

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,

The time has now arrived when you have a right to expect a simple, plain, and definitive exposition of the future views and policy from one in whom you have so long and so generously confided; and fearless of all consequences, and regardless of the taunts of all factions, I shall now proceed to a review of the past, and to the development of my future policy.

Many laughed at the extravagant notion of a union being ever formed between the English and the Irish working classes, and the hope of the severance and dissatisfaction of that class was based upon the slavish, the corrupt, and the prostitute mind of our Irish brethren, created by the vengeful, corrupt, and prostitute Irish leaders, who, from the origin of agitation to the present moment, have systematically sought their own aggrandisement at the expense of their country, which they have ruined, debased, and destroyed.

When I addressed my first letter to the Imperial Chartists I was mocked for my presumption, and laughed at for my ignorance; but I was aware that out of evil comes good, and that the Irish people, though slow to acknowledge their own criminality, would be the first to retract their steps.

Who will now doubt that a union of brave and sympathising hearts is about to take place, between the oppressed of both countries; and, the common oppressors of both countries; and, assenting to this, who will say that my teaching of the English people, and the false teaching of the Irish people, has not produced good fruits for both countries?

Often deceived by the prospects entertained from revolution, whether physically or morally achieved, I was slow to comment upon the good results to be anticipated from the French Revolution. Past history made me sceptical as to whether that change was to present great hope which could not be subsequently realised, or whether the change was to be one of permanent national benefit.

These circumstances, operating upon my mind, impelled me to natural caution, and not an unjustifiable reserve. I watched not the mode by which a tyrant—despot—robber King was overthrown, and his plundering accessories put to flight, but I waited for the development of that system which was to be established upon the ruins of the strongest—because, for the time, the most corrupt—dynasty in Europe. And now, from the change I derive hope, consolation, and ample reward for all my services, because I see in the exposition of the French mind the resolution that Labour, that achieved the victory, shall be the first partaker of its fruits; and because I learn from the declaration of the Provisional Government that France, strong at home, and strengthened from abroad, is henceforth to be the nurse and protector of weak nations, rendered weak not more by the corruption of their rulers than by their own disunion.

After a quarter of a century's agitation, the French Revolution is the only one which has consolation to my mind, because, whether moral or physical, the English and the Irish people, as I shall presently show, have been robbed of every promised benefit from every change produced by their courage, inflamed by their oppressors with the hope that they should be participants in those changes; but, in every instance, they have been deceived.

In the case of France, it is different. There, although deprived of the power of meeting and conferring together, they have added every principle of the People's Charter; thus giving the nation the assurance that Labour shall be represented in the French House of Commons, and giving you the positive assurance that, from your deliberative assemblies, from your speeches, and your sufferings, great nations have learned wholesome lessons—lessons, the benefit from which, although others have reaped the first fruits, have not been lost upon you.

Perhaps, there never was a time in the history of this or any other country, when courage, resolution, and perseverance were more required, because, if we retreat an inch, the enemy will take advantage of our fears; and if we stand still, they will laugh at our quiescence. We have no other course, therefore, let but to advance. And now, let me show you how the people have been robbed of the fruits of the four great revolutions which have taken place in this country within the last quarter of a century.

In the year 1822, the Irish people, crushed by war-rents and war-taxes, waged what is called the "White Boy Revolution." They fought the army of the oppressor in several pitched battles, and although many of them were hung like dogs, and although I was obliged to fly my country—but not, till the struggle was over—for thirteen months; yet the Government of that day, forced by the courage of the people, made many changes from which, however, the tools of the oppressors were the only gainers.

In 1829, Catholic Emancipation was gained by popular power being brought to bear upon political influences, and the only effect of that measure was, to ticket the emancipated representatives as Treasury hacks, to be bought and sold like stock upon 'Change.

We had reform brought about by political influences, promising "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform"—but its fruits have been "War, Extravagance, and Corruption," because the present House of Commons is, out of all comparison, the most corrupt that has sat for the last half century, and because the Minister supports his influence by the votes of corrupt placemen and pensioners.

We have had Free Trade, the promised fruits of which were

"High Wages, Cheap Bread, and Plenty to do."

But the results of which have been "Low Wages, Dear Bread, and Little to do." This also was procured by political influences, and all these changes were reverently contended for by the besotted working classes, who howled in the wake of treacherous politicians, artful and degenerate knaves, trafficking beggars, who, being idle to work, and too poor to live without labour, sustained themselves upon the credulity of a confiding people, whom they have ever and systematically deluded.

Now, mark my reason for anticipating better results from the next change. It is because you have been instructed in the value of a new social system, of the fruits of which you have resolved that you will not be robbed. I have told you a thousand times, that from a perfect social system alone can a perfect representative system spring; and, in this teaching, I have shown you now the greater value than ever existed before which you will derive from a complete political revolution, because you have adopted the social system, which is to be made national instead of sectional by the political change.

