

some other periodicals. But how few of our hereditary legislators are known for their speeches at all, or for the part they have taken in any public measures! What has fame divulged to the public ear respecting many a one, beyond the feats of his horse in the last great race, and the costume of the "noble owner" himself at the last Court fancy ball?

The author is under great apprehensions about what he calls the tyranny of majorities, but the supreme power must be lodged somewhere, and in two marked instances where such a power has been exercised, it has not worked ill. I allude to the "Maine Liquor" law, forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the law by which the children of a dissolute man who neglects them may be taken up and placed in the House of Reformation. Both these were objected to by lawyers, as contrary to personal rights, and to natural rights, yet they are both so much approved of, that States which have not yet adopted them are about to do so. The latter has some countenance in English law, as the Chancellor can exercise the power of removing children from their father.

There is, too, a third case, where what some would call the honest instincts of the people, sometimes prevent the working of the corrupt Fugitive Slave Law. Would the author, in his zeal for legality, have assisted Legree to obtain possession of the slave Eliza, his property, against the efforts of the tyrannical majority?

At all events, it is not probable that a people so moral and intelligent as the Americans will go too far in this respect, as the laws are not made by a governing class, so that tyrannical majorities must themselves be liable to