

Poetry.

THE APOTHEOSIS.

"O, Virgin Daughter of Egypt, the nations have
heard thee, thy divine, and thy howling hath filled the
land. Now—Jeh. xiv. 11, 12.

"O! my country, awake from thy long sleep of years,
For thy torch degrades thee far more than thy chains;
See! the half-finished children, like spectres, in tears,
Sing the requiem dirge to O'Connell's remains—

To thy remains, now as with the commonest earth,
While his heart, as a jewel, is set off to Rome;
But to cheer hapless Erin, the land of his birth,
His worthless old carcass is coming back home.

His old carcass! not more does the traitor bestow,
One nation that purchased the heart he denies;
Just to prove, that, when living, he laughed at her woes,
And, dead, that he may still fling the dust in her eyes.

Who that nation paid thousands of lives by the yard,
All he perishes most faithfully sanctioned each lie;
Her current of life was poured out as reward,
Till the Vampire had left her to languish and die.

He left her—scar'd off from so hideous a pray,
Yet her misfortunes, her ruin, unable to bear—
Yet her misfortunes and idols all stand up to-day
For the dust of a felon who fled their despair—

For the dust—ay! the dust of their idol, their god,
That comes back, happy relic, a nation to save;
Can that nation bow itself to the conqueror's rod,
And be ruled by his dust, on its way to the grave?

Let thy tears, all thou hast, hapless Erin, still flow,
To console all thy credulous, chain-kissing slaves;
Ere long I could never be thought then so low,
As to worship the ashes of juglers and knaves.

But the days of their shame with their freedom are gone,
For the few who could blush have deserted their cause;
While the wretch who betrayed them and left them
In the list of popular heroes would not be found.

I received in his obituary a nation's applause,
O! degraded, O! object of O'Connell's scorn,
In distant mist I turn from your weakness away,
When the National Bearer, who made you his tool,
Is as dead as a god, though but a carion clay,
And for what all these triumphs? What cause did he
gain,

But his own as his offspring may well testify,
Who exhaust all the treasures, but trivet the chain
Of his life-fated victim, unable to die.

All the treasures! the pence of this once-happy land,
Where the children of Freedom first built her a shrine;
Where her towers, in ruins, as monuments stand,
To proclaim her past glory, attest her decline.

O! beloved of my heart, how degraded, forlorn!
The misfortunes have left thee not one faithful friend:
All thy heroes are dead—all thy patriots morose,
But there's none to redeem—there's none to defend.

Can the chance of false felicitate her freedom restore
To a man that shamefully clings to a peddler?
No—let traitors and hirelings O'Connell deplore,
All the good and the great must rejoice in his fall.

Let Cantwell and Higgins then swear he's forgiven,
For political Bishops shall have his care;
If his old carcass has got into Heaven,
Why the Devil may hope still one day to go there.

London, July 12th, 1847. AN INSURGENT.

[We have nothing equal to the above fiery out-
burst since Byron's "Irish Yawler," to which it bears a
strong resemblance.]

Way from his master—he forced his way into the chamber

of the dying hero, and brought him to the altar of the
calling together of the band, for the purpose of burning
"Kirkcubbin Hall, and all their furniture," as the old ballad
has it. But the noble outlaw felt that he was closing
his earthly account, and he wished to draw any further
from Heaven's justice or forgiveness; so he answered
"Little John in three words—

I never hurt fair maid in all my time,
Nor at me shall it be;
But take my bent bow in thy hand,
And a broad arrow take thou thee;
And where this arrow is taken up,
There shall my grave be digged be.

Lay me a green sod under my head,
And another at my feet;
And my bent bow by my side,
Which was my music sweet;
And make my grave of gravel and green,
Which is most right and meet.

And there, in the beautiful park of Kirkcubbin, sleep the
ashes of this venerable patriot. The park is situated upon a
high plain, close to the Corporation Station, on the
Manchester and Leeds Railway, which commands a mag-
nificent sweep of country—including the fine old hills of
Huddersfield, the romantic vale of Calder, and the far-off
interminable moors, which run with little interruption
along the "backbone" of England right into North
Britain. The grave of Robin Hood is fenced round with
iron palisades, set in solid stone masonry, and covered
with a green turf, brought, most likely, from the grave-
yard of the Nuns. The grave is enclosed in an incir-
cled, setting forth the colour, consistency, and woodland
gifts of the dead. The old Abbey Lodge still stands; and
the room in which Robin died, and the window from
which the arrow was shot, are still shown to the pilgrim
who goes up thither. A part of the ancient history of
the Abbey is likewise in evidence, and retains its former
use; for it is a public house of entertainment for men
and beast, and is known by the sign of "The Three
Xmas."

