

those who are governed, should be acquainted with their duties as taught by ethical sciences, but also, that rulers should learn how to exercise their authority aright, and for the welfare of the community committed to their charge. It is their duty to devise the best plan of government, whether it be a despotism, as most empires and some kingdoms are, a limited monarchy like Great Britain, or a republic as the United States. They must provide for the government of the country in all its particulars, by different classes of officers, such as legislators to make laws, judges to expound and apply them, and executive officers to carry them into effect. They must also protect those over whom they are set from violence and injury of every kind, by establishing police for internal safety, and military and naval forces to guard against danger from without. The manner of appointing these officers, the share which the people are to be allowed in the government of themselves, and all similar questions, are fully considered and discussed by the science of politics, so called from a Greek word which signifies *pertaining to a state or city*.

The great end of society is to minister to the happiness of all the members composing it, by securing to them the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. One of these rights is that of *property*. By so doing, society encourages the accumulation of property by individuals. Sometimes this property is in the shape of land which the owner cultivates, thus providing himself with a supply of vegetable food, or cattle which he rears for animal food; or from both these sources he may draw materials for clothing, such as cotton and wool. The land also may contain valuable timber, mines of coal and metal, stone quarries, hunting grounds or fisheries. The owners of such lands, having much more grain, cattle, wood, coal, metal, &c., than they have any need for, will be glad to exchange them for other materials. From this arises a system of barter or exchange; afterwards money is made use of as a convenient medium to suit all parties, and thus trade is fairly established. Three classes of traders spring up; the owners of land who produce the raw materials, the manufacturers who prepare these materials for use, and the merchants who buy and sell the manufactured commodities. Each of these individuals makes a profit upon what he sells or exchanges, and according to the extent of his business and his own wisdom and foresight, he accumulates property either in land, money, or goods, which property is called *wealth*. Now, there is a science which deals with wealth, examining into the various schemes for promoting it, and fixing upon the best means of so doing. This science aims at the advancement of national wealth,