

words, but blows,—taught a lesson not likely to be soon forgotten. The subjects the writer proposes to handle fall under four heads, which, for the sake of greater clearness, he will state in numerical order. They are these :—

1. Will be an examination of the popular assertions, that “all men are created equal,” or “all men by nature are equal,” as these phrases are commonly understood ; and he will try to prove that they are founded in error.

2. Will be an illustration of this axiom : “The law of security of property is that from which every thing valuable to man has arisen ;” and that, by a necessary consequence, any infringement of that law,—whether by disturbing the quiet possession of goods and lands, or houses, and other tangible property—or any calling in question of the ability to hold chartered rights, (if legally obtained), is both unjust and impolitic ; and that its immediate effect is to loosen the key-stone of the social edifice, and shake the structure to its foundations. That, further, any attempts to derange, by force, the established order of things, will turn to the present disadvantage of all, and the ultimate ruin of many ; and that our class will be that which will suffer from it first and most.

3. Will be an attempt to prove that labour is necessary to man’s health of body and sanity of mind ; and that the advantages of riches are much overrated by those who possess them not.

4. In this part will be considered the (to us) all-important question of WAGES. Also, whether “strikes” are likely to be beneficial to the labourers in this country ; illustrated by statements of what has taken place elsewhere. To these will be subjoined a candid examination of the conduct of Trades’ Unions, and in particular of the tendency of their interference with apprenticeships, &c.

But before proceeding to enter upon these subjects