

"There is one law for the rich and another law for the poor." "There is greater danger to the peasant that shoots the quail's hare, than to the squire who shoots the peasant's head."

## TO THE ENGLISH SLAVES.

My FRIENDS, For all those slaves I call you my friends, because slavery is a brutal and tyrannical injustice heaped upon you. I was in the House on Tuesday night for the express purpose of supporting Lord ROBERT GOSWOLD's motion, for "Select Committee to inquire whether any measures could be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the Journey-bakers;" but I was not fortunate enough to be present when your philanthropic friend and emancipator (JOHN BRIGGS) made his savage and disgusting speech; if I had been, I should have answered it.

My friends, as you do not very probably read those speeches made in the SHOW BOX, I here insert the speech of that philanthropist, in order that you may comment upon it yourselves. Here follows the speech of the representative of the drones of the great Northern hive:—

Mr. BRIGGS understood that the noble lord wished the inquiry to extend to the places in which these men worked, and in which they were employed. The noble lord had even spoken of their disgusting dirtiness. But he (Mr. Briggs) could not see how Parliament could take steps to alter the arrangements of bakers' houses, or consistently interfere directly with the labour of adult men. Indeed, the noble lord's clients, however much they might say, seemed to be in a very good position to place their own cause, for they had an organ of their own, termed the *Bakers' Gazette and General Trade Advertiser*. By a copy of it which he held in his hand, and happy the stamp authorities had not put their impress upon it, and it could be sold for three halfpence, he showed the noble lord that the principles now being propounded to Parliament, would read from this publication a few sentences from an article which contained opinions identical with those expressed by the noble lord, and with the principles of the measure he brought forward last year. The article was entitled "Wages and Labour," and referred to a case which was brought before one of the police officers, showing how small a sum a needier man had been compelled to work, and complaining of the want of some law to protect labour. The particular case was that of a poor woman, Francis Dillon, who was allowed but sixpence per pair for making shoes. He said that a good deal of merit was created at this point of the quotation by a *note* very much of an order, and that the noble lord, calling attention to the corduroy trousers worn by Lord Marcus Hill, who was sitting on the Treasury Bench immediately before the noble lord, and who was the subject of the article in the *Bakers' Gazette* laid down doctrines which were in no respect short of Communism; they were, that the country must soon go back to the old principle of determining by act of Parliament the minimum of wages which working people were to receive, regulating that minimum by the price of the article which was to be made, and the number of hours which was to constitute a day, then it was said that a great point would be gained for the working classes of this country. The writer went on to say that, in holding those opinions, he by no means maintained the views of Communism, because he was not in favour of the abolition of property to work longer each day than the number of hours specified by law as the limit. The hon. member having read the article, put it to the house whether there was anything in any of the projects of Robert Owen, or of any of the Socialists of the day in France, more clearly of the nature of what we understood by Communism, than what was contained in that article? The noble lord, who was the subject of the article, was not present. The noble lord, who was the subject of the article, was not present.

Now, as the speaker professes to be a Parliamentary and Financial Reformer, if that body does acknowledge him as fair referee of their principles and opinions, I say to H—U with such hypocrites. How do you think that men of that class, if truly represented by JOHN BRIGGS, would ever confer any privilege upon the slave class, to emancipate them from the grip of their owners? Let me analyse the speech of this philanthropist. "He could not understand how Parliament could take steps to alter the arrangements of bakers' houses, or consistently interfere directly with the labour of adult men."

Well, here is philosophy. If this is a sound proposition, of what avail then would be the success of the Parliamentary Reform Association, if it could not interfere with the Labour Question, which it professes to be the question of questions? Why did Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his philanthropic coadjutors devote so much of their time and their energy to the EARLY CLOSING SHOP QUESTION? Do shopmen standing behind counters with curled hair and perfumed handkerchiefs, suffer as much as the oppressed bakers? And are not many of those adults? Why then did the noble lord—the PRIME MINISTER—contend for their liberation from bondage? And why did Mr. BRIGGS not oppose their liberation? And, again, speaking of the "Bakers' Gazette,"—"it is only an organ through which their class could develop their principles," he says:—

And happily the Stamp authorities had not put their impress upon it, and it could be sold for three halfpence. Now, was not this a hint to the Government to suppress the only organ through which the distressed bakers could express their opinions? Then the philanthropist goes on to sympathize with the "poor creature" FRANCES DILLON, and quotes her case, as extracted from the "Bakers' Gazette," showing that it was liable to be seized, as it published a police case.

Then the speaker goes on to say:— "The condition of these Journey-bakers was represented as most horrible; the dirt in which they worked was said to be dreadful. Then, if they came to England to work in such places, how very horrible must be the places which they quit!"

Now, what does this prove, beyond the choice between the positive and comparative state of misery which the poor baker is compelled to accept? Might he not as well tell us that there was no sympathy for the convicted felon, who preferred the hardest toil to remaining bound in his fetters? Would these men place themselves in this life-destroying position, if the veritable field of labour was open to them? No; but as he and his colleagues live upon the sweat and blood of their law-made slaves, they fear lest the emancipation of one class should lead to the freedom of all.