In the list of popular heroes would it not be well to
include that those of relaxation are far too few—
would it not be well if a day was set aside for a
people's festival under the title of "Robin Hood's
Day"? Lashers and Yorkshire might send forth
on that holiday their tens of thousands to the grave
of Robin Hood; and the Midland Counties might
contribute their multitudes to wander through Sher-
wood's glorious shades. Such an assemblage would
not find us without the additional attraction
which the holy-day of Byron would hold forth, beckoning
us to tread the hallowed grounds of Newstead.
Robin Hood and his merry men are to democracy
what Arthur and his knights were to aristocratic
chivalry, and as such should be honoured by the
people. To the men of soul, of patriotism, and poetry,
we commit this suggestion for the popular apotheosis
of the forest hero of democracy, bold Robin Hood.

We should state that this part concludes the third
volume of the *People's Journal*.

The *Midland Florist*. Conducted by J. F. Wood.
July, London: Simpkin and Marshall. Notting-
ham: R. Sutton.

We have much pleasure in recording our continued
approbation of this able-conducted periodical; a
valuable assistant to all who have a garden.

The *Man in the Moon*. July. London: Clark, War-
wick Lane.

As full of fun as an egg is full of marrow. A good six-
pennyworth of nonsense, which is more than can be
said of many books of much higher pretensions both
as regards matter and price.

The *Miner's Advocate*. No. 6. Man. The *Herald of*
Co-operation. Leeds.

The numbers for July of both these publications
contain much matter interesting to the working
classes. The *Advocate* contains a faithful catalogue
of recent colliery explosions, and the consequent
slaughter of the unfortunate miners.

The *Domestic Medical Hand-Book*. London: E.
Diddle. 42, Holwell-street, Strand.

This little work contains a most valuable collection
of medical prescriptions, alphabetically arranged, and
written in plain English, for all diseases may be
to the doses for the various ages of men, women
and children, are accurately set forth. An alpha-
betical list of diseases is given, with the most ap-
proved prescriptions for their cure, so that the
reader has only to refer to asthma for instance, and
there he will find a list of remedies to be applied in
all stages of that disease. Families will find this
very cheap hand-book a most valuable household ad-
viser, enabling them, in a multitude of cases,
to save themselves from the expense of "doctors'
tong-bills." We believe the public are indebted to
Dr. McDonald for this compilation—a service which
cannot be too highly prized.

Mackenzie's Railway Month and Fare Tables,
and Traveller's London Guide.
Mackenzie's Alphabetical Railway and Coach Directory.
These travellers' best companions, compiled and
published by Mr. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street, ex-
hibit an amount of research and industry truly won-
derful. Of the Time-Table sheet we have spoken on
several occasions, awarding it the just praise of being
the most complete, and by far the cheapest of all
railway guides. The Alphabetical Directory is a
new publication, and its still more astonishing ex-
tension, a list of all the railway stations in Great
Britain, in England and Wales; list of railway
stations in town and country; number of miles to
travel by rail; ditto by road when not a station;
times of conveyances in connection with trains; post-
office orders; regulations of the railway com-
panies; fares for children, horses, &c.; luggage
allowed; and charges for extra weight; parcels
allowed; day and season tickets, &c., &c., &c.

Of the utility of this sheet, which may be seen to be
appreciated. We most cordially recommend both
publications.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—The *Theologian*; July.
Penny by Spencer Hall.

DISPRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

THE ONLY PERMANENT REMEDY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUNDEE WEEKLY EXPRESS.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own, my native land?"

SIR,—I have just read in the *Northern Star* a letter
extracted from your very excellent journal, bearing the
signature of John Steill, Dunbar-street, Edinburgh,
advertising in terms of honest indignation on the
various nostrums recommended by certain political
quacks, to be applied in alleviating the distress which
at present exists to so fearful an extent in the High-
lands of Scotland, and having carefully considered the
subject in all its bearings, as treated by your corre-
spondent, I beg leave most cordially to offer my vote
of approbation of the bold and manly manner in which
he denounces the oppressors of my countrymen, and
also my general agreement in the justice of the
means he would adopt to redress their grievances,
and only doubt the practicability of their applica-
tion.

