

prairies would be shocked to look upon." ("Facts and Figures," Hooper, London, 1842. Article, Colliery Reports, p. 133, *et seq.*; see also vignette there.)

No such cases as these could occur in America, for public opinion would prevent the ill-treatment of a brother citizen. The rights of property there are tempered by the rights of humanity, and so, indeed, they are in England in other kinds of property, such as railways. It is only landlords' rights that are sacred, because landlords are the dominant class, and everything must be subservient to their wishes. A ride in a comfortable carriage, inclosed from the open air, is given by law to every poor man who travels by railway, but a right to comfortable food, clothing, and lodging, has not yet been given by the same power to those who labour on the land.

If in America the law sometimes leans to the poor, in England it systematically favours the rich, and the moral feelings of the two countries vary accordingly.

With respect to the right of voting (pp. 40-42) the author having remarked, that infants, minors, insane persons, &c., were always excluded from it, adds—"Who are, or who are not, to be deemed voters is a matter resting on no doctrine of abstract right, but held to be within the discretion and competence of the actual possessors of the franchise, acting under responsibility for the public good." But surely it is rather a far-fetched conclusion to argue, that because some are physically unfit, therefore the actual possessors of the franchise should have the power of excluding whom they please. Supposing they do not act under responsibility for the public good (and I cannot conceive how it can