrow, has been induced of equal rights and privileges in every thing to decline doing so, on receiving an intima- that appertains to them as subjects of his tion that the congregation would quit the Majesty's Government, and as Ministers of the church as soon as he should ascend the the Gospel, particularly the right of solempulpit. If this account of the Bishop's not nizing matrimony, of which many of them preaching be correct, and, from the temper have long been deprived, contrary to the of the times, it is but too probable, what repeated and unanimous votes of the House must be and his colleagues think ? A Christ of Assembly-to modify the Charter of tian Bishop unable to preach the holy pre- King's College established at York, in Up-Church have shown that they could not the proceeds of the sale of lands, heretofore feel the influence of the doctrines which set apart for the support of a Protestant they teach! The Bishop of London, in- Clergy, to the purposes of general education deed, is not one of the memorable 21 who and various internal improvements." This attacked by the mob at Darlington, with gave their votes against the Bill, but the petition was signed by 10,000 and upwards us," and, although if the Bishops, as a bo- Member strongly supported its prayer He dy, had abstained from voting at all, their strongly impressed on the Chancellor of the conduct would have been far less objection- Exchequer the necessity of considering the able, excuses are not easily found in the prayer of this petition, for the time was not far distant when he would be obliged to resort to every shift to raise the wind. [Hear.] The prayers respecting the religious community sought, deserved the most serious attention; as did that touching the clergy reserves, which consisted of many millions of acres. They might be, as they ought to be, applied to the promotion of education. The best possible results must ensue from such a just application of this pro-

MR. WILKS said, as the friend of religigious liberty, a cause in which he had been engaged for many years, he with great pleasure seconded the prayer of the petition. The clergy reserves amounted to 2,500,000 acres; and the income was, or might be, £350,000 a year; then what vast resources were there, if there were only duly applied, [Hear.] He hoped the state of Canada would have the attention of Government ; and that it would not allow those reserves to lie unoccupied, or not to permit them to be controled by the Clergy.

SIR. GEORGE MURRAY agreed in the

opposite course produced a jealousy in them | contrary, and for the proof of it point to your nutowards the Established Church, injurious merous dependents, who are kept in order by to it and to the colonies.

MR. ROBINSON urged the necessity of immediate attention to the prayer of this petition. The line of emigration made the subject more important, because it made the distance between the dominant church party again before the House, will depend upon and the inhabitants daily greater and greater; and this distinction was the more important and striking, as these colonies were in

Petition ordered to be printed.

To the Editor of the Kinfiston Chronicle. ARISTOCRACY.

MR. CHRONICLE.-I sometimes take a ramble in the land of Jonathan by way of recreation or business, when I always make it a point to store up in my memory such observations as are suggested to my mind by what I see and hear. I with various persons, some of whom I highly esteem. There is one in particular at whose house I have been in the habit of stopping for a few days every time I have paid a visit to his part of the country. He is wealthy, and his wealth he has made by industry and good management, he being the owner of a considerable iron manufactory =-sigam engines, and heavy work of various kinds. He is very hospitable in his house-of a shrewd witty turn, has a fund of observation upon men and things as he has found them in the way of his business, and withal is something of a politician. The last visit I paid him I was a little surprised to hear him accosted by the appelation riding with him to the Coart House, a very good building, in the adjoining county town, I saw my friend take his scat on the Bench, with half a regiment of lawyers paraded before him; and observed that he felt as a man of consequence naturally would feel, though by the side of a su-

My friend has about him a little village of me-

chanics, among whom he is as an aristocrat surrounded by his dependents. He is fond of remark, and he frequently during my last visit, which was near a week, made observations to me upon the dispositions and habits of his work people, which convinced me that he looked at men with an eye of some discrimination, and made it a point to study human nature. He one day said to me, " Sir, not one man in five that I have ever had much to do with is any more fit to take care of himself in the world than a boy of ten years old. The greater number of these men whom you see about me, before I got them in my employment, had failed two or three times in their trade, merely for the want of a little common sense and economy. Now you see how well their houses appear, each with a snug little garden by it. Their children are decently clothed, and they are able to send them to a common school which I have got into operation purely for their benefit." And pray why, said I, do these men manage better, in your employment than they did in their own? "I manage for them," my friend replied. "I keep them at work, and I prevent them from fooling away their wages :-- there's the great secret. Now go a. mong the farmers in this neighbourhood, and you will not find one in half a idozen who cultivates his farm and manages his concerns half as well as might be done. There is such a one naming him, and pointing to his farm which lay in sight, who, in my remembrance, began with his hands a small tenant on a neglected farm. He put it in order, and soon began to live on it. Now its former owner is his tenant; and he also owns nearly half the farms in his neighbourhood and his tenants every one of them live better than one half of their neighbours who own farms. The reason is, he keeps them at work, and prevents them as much as he can from squandering their earnings. He understands their business better than they do, and he directs their labor so as to turn it to the best advantage, the same as I do with my blacksmiths."