Look to the present state of unhappy Ireland, and there you will find that, after the ravages of pestilence, disease, famine, and war, the tyrant oppressor still hopes to up-gallop, the tyrant oppressor still holds to his bayonet and the bullet; and so deluded has the mind of that country become by the false teaching of hypocrites and knaves, that a young and enthusiastic Irishman is compelled to place himself within the very fangs of the law, and to dare and invite the oppressor's persecution, for the purpose of destroying the vice engendered by Ireland's teachers for half a century. And the Press, the authorities, oppressors, and tyrants, call the man mad, and demand his life as a sacrifice; but should he fall in the cause of his country's regeneration, he will be the victim, not of his own but of his country's folly. Of course I mean John Mitchell, the proprietor of the *United Irishman*, a gentleman whom an exterminating Saxon landlord (Lord Lansdowne), has described as one destitute and devoid of character.

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My friends, having always looked deeply into the motives and objects of those who professed to lead the public mind, I naturally informed myself as to the former position of this characterless, destitute patriot, Mr Mitchell, and you shall have the result of my inquiry from the very best source.

Mr John Mitchell is the son of a Unitarian clergyman of Newry—a man remarkable for his sagacity, intellect, honour, and love of justice. At the age of seventeen, our young patriot and hero—for as such I wish to characterise the characterless and destitute Irishman—at the age of seventeen he married. He became partner in the firm of Fraser and Mitchell, solicitors, of Newry. He carried on his own department of the profession at Banbridge, within ten miles of Newry, where he had a comfortable and happy home, and was in possession of every comfort. His mother still lives; and, as if the whole family imbued their patriotism from her breast, his three sisters—all lovely girls—are as devoted to the cause of Ireland as himself. He is not more than thirty years of age—has five or six children—is a fond father, a kind brother, and an obedient son—all characteristics of a great and good man.

When the promising *Nation* was launched upon the flood of disturbed opinion created in Ireland, its proprietor looked to the intellectual market for talent, and finding none equal to Mr Mitchell, and that gentleman believing that his country demanded his services, and that the editor's desk was preferable to the attorney's counter, he abandoned a profession which brought him in from £800, to £1,000, a year, broke up his establishment, left his happy home, and tendered his services to the proprietor of the *Nation*.

This aspiring genius soon discovered that the fetters of the press were as galling as the fetters of the law. He discovered that Mr Duffy was a PHRASE MERCHANT, and that his wares were cut down and altered to suit the *Nation* market. The patriot could not stomach this galling masterdom—this mental situation—and he resolved upon creating a new mind in Ireland. Now, my friends, without ever having seen, or without ever having received a line from Mr Mitchell, this is the true biography of a gentleman whom the worst Saxon landlord in Ireland (Lord Lansdowne) has designated as "an adventurer, without character," and you will draw your own conclusions as to the motives and objects of a high-spirited young gentleman, who abandons a profitable profession, and breaks up a happy home, and embarks the prospects of a family that is dear to him upon the troubled waters of politics, at the very time when the oppressor's appetite is whetted for revenge.

I thought it well right to put you in possession of so much, because every man in Ireland, who dares to deviate from the old Conciliation Hall policy, is looked upon, or rather fantastically described, as an enemy to his country.

For my own part, the debased state to which political crochetsmongers had brought the English mind in 1835, induced me at that period, or rather compelled me, to adopt a pretty nearly similar course, in order to destroy the influence of the Press of this country, which had misled and brutified the mind of the working classes.

Mr Mitchell's object is a thorough reform of the institutions of the country, and so long ago as 1841, I told you from my duress, that I was not for a Repeal of the Union, but that I was for a total separation—a divorce; and that advent is near at hand.

Were I to adopt the language and the tone of Mr Mitchell with reference to your movement, I should be highly culpable; but he has found the Irish mind now in precisely the same state that I found the English mind in 1835, and, therefore, I have different materials to act with. I am in a movement strong in moral power and organisation, and resolute in courage—a movement which could only be damaged by the folly, the madness, or the treachery of its members, while Mr Mitchell has found a movement destroyed by those vices imbibed from treacherous leaders. However, let scoundrels revile Mr Mitchell as they may, I shall not be found amongst the number.

The Press of this country has been the greatest enemy of the institutions of this country and of the rights of the people; and if ever the system should tumble about the ears of the aristocracy when they are unprepared for the crash, the ruin must be attributed to the Press, whose purpose it has been to keep them in a state of ignorance as to the popular mind and passing events.

It will scarcely be believed that the speeches reported in the Press, as made in the House of Commons, are as foreign from the truth as if a man had turned the back of his head for his portrait. Each prostitute journal reports its own fool, or rather prints its own fool's speech as supplied by the fool himself, while, if the ablest tongue and soundest head pour- trays oppression in its proper colours, the portrait is confined to the members themselves.

Now, my friends, these are the things which require correction; and I defy you to correct these abuses otherwise than by having your own representatives in your own parliament, and let me now call your attention to the ignorance of your rulers, who, in pandering to the trading, manufacturing, commercial, professional, and landed interest of the country, insidiously tell you that there is no escape from taxation—that there is no hope for labour—that there is no resting place for industry beyond the clemency of the landlord and the mercy of the speculator—a fallacy which I will now proceed to expose.

As I have observed in the House of Commons, I repeat it here—that it is unfair and unjust that ministers should receive their salaries for the performance of