The orator concludes thus:— "He was astonished to see such a case sanctioned by the House of Commons; it was most surprising to see him contending for the supporters of such a publication as the *Gazette* to which he had referred; to see him urging the adoption of Communist doctrines in favour of a body of stalwart men, who needed no protection."

Now, although I am no Communist, I frankly avow that I would much prefer a system based upon Communism, to that system by which the rich capitalist is enabled to suck the very blood of his dependent slave; of two evils choose the least, and Communism would decidedly be the lesser evil. Then the orator goes on to tell us that the bakers are "not men, who need no protection." Now, I will answer this assertion upon the very best authority. Upon the very night of the debate, Mr. LUSHINGTON, the member for Westminster, informed me, that he was director, or in some way connected with an insurance company which would NOT INSURE THE LIFE OF A JOURNEYMAN BAKER; yet these are the stalwart men who need no protection, when even an insurance company will not guarantee anything upon their death.

Now, working men, when you find one of

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Mr. WENSTER having asked what would become of the American flag, if the union were dissolved, the *London Cabinet* solves the difficulty by proposing that the Free States should take the "stars" and the Slave States the "stripes."

TO THE CHARTISTS.

My FRIENDS,—You will naturally understand that I have suffered no small amount of grief and anxiety, from the manner in which the columns of the "Northern Star" have been frequently used, to promote and circulate personal and class antagonism. I feel that justice compels me to furnish you with the reply of THOMAS CLARK, to the attack made upon him in Mr. HARNEY's letter of last week. Upon his letters I shall not make a single comment, while, in compliance with the requests from numerous parts of the country, I beg to assure you that no more antagonism, or personal or party squabbles, shall be circulated through the "Star." I have made my mind up upon the subject, and, therefore, should any other similar disputes appear in the columns of the "Northern Star," you may set me down as a slave and a coward, fearing to exercise legitimate control over your paper, and remaining.

Your faithful and affectionate Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

I now beg, in justice to Mr. DIXON, to furnish you with a letter received from a working man at Manchester:—

It is with that respect to you that becomes one of a humble station of life, that I would address you, and say, that I sincerely lament the course now being pursued in our country; but I here confess, that Mr. HARNEY's conduct is calculated to widen the breach rather than make it up. He ought to know that William Dixon has many friends in Manchester, who consider he has rendered our cause good service, notwithstanding Mr. HARNEY's attacks; and I think that unless you hold a lighter hand over him, he will not long be able to continue his work. I hope you will see the necessity of keeping your promise, that no more wrangling shall make its appearance in the "Star."

Your Friend and well wisher.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., Proprietor of the "Northern Star."

Sir,—Some months ago, when I had occasion to notice, through the columns of the "Star," an unprovoked attack, which, of your servants, Mr. HARNEY had made upon me, in that journal, you gave the *Chartist* public a pledge that, from that time forward, the paper should be devoted to some more editing and instructive purpose than to the personal differences of "leaders," and that in future, nothing of a personal character should be permitted to appear therein. From that time to the present, however, every single impression of the paper has contained matter from the pen of the same individual, and directed against me. Sometimes I have been attacked openly, and by name, in the answers to the correspondents—at others by insinuation, in the weekly letter every day—always, save and except the few "real verities," Resolutions also, lately taken, from, perhaps, a double number of individuals, have, at the same time, been published against me, and from a proud feeling of conscious integrity, and of inexpressible contempt for my maligners, refrained from noticing either one or the other.

In the "Star" of last Saturday there is one of those transcendently sublime effusions from the masterly genius of Harney, which have tended so much to elevate, at once, the character of the paper, and the taste of its readers; and which have been so redoubtable of profound philosophy, and which have evolved such mighty thoughts, expressed, as they have been, in language such as is rarely to be met with, except, indeed, in that classical locality of the metropolitan, where certain velvet-tongued good wives deal in the sale of consigned inhabitants of that region, over which presides the Deity—Nephtune.

In this article, I am honoured by additional and special notice, and that, too, with your concurrence and consent. The former truth, has been, by your permission, set aside, and that Hercules of the pen—Harney—has again been awing himself with dealing what he fancies are terrible blows at the reputation of Mr. Dixon, Mr. McGrath, and myself. I fear, however, that the disease is too deeply rooted in our systems to be eradicated even by the surgical hand of his terrible pen. Had he not better try the scissors? I am informed that he is an excellent "paste and scissor" man, in that journal, "the evidence of his ability in that way when he did the 'miscellaneous' for the paper; and it certainly must have astonished him, when you raised him from 'the stool,' upon which he has since been 'sitting'."

I will not stop here to notice the brilliant wit which he has employed here—because, were I to point it out, the readers would observe it—but will pass on the substantial charge which he has preferred against me, of not having forced upon the attention of the Reform Conference the propriety of adopting certain resolutions which the indignant Harney asserts were moved there by G. W. M. Reynolds. I heard this latter personage read the two resolutions to the Conference, but I knew nothing of Harney's charge of the third, until I saw it quoted in Harney's letter, which was a case of slandering fudge; of course I except the heading and the poetry, which were, beyond all comparison, grand and harmonious!