My friend is a staunch republican, and had on several occasions made himself merry at my cxpense in burlesquing aristocracy and monarchy-He talked of the voice of the people, and liberty and equality, and universal suffrage as things most glorious in themselves, and the causes of national; prosperity. We can change our public men when ever we please, said he, but you Britons, if your public men get into office you never can get them out till they die. And your great lords, they live on the people by entailment from generation to generation,"

On the day that I left him, I made up my accounts for him. I had said but little on the defensive when he had been running me on our British peculiarities and exalting his own so much above them. I had drawn from him as much as I wanted, and finding him in a pleasant humour en a drive of ten or twelve miles in a

Well my friend, said I you have had a good deal of amusement at my expense; but trust me, I confess that the patience with which you have borne my onsets will disarm me, even should you be somewhat severe. Very well said I, and went cities for getting and securing property and for your superior sagacity, and who live upon what you are pleased to allow them out of the product of their own labor. Recollect also the farmer whose history you gave me. Now do you call yourself the equal of those beings over whom you exercise such arbitrary controul? You cannot think so; and your own consciousness must contradict your political orthodoxy. You are as staunch an aristocrat as lever met with, and as firm a maintainer of inequality both in men and in their personal rights. You boast, and truly of a decided superiority over your dependents. both in the powers of the mind, and the actual possession and enjoyment of many advantages resulting from a prudent exercise of those powers. If I ask, who ought by natural right and justice to enjoy the wealth produced by the labor of an individual, would not your creed of equal rights tell me that the labourer should? But again, do the men you employ in making steam engine derive as much benefit from their labor as you do? No truly; for they barely live comfortable, while you build yourself fine houses and buy farms, and extend your business with the very cash carned, not by your labor, but by that of other men. Now what is grosser injustice and oppression than this? where is our British political system worse, my friend, dura your cumuindividual despotism "in a free country"? You are a complete monopolist: you are wiser than these your fellow creatures, and the surplus of your wisdom you convert into a sponge with which you absorb at least one half of the nett proceeds of their industry.

Here my friend interrupted me by saying, do not push your remarks to extremities--you forget that I furnish these men with the means of working at all-I buy the stock they work up, and furnish tools and machinery of a costly description which they never could command.

I had not forgot ten these circumstances, said I, but I wished you to recollect it that by it I might take occasion of proving to you the absurdity of some of your republican notions of equality. It is true that you furnish these people with the means of making their own labor a means of their own support. But yet I do not think that natural justice, abstractly considered as a naked and isolated position, would warrant you in reaping so disproportionate a profit from their labor. Why should the sweat of their brows enable you to build houses, and buy farms, and extend your business so much, while they who actually produce this wealth for you must be content to live in your houses, and cultivate a quarter of an acre each of your ground, without the privilege of laying up any thing worth naming for the future?

Indeed, replied my friend, according to our republican notions of natural rights and equality and your statement of natural justice between man and man, you would soon convict me of monstrous extortion and grinding the face of the poor. But do you intend to saddle it all upon

By no means, I rejoined; I intend not only to

exonerate you, but show that the case in hand is not to be determined by the letter of natural justice in that rigid form. I wish to soften your heart in regard to aristocracy and our British principles, which you tell me are unfit for the government of rational creatures. The truth is, man is made for society and mutual dependence; but yet no less for difference of station and the un. equal distribution of what we call worldly prosperity. There are numerous classes of commodities, for instance, of prime necessity in the wants of common life, which cannot be produced without a combination of the physical powers of individuals, and an accumulation of the direct means of giving that power practical efficiency. This means is wealth. It needs also to be at tho disposal of some one individual director, whose undistracted and arbitrary management shall cause the physical powers of numerous individuals to be so exerted in unison as to effect the desired object. To bring it nearer home, your superior mental faculties, and your wealth, under the direction of your judgement, enable your Journeymen to manufacture those enormous and costly pieces of operative machinery; while these men, unaided by your head and your money, rould almost as easily make a world as to produce one of them. But again,-if you should proceed with these men upon the principles of abstract justice as before stated, and take to yourself but one equal share among them all of the nett proceeds of their labour, how could you keep up your establishment and retain them in your service, or how could you be enabled to bear the occasional losses unavoidably encountered in traffic without ruin to your operations? You could not. And these remarks will well enough apply to all manufacturing establishments, so needful in the world, in which success not only depends on the concentration of the