

plainly been, the triumph of the Constitution,—of the People's welfare and honour,—of the Monarch's safety and renown.

8. Q. Is the struggle continued ?

A. In these days persons are disinclined to avow the advocacy of arbitrary principles,—but the tendencies of many acts and arguments are in that direction.

9. Q. What are the Civil and Religious tendencies of Liberalism ?

A. The conferring of equal political privileges, irrespective of any consideration, except the good of each man, and the good of all. The maintenance of the natural right of man, to worship the Almighty according to the convictions of conscience, and the choice of judgement. This promotes public satisfaction, sincerity, and good morals.

The natural tendency of artificial society, when not duly checked, is in the direction of accumulating power in the hands of a few, and taking it from the many. History has many proofs of this, and of the wickedness and cruelty of arbitrary power. The safety of all classes, under Divine Providence, is in the *Liberty, intelligence and virtue of the people generally* ; and these qualities should be *plainly defined, fastidiously abided by, and established by wise institutions.*

PUBLIC LIBERTY.

10. Q. What is meant by British Liberty ?

A. That freedom of person, property, and opinion, which is consistent with common rights and public benefit. It is the natural right of man, as regards his fellow man. It has been secured by *solemn national acts in Great Britain.*

11. Q. What British Institutions more particularly represent or support the principle ?

A. The Legislative Branches,—the Courts of Law,—the various Churches,—the Press,—the Schools.

12. Q. State some opposites to British Liberty.

A. Political Slavery,—disfranchisement without adequate cause,—undue disqualifications,—partial administration of justice,—licentiousness and censorship respecting expression of thought.

13. Q. State some violations of personal freedom.

A. Political Slavery of every grade, by which a man, in the relations of society, is involuntarily made subservient to the will of another ;—arrests and imprisonments without Law, or contrary to Law ;—and, generally, all restrictions on freedom of action, which are not required by justice, and the good order of communities.

14. Q. State some violations of freedom of property.

A. Legalized monopolies, except those plainly requisite for the public service ;—taxation without due representation, by which men are, unreasonably, denied a voice in voting away their own money ;—taxation on an unfair basis ;—the using of property to the direct detriment of others ;—bribery ;—traffic inimical to public and private prosperity, &c.

15. Q. State some violations of freedom of opinion.

A. The legal exaltation of one sect to the degradation or detriment of others ;—vexatious interference with expression of opinion, spoken

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