

Mr M'Culloch's objections we regard as a long course of special pleading, based on the fallacy of taking a small portion of the population as the index of the whole. It is quite easy to point to one of our large farms, or to our whole system of large farming, and to compare the amount of produce with the amount obtained from the labour of the same number of individuals in France, Germany, or Ireland. From such premises, however, the conclusion is a mere partial inference from insufficient data. It is quite easy to point to one of our regiments, and to admire the order, cleanliness, and seeming perfection of the military organization, just as Mr Carlyle adduces the line-of-battle ship as an instance of indubitable success, and asks why the same system is not universally introduced into the field of labour. But human nature is neither composed of regiments nor of line-of-battle ships, nor of any select body of men from whom the very young, the very old, the halt, the lame, and the blind, are sedulously and intentionally excluded. When we look at a regiment, we must ask not only what is the condition of these young men, but what is the condition of their wives, their children, and their aged parents? Muster the whole on parade; let us inspect the whole; and then we shall be able to form an opinion as to the success of the system. And so also, when Mr M'Culloch tells us to look at the success of our large properties and large farms, let us look at the whole population; let us look at the fact, that at the very moment of his writing, about every tenth person in England was a pauper; let us look at our prisons, our poor-laws, our union workhouses, our poisonings for the sake of burial-fees, our emigration, as if our people were flying like rats, helter skelter, from a drowning ship. Let us sum up the whole, and then perhaps we should find that our boasted system of social distribution was no more successful than the muster of one regiment, where we should find, on the one hand, order