Mr. Steill must be a bold, and doubtless a brave
man—who would he hesitate at once to denounce
the tyrant lords of their power to oppress and mur-
der their unoffending fellow-creatures, provided he
had at his command the requisite materials for such a
laudable purpose; and although the "days of chivalry
are gone," there are yet thousands of stout
hearts and strong arms to be found in our native land
who would go in serving their country in so good
a cause, and the appliances of modern warfare are so
many, and the means of society so multiplied, that
any immediate remedy having this extent is out
of the question. What, then, is to be done? Is
there no other means of bringing these titled brig-
ands to a proper sense of their duty to their
fellow-men? Yes, sir; let your correspondent not
despair. There are measures in embryo which, by a
proper understanding of those whose interests
are affected, and by the system which toler-
ates, may, by a judicious and honest union
of the energies of all who love their country, will
very speedily be developed in their full proportions,
and fraught with ample power to reach the root
of the evil, and bring about a better state of things.
I allude to those measures so simply, and at the same
time so potentially embodied in the People's Charter,
and which has happily taken such deep root in the
minds of the productive classes of society, and which
is making such rapid progress that, now form
the only basis of the strong public opinion which
your correspondent so wisely recommends to be
brought to bear on the giant evils against which he
so powerfully and so indignantly complains.

Your correspondent very sensibly puts the question
—"Is there not space enough in the Highlands to
contain all the inhabitants—are not its resources
amplified sufficient to feed, clothe, ay, and enrich
them too?" to which there can be but one honest
and true answer—No. The Highlands, excepting
where selfish interest renders us willing to be
deceived, or where ignorance binds us to the
chariot-wheels of those who fatten on the miseries
of thousands who fall victims to their unalloyed greed!
Indeed, I am of opinion that it is a gross libel on the
Deity to assert that any living thing shall be pro-
duced where there is not the means of supporting its
existence. Have never yet heard blasphemy de-
fiantly say, "I will not believe in a God who bears a
deceitful affinity to the ideas I could never believe in."
Over-population is the heartless hovel of the mon-
sters of the land; and emigration, or starvation,
the means by which they would rid themselves of the
surplus "article," turning the fair face of Nature
into a hunting-field, and driving the cultivators of
the soil to a foreign land, or forcing them to become
competitors for unwholesome employment in our large
manufacturing towns, to cheapen labour and raise
the price of food.

I quite agree with your correspondent, that the
most effectual remedy for the distress into which the
land robbers have plunged our brethren in the high-
land districts would be to restore to them their rights
and immunities of which they have been so unjustly
deprived; but a little reflection will show our friend
Mr. Steill that this can only be accomplished in one
of two ways, viz., a successful insurrection, or a leg-
islative revision of the laws relating to what is called
the "right of the soil," for instance, and the applica-
tion of the laws of primogeniture, entail, mortmain,
game-laws, and a whole host of equally obnoxious
enactments, which oppress the producers of
wealth, but which support and protect in all the pride
of arrogant domination the idle and profligate few.
I hope enough has been said to convince your cor-
respondent of the propriety of shelving the first propo-
sition, at least for the present; and this naturally
leads us to demand a thorough reformation of the
laws and customs which govern the Highlands.

To sweep the present race of Highland lairds from
the soil which they have misappropriated, and leave
untouched the system of class-legislation, by which
they have been enabled to assume their present po-
sition, would not ultimately benefit the suffering
and toiling millions of this, and what is termed "the
sister" country, where the same crimes are daily com-
mitted against the people, and by the same descrip-
tion of landlords, and by the same means, and the same
compelling thousands of honest and virtuous fam-
ilies to seek for a crust of bread in our great manuf-
acturing towns, where they more often imbibe those de-
moralising habits alluded to by your correspondent
through the contaminating influences by which they
are surrounded—the natural consequence of the
congregation of large masses of the slaves of Mammon
in crowded cities, than import them from the peace-
ful and healthy green valleys of their much-in-
famous Highland-donkey-owners.

No, sir; it is not the extermination of the
tyrant lairds of the north that the people require to
secure more equitable application of the abundant
resources of the country, but the removal of that ac-
cumulation of pestiferous filth, which produces the
vermin—a purification of the corrupted atmosphere
which breathes its deadly miasma through all the
ramifications of our class-law; in short, a more
equitable and just application of the laws of the
enlarged mind of the country into the Commons
House of Parliament, which would soon produce a
more healthy system of legislation, conducive
alike of the interests of the whole community, not
even excepting those legitimate immunities of the
possessors of wealth; a system which would restore
the fertile straths and glens of my native country to
the cultivation of an industrious and contented
population; a system which would give Ireland to
the Highland, and a natural justice, England to the
English, and comfort and the rich and powerful in
all countries, to respect the laws, and prevent them
from trampling, as is the case at present, on the
rights and liberties of their fellow-men.

Now, then, if our talented friend, Mr. Steill, be
really desirous to lend his powerful aid in redressing
the manifold grievances suffered by the labouring
portion of his countrymen, let him at once appeal
to the Charities of Edinburgh in their behalf, and I
will warrant he does not appeal in vain; for
although the days of the chivalry of the sword have
passed away, yet his discomfiture among them a
chivalrous history of injustice, and a brave de-
fiance to relax in their exertions till they have
obtained a restoration of that power which would
not only enable them to redress the wrongs of Labour
but which would also more effectually restrain
the whole race of state-cormorants from thrusting
their brethren out from the rich banquet, which
Nature has so liberally provided for all her children,
and deprived Tyranny of its power to oppress, than
the acquisition of a rich and powerful power, whose sole
object is the protection afforded them in their
aggressions on the rights of labour by vicious
corrupt laws, which the adoption of the principles
propounded in the People's Charter would so far
purify as would render them conducive to the in-
crease of protection of rich and poor, and the
distribution of the rights of citizenship to all who
are willing to labour for them, and causing a strict per-
formance of the duties of their station, the only leg-
itimate guarantee for the enjoyment of wealth, to
those who may be so fortunate as to acquire it.

It is true that a mean spirit of calculation and specu-
lation has taken possession of that portion of society
which has, for the last fifteen years, exercised a direct
influence on the legislation of the country. It has en-
tered largely and banefully into our domestic arrange-
ments; and this is only the natural effect of a mon-
opoly of the facilities which science has rendered
to the acquisition of a more equitable and more
distribution of the rights of citizenship to all who
are willing to labour for them, and causing a strict per-
formance of the duties of their station, the only leg-
itimate guarantee for the enjoyment of wealth, to
those who may be so fortunate as to acquire it.

In requesting the insertion of this letter let me also
solicit your powerful co-operation in this holy cause
in that spirit of liberality indicated by the publica-
tion of Mr. Steill's letter. Let us so assail the citadel
of corruption, that neither the Highland lairds, nor
the equally guilty Saxon abbeys, with all the
placemen and pensioners of the aristocracy, and on
its ruins let us lay the foundation of a better system.

Then let us pray that, come it may—
And come it shall for a world's sake—
That man to man a brother be,
Shall brothers be, at all!—
I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
HENRY ROSS.

10, Edith Villas, Fulham.

The Public Instructor.

At the present moment, when the country is on the
eve of a general election, the following article, which
we extract from the current number of the *Labourer*,
will be found very useful.

THE GAME LAWS.

The present system of Game Laws owes its origin to
the oppressive Forest Law of William the Norman, who
loved the red deer as his own children, and made them
his own subjects, and the law of the forest of feudal
barbarism and feudal tyranny, which in former times
overcame the genuine spirit of Saxon Liberty.

"From the Forest Laws," says Sir William Black-
stone, "has sprung the Game Law now arrived to, and
travelling in its highest vigour, both founded upon the
same unreasoning notions of permanent property in wild
creatures, and both productive of the same tyranny to
the Commons; but while the Game Laws, which the Forest
Laws established only one night under the reign of
Edward I., have been raised a little Nimrod in every
man's eye." This is pretty strong language for one who was
a judge some sixty years ago, but not too strong for the
subject.

The feudal system prevailed also in France to the
period of the great revolution (1789), when it was wholly
abolished, and, as a result of the Game Laws were ex-
posed to be destroyed.

By the civil law of Rome, which is so often praised as a
model to be followed by other countries, all wild animals,
wild-fish, fish, or fowl, were the property of any who
could take them; but no one was allowed to trespass on
another man's land in pursuit of them; if he did so, he
was liable to a fine, or to imprisonment, or to death, or
for the sake of the land, and the property therein lost
game, that such trespass was prohibited.

In our country, however, the ruling powers have not
been contented with so mild a measure, but statute after
statute has been passed for the protection of game, and
heavy and cumulative penalties denounced against all who
are guilty of infringing their enactments. Game differs
much from those things which may be said to be the sub-
ject of private property. It is admitted on all hands
to belong to any person in particular until it is reclaimed,
or preserved, by, and for the benefit of, any one, then,
directly it wanders from his land it becomes the property
of the person to whose land it comes. Other property, too,
it is supposed, may be enjoyed by the owner without
injury to others; but game preserved for the amusement
of a few is the pest of the surrounding neighbourhood, and
does infinite injury to the agriculture of the country. It
has been with a view to supply this deficiency in game
that the Game Laws have been passed in regard to it, and
it has been sought to remedy the weakness of the law by the
strength of the means used to support it. The law
pursuing game, or of sport, is natural to man in a bar-
barous or civilised state, or to overcome this has been one
of the causes of some severe laws. To show the character
of these laws as they now exist, we propose to give an
analysis of them, so that any man may see the
offences which come beneath them, and their respective
penalties, and thus may not be ignorant upon a
matter, which deeply affects the classes to which we
appeal.

By statute 1 and 2 W. 4, c. 32, killing or taking game,
or using any dog, gun, net, or other engine or instru-
ment, for the purpose of killing and taking of game on a
Sunday or Christmas-day, is punishable by a fine not ex-
ceeding £5 and costs, or three months' imprisonment and
hard labour.

Killing or taking a partridge between the first day of
February and the first day of September; a pheasant
between the first of February and the first of October;
black game (except in Devon, Somerset or the New
Forest), between the tenth of December and the twentieth
of August, in the succeeding year; and in Devon,
Somerset, and the New Forest, between the tenth of De-
cember and the succeeding first of September; or grouse,
commonly called red game, between the tenth of Decem-
ber and the succeeding twelfth of August; or any bustard
between the first of March and first of September; for
the first offence, a fine may be imposed not exceed-
ing 20s. and costs, or imprisonment for two months and
hard labour.

Buying, selling, or knowingly having in house, shop,
stall, or possession, or control, any bird of game after the
expiration of ten days (one exclusive and the other in-
clusive), from the respective days in each year on which
it shall become unlawful, or if a person not licensed to
deal in game shall buy or sell any bird of game after ten
days (exclusive and the other inclusive) from the respec-
tive days on which it shall become unlawful as afore-
said, or shall knowingly have in his house, possession, or
control, any bird of game (except birds of game kept in a
new or breeding place) after the expiration of forty
days from the expiration of the respective seasons; for
every head of game, 20s. and costs, or two months' im-
prisonment and hard labour. No restriction is imposed
by this Act upon killing hares at any season.

This Act abolishes the old qualification to kill game,
but empowers any person who is qualified to kill game
certificates to kill any game on his land, or on the land
of any person who has committed a trespass on his land.
It is declared that nothing in that Act contained shall
affect or alter (except as after-mentioned) any acts by
which persons using any dog, gun, net, or other engine,
for the purpose of taking or killing any game whatever,
or any woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, or conies, are
required to obtain and have annual game certificates;
consequently all the Acts relating to certificates are un-
derstood to be repealed by this Act, except as to the
taking or killing game, or using any dog, gun, net, or
other engine or instrument for searching for, or killing
game, such person not being authorised for want of a
certificate, shall render him liable to a penalty not ex-
ceeding £5. and costs, or three months' imprisonment
with hard labour.

And it is expressly provided, that the payment of this
penalty shall not be exempt from certificate duty; but
this penalty shall be deemed a cumulative penalty.

By statute 1 and 2 W. 4, c. 32, any person who
permits or suffers any person to enter on his land, or
on the land of any person who has committed a trespass
on his land, for the purpose of taking or killing any
game, or for the purpose of using any dog, gun, net,
or other engine or instrument for searching for, or killing
game, shall render him liable to a penalty not exceed-
ing £5. and costs, or three months' imprisonment and
hard labour.

A trespasser may be required to tell his Christian
name, and place of abode, and be refused the appen-
dix of a certificate, or a trespasser refusing to give his
name, or place of abode, or refusing to be sworn, or
where apprehended or not, may be fined not exceeding
£5. and costs, or be imprisoned for three months with
hard labour.

When five or more persons trespassing in the day-time,
if any one being armed with a gun or threats or violence
to prevent, or endeavour to prevent, any authorised per-
son from requiring them to quit the land or to tell their
names, &c., the person offending by violence, and those
aiding and abetting him, shall be liable to an additional
penalty, or to imprisonment, or to both, exceeding £5.
and costs, or three months' imprisonment and hard
labour.

N.B.—Game (but not woodcocks, snipes, quails, land-
rails, or rabbits), may be taken from trespassers under
this section.

If proceedings be taken for trespass under this Act,
a civil action cannot be maintained.

By 6 Geo. 3, c. 93, it is provided that persons using
any dog, gun, net, or other engine, for the purpose of
taking or killing game, or using any dog, gun, net, or
other engine or instrument for searching for, or killing
game, shall render him liable to a penalty not exceed-
ing £5. and costs, or three months' imprisonment and
hard labour.

By 6 Geo. 3, c. 93, any person who permits or suffers
any person to enter on his land, or on the land of any
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JUST PUBLISHED.
A FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. Lithographed in the first style of Art, from an Original Painting by T. MARTIN.

Prints ... 2 6
On India paper ... 4 0
Coloured to life ... 20 0
Engraved and Coloured ... 20 0
We have seen specimens, both plain and coloured, and must pronounce Mr. Martin's work an unqualified likeness of the illustrious Fergus O'Connell, and that the engraving will be as perfect as the original. The engraving will be as perfect as the original. The engraving will be as perfect as the original.

TO TAILORS.
B. Read's New Patent Indicator for finding the proportion and disposition in all systems of cutting. Gaveys granted, April 2nd, 1847, signed by Mr. J. H. Poulton and Captain, 10, Old Square, London. The Indicator is a complete and simple, signed by Sir G. G. Carr, 10, Kent, Lord Mayor of London.

THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1847 are now ready by BEN. JAMES READ and Co., 12, Hat-st., near St. Dunstons, London; and by G. Bergey, 10, Holborn-st., London; and by H. H. Prince Albert, 10, Strand. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London.

THE TAILORS' TRADING COMPANY.
NUMBER OF JOURNEMEN TAILORS (Members of the National Association of United Tailors) having formed a Company to relieve themselves from the influence of unprincipled competitors respectively inform the operative classes, generally, that they have opened an establishment at No. 7, VICTORIA STREET, MANCHESTER.

COLOURED DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAIT in oil, of the late Fergus O'Connell, Esq., taken at his residence, 10, Old Square, London, by Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Session of the West Riding of the County of York, to be held by adjournment at the Court House in Wakefield, on Thursday, the 22nd day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of considering the proposed arrangement with the Government for the purchase of the West Riding of the County of York, and for making such order thereon as may be deemed and determined upon, and on other special business.

MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.
To be had at the Northern Star Office, 15, Great Windmill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

A GOOD FIRE WAS WANTED.
SUSPENSE BLACK CLOTHES made to order at the GREAT FIRE CLOTHS, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London.

DEATH OF HENRY WELSH.
The tyrant, who had been getting physically as well as morally worse, and whose life was a mere shadow, died on the 17th inst. at his residence, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London. By Mr. J. H. Poulton, 10, Old Square, London.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1847.

NO. VII. OF "THE LABOURER."
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such to be in private cases—how much more ought this to be forbidden; where the interests of a nation are at stake! The death-knell of Famine is ringing—it is sounding, more or less loud, at every hustings in England; and the time is near, when not only the men of a new Parliament HOUSE is being completed, but ere long that house will, for the first time, receive within its walls the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.
Parliament is working "double-tides" sultry and oppressive though the weather be, for the purpose of winding-up at the earliest possible moment, and in all probability we shall next week have to record the decease of the longest-lived Parliament of modern times. Its character, actions, and probable future influence, may form the theme for comment on other occasions. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to its career, from the period that Peel took office to its retirement, there can, we believe, be but one opinion respecting it since the destinies of the country were confided to Russell. Its closing session contrasts curiously with its active earlier sessions. The curtain will drop on a complete legislative blank. Not one great or important measure has passed this year. The only legacy it bequeaths to posterity is an addition of 9,000,000, to the National Debt; and the recollection that that sum, which might have effected incalculable permanent benefit for Ireland, has been spent in such a way as to be all but useless. We state this with the recollection that a New Poor Law for Ireland has passed—the only portion of the remedial measures in the Ministerial budget which attained that distinction. Whatever its indirect tendencies and influence may be, it must be confessed that, as it stands, it is not such an act as a Minister who dares to claim the credit of humane and comprehensive statesmanship would like to father.

The do-nothing policy has become so common—the withdrawal of bills of the greatest importance is so much a matter of course—that it can occasion no surprise to our readers to find that this week is like the last and many previous weeks in that respect. With the exception of granting supplies, no public business of any great importance has been transacted. There has been the usual amount of motions and of "talk," but motions, bills, and "talk" have finished in "withdrawals" and postponements to another session. Unfortunately members who will have to sit in "another session" what enormous arrears of Whig good intentions they will have to bring up! what a host of promissory bills they will be called upon to honour! If Russell and his Cabinet of Incompetables continue to sit on the Treasury bench, we much fear that payment of these promissory bills will be still further postponed.

Among the subjects on which a "palaver," as the Indians call it, has taken place, is that of Bribery and Corruption at Elections. This is a favourite topic with talkers. It is easy to declaim against bribery, and to earn a cheap reputation for political virtue and purity, by the repetition of stock and cant phrases and fine sentences against so notorious a political and social vice as the bribery of electors. We believe that that vice exists now to a smaller extent than at any period of our modern history; but, however that may be, it is certain that mere Acts of Parliament have not and cannot put it down. Make them as stringent as you may—multiply words—increase penalties as you please—means will be found in future, as they have been in past times, to evade the law. It has been said that a coach and six horses might be driven through the strictest Act of Parliament that ever was framed, and certainly the statement is verified by the fate of all previous Bribery Bills. If the mere declamations against this vice were in earnest, it would be very easy to point out a way by which they could effectually secure the object they profess to have in view, and do a great act of political justice to the unenfranchised classes, at the same time. The remedy is a simple and a radical one. Pass a bill enacting that every man of sane mind, who has attained the age of 21 years, shall henceforth be an elector, and add to this the protection of the Ballot. From that moment bribery and corruption will be unheard-of, because it would be too expensive to try to bribe the masses, who would then possess the Franchise; while the exercise of the right, through the medium of the ballot, would deprive the briber of all actual control over the conduct of the bribed. The mere fulmination of virtuous resolutions against a vicious practice, or the enactment of penal statutes, whilst the strong self-interest of men points to its commission, is but a part of that irrational system by which men have, in all ages, deceived themselves into the belief that words were a substitute for things. The only radical and rational mode of legislation is, to make the laws and the self-interest of those who are to live under them, harmonize. In this case, we presume, however, Lord Brougham attained the object he had in view—that of delivering a speech, and of keeping up a kind of traditional reputation for what are called Liberal opinions. "At this late period of the session," as was pathetically and originally pleaded by Lord Lansdowne, "it was impossible to do anything in the shape of a bill; and as to resolutions, why their Lordships had passed plenty of resolutions on the subject already—resolutions which no doubt every one of their Lordships had violated in his own person, or through his connections, with the most edifying morality." *Vive la Haumie!*