I did not interpose, at the Conference, on behalf of the resolutions aforesaid. 1st.—Because, as Harney himself says, the fourth paragraph of his irresistible epistle, the President, Sir Joshua Walsley, in the address with which he opened the proceedings of the Conference, specifically laid it down:—"That the delegates had met, not for the purpose of deciding upon the nature and extent of the measures of Parliamentary Reform to be attained, but for the purpose of merely deliberating on practical measures for carrying out a previously adopted scheme of representative reform."

Thus, it was seen, that by the constitution of the Conference, any alteration of the fundamental principles of the Association was expressly provided against, and that resolutions, having such objects in view, could not have been entertained. Besides, to me, it appears that as several thousand of persons, of all classes had joined the Association upon its present basis, that no organic change could have been effected in its constitution without their consent; and that any legislation on that question, on the part of the Conference, could have proceeded only on the previously expressed decision of the members.

I did not support the resolutions. 2nd.—Because I would not be a party to their proposal for the sake of mere form, or that I might employ their non-entertainment by the Conference, as an argument with which to damage the Association in popular estimation. I was not bound, from bombastical declarations, made either at John Street, Leicester, or elsewhere, to support these resolutions; and knowing the impossibility of their adoption in the present political disposition of the Association, I would have preferred to have withheld them, rather than to have made their introduction subservient to any factious purpose, or of procuring, at a cheap rate, the character of a flaming patriot.

The promoters of the Association say that they have adopted as comprehensive a measure of reform as they possibly could, to have secured for it any thing like efficient support from these classes and influences, without whose aid no material reform can be obtained. I fancy that I have as sincere a desire as any man living, that the Association should adopt the principles of the Charter as the foundation of its plan of operations; but I am as conscious of the impossibility of their doing so, as you are, and I think it would be a waste of time to attempt to do so.

Need I ask you if any spouting rebel of the present day would write such a letter as that to the tyrant who held his life in his hands? and will you require a further proof of my inherited devotion to your cause?

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SINGULAR TRANCE.—At the village of Farringdon, situated about nine miles from Bristol, on the road to Wells, a young woman named Ann Cromer, the daughter of a master mason, now lies in a complete state of torpor, in which extraordinary translike condition, should she survive till next November, she will have been for no less than thirteen years. During the whole of this extended period she has not partaken of



FRANCE.

For some days past there has been a strike among the workmen in the employment of the paper stainers of Paris. The strike is not yet at an end but it is hoped that it will not last many days.

**TURKEY.**

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. in the 'Deutsche Zeitung' states that the Bosnian insurrection is progressing at a very alarming rate. The Pashas of Zwornik and Fouzla have joined the re-

with sorrow and indignation, that the government has signified its intention to make a proposition to the House of Commons by which it is sought to deprive the females and young persons employed in mills and factories of a portion of those leisure hours which the wise and good of all classes have decided to be so essential to their physical, moral, and social welfare, and take this opportunity to enter their most strenuous and united protest against

He has discovered mines of antimony and coal in Borneo more extensive than any in the world; out of America. He seems, moreover, to be only a person of great enterprise, but also a man of intelligence and good education; for he has written and published by far the best and most complete summary of the

...ones, Porkelli, North Wales:—'Some time ago I shillings for your Parisian Pomade, which, for re- che hair, is superb, and, from the success of that, I to purchase your twenty recipes.'


ed to receive advice without a fee, when applicable only to those who remit 5*l.* for a  
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MAY 11, 1850.



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and positively announced by a boy under megaric influence in Peterhead. He stated lately, in the presence of a large audience, that the Hamilton Ross would be the first vessel to arrive, on the 6th of May, with 14,000 seals (about 150 tons). The boy was asked what he saw on board the Hamilton Ross at the time he was speaking; and replied, that he saw the captain and doctor in the cabin hanging over the side, who had got his hand hurt, a circumstance which proves to have been true at the exact date mentioned. At the same time the boy stated that Sir John Franklin was quite well, but looking thin, and would return safe. Our correspondent adds, that the above mentioned circumstances have thrown the inhabitants of Peterhead into a state of great excitement.—*Morning Chronicle.*



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attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies and their treatment has frequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures the most important service acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others labouring in town from all parts of the country, for the exertions have been crowned with success; while their experiences, yet from what they have experienced in inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints (*Chorea*, *Dysentery*, &c.) lead them to think of the most dangerous and inveterate they have ever met, and determined the possibility of their prevention and removal.

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24 — 27	6 0	4 0	2 0	Third Section	10 0
27 — 29	9 0	6 0	3 0		5 0
29 — 32	9 0	8 0	4 0		
32 — 36	15 0	8 0	5 0		
36 — 38	18 0	12 0	6 0	First Section	15 0
38 — 42	21 0	12 0	7 0	Second Section	10 0
42 — 45	21 0	16 0	7 0	Third Section	5 0

MEMBERS DEATH.		WIFE'S DEATH.	
5 s.	d.	5 s.	d.
First Section	15 0	7 10	0
Second Section	10 0	5 0	0
Third Section	5 0	3 0	0