So the Monster Statute is not to come down from the top of the arch at Constitution Hill, after all! The "Iron Duke" has been consulted on the matter, and as he would rather have the bronze Duke where it is, the Queen has, according to newspaper phraseology, "graciously acceded to the wishes of the great test of her subjects." Unless, therefore, some th. undermost or earthquake kindly rids us of the monster test, London will, as a punishment for its sins, continue to be afflicted by the presence of the mammoth effigy in cocked hat, policeman's staff, cloak, and military boots, which Mr. Wyatt has contrived as a specimen of British art, in the 19th century. It is a pity for Sir F. Trench and the fabricator of this huge metal monstrosity, that the Whigs were in office—they are so squeamish! Any other Ministry, after the unequivocal outburst of condemnation elicited by its appearance in public, would undoubtedly have caused it to be removed, and especially after appointing a Commission of Artists to report on the subject, which report was decidedly against its continuance in its present position. The difficulty really was, not to do it when it was got down again. It is so—horribly ugly, that, to have planted it anywhere else in the metropolis would have caused a still greater nuisance than is caused by it at present. We suggest, some time ago, the only effectual mode of getting rid of the whole matter. Put horse and rider into the melting-pot—sell the metal, and send the money over to Ireland. It will be almost the first pecuniary benefit derived from Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by his countrymen.

A somewhat warm and interesting discussion took place at the Saturday sitting last week. On going into committee on the Recovery of Public Monies (Ireland) Bill, Lord Clements told the Government that it ought not to ask for the repayment of any of the money recently advanced to Ireland, or rather to the landlords of that country. We have not the slightest doubt that his Lordship's views are entertained by a majority of his class, and that the prevalent opinion among them all along has been, that repayment never would be demanded from them. In

deed, at the time when they were so recklessly making "presentments of" useless roads at baronial sessions, upon which millions of money were thrown away, we called attention to the manner in which they were squandering the funds as indicative of a belief, or intention, on their part, that no repayment should take place. Five millions out of ten, however, enough, in all conscience, they are the morants. If not the immediate, they are the proximate cause of all the evils endured by Ireland; they can therefore set up but very slender claims to the bounty of the British people, nor are they entitled to claim exemption from the just and natural consequences of their own conduct. In all the probability the operation of the Poor Law and the repayment of these advances will, in the course of a short time, throw large tracts of land into the hands of the Government, or, at all events, there is such a favourable concurrence of circumstances, having that tendency, that Government ought to avail itself of them for the purpose of introducing a new system of tenure and a better cultivation of the soil into Ireland. Its capabilities are this moment notoriously and disgracefully neglected; a neglect which must continue to induce starvation, pestilence, and death, upon the inhabitants, so long as the present possessors of the land are allowed to misuse it.

The bill for making four new Bishops drew from Mr. Horsman a startling and able exposure of the robbery perpetrated in that department of State management; and the debate incidentally damaged the ministry, especially Lord J. Russell, by showing him to have been inconsistent in his opinions as to the necessity or desirability of having more Bishops. The Premier, however, is working hard to have the support of the Church party and the Wesleyans at the next election, and does not mind being dragged through the dirt a little, so that he achieves his object. The Bishops Bill is a mere ecclesiastical job. Nobody in his senses believes that the creation of a Bishop of Manchester will in the slightest degree benefit the people of that great hive of industry. It will neither make them wiser, honest, nor happier. Its only effect will be to provide another place, with a title and a larger revenue for one of the numerous broods of privileged idlers and bloodsuckers who prey on the vitals of the people. It is our honest conviction, that if the whole order of Bishops was abolished to-morrow, the sun would shine, the rains fall, the winds blow, and the world turn round just as usual, seed-time and harvest would succeed each other in the same old fashion, manufacturers and merchants would go on creating and distributing wealth, and the people at large work, eat, drink, sleep, and perform the usual duties of citizenship just as well, if not a great deal better, than they do at present. The idea that giving a man a title, two or three palaces, and five or thirty thousand pounds a year, is calculated to subvert the cause of religion or uphold Christianity, is most preposterous and ridiculous—and this proposed addition to an unnecessary and exclusive class, is only one of the many instances in which Lord John and his colleagues have so lately violated "the great principle of civil and religious liberty," about which they are accustomed to spout so glibly.

The Home Secretary is determined to protect the coal-owners' interest at all hazards. Mr. Duncombe's short and simple bill to prevent the use of gunpowder in collieries, has followed in the wake of his larger and more important measure, for the better ventilation of mines, and the prevention of abuses practised on the working colliers. In the face of the recent most horrible and deplorable explosion at Kirlles Colliery, where the practice of blasting with gunpowder led to the loss of seven lives—six persons being absolutely bricked-up in the pit, to prevent it from extending—in the face of this and numerous other similar cases, Sir G. Grey refused even a small preventive measure as a temporary remedy. The Government influence was brought to bear in favour of the coal-owners; the influence of money prevailed, and the claims of humanity were rejected. Property, not man, is the great object of modern legislation, and of legislative protection. What is the loss of a few lives compared with the diminution of the accustomed 5 or 10 per cent. Of course the lateness of the session—that hacknied and ready excuse—was alleged as the cause of refusing a bill, which did not need an hour's consideration, had there been the slightest desire on the part of the Government to check the evil it applied to. The colliers will, no doubt, remember their obligations to the Whig Ministry!

The Obstructionists were nearly beaten on Wednesday, on the division for the 2nd reading of the bill brought in by Sir Deacy Evans, to enact that the payment of rates up to the 5th Oct. of the previous year, instead of the 5th of April of the current year, should entitle electors to the right of voting for Members of Parliament. On the amendment that the bill be read that day three months, the numbers were equal, and the Speaker, according to precedent, gave the casting-vote against the amendment. The division for the second reading showed 52 for, and 53 against, the bill being lost by the majority of one only. These "small games" have very little of our sympathy; but their fate shows of what anti-reforming tendencies and predilections in a manner not to be mistaken. It is clear that both Whigs and Protectionists have taken their stand upon the Reform Act, as a final measure, so far as they are concerned, and are prepared to fight lustily for keeping things as they are. Half-a-dozen earnest Chartists in the House of Commons under the leadership of Mr. Duncombe would change the aspect of affairs in a very short time, and that which now appears to many "hon. members" either Utopian or objectionable, would speedily assume both a practical and a desirable aspect. It is too much to expect that THE PEOPLE will have that number of representatives in the so-called "People's House" next Parliament?

To Readers & Correspondents.
NOTICE.—Having, unaccountably, got much in arrears with the late issues which have been submitted to me, I must particularly request that no more, either public or private, be forwarded to me till further notice. BARNES JONES, GROOM, Crown-court, Manchester.—Charles Hill having been dead nearly thirty years, I fear your case is a hopeless one. If, however, you can send me a copy of G. Hill's will and the particulars of your claim, I will give it my best attention.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Newton Moor, Cheshire.—Send me a copy of Joseph Daniels' will: a plan of the property I should not waste one, will get it faxed for you.

T. W. MILDRED, Colchester.—If you will send me copies of the documents you speak of—(you had better keep the originals, lest they should be lost), I will give your case the consideration it deserves. I am not a Scotch lawyer, and the property you claim lying in Scotland, the question must be decided according to Scotch law.

W. W. HARRIS, Manchester.—I am not a Scotch lawyer, and the property you claim lying in Scotland, the question must be decided according to Scotch law.

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RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, etc.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

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National Land Company.

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY IN BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION FUND. My friends, having become members of the National Land Company, it is natural for us to feel...

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BERMONSEY.—The shareholders are requested to attend an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, July 20. LUMBERHOUSE, Brunswick Hall.—The members of this branch are requested to attend on Monday, July 19th, to pay up the directors and local levies...

National Association of United Trades.

"Union for the Million." The central committee of the above flourishing institution met on Monday, and following days, for the transaction of general business, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Correspondence was read from different parts of the country, as also reports from the various agents and members of the central committee.

STATE TRIALS IN FRANCE.

The trial of General Cubieres and M. M. Teste, Parmentier and Pellapra, commenced on Thursday before the High Court of Peers. M. Cauchy, Recorder of the Court, read the bill of indictment drawn up by the Attorney-General, M. Delangle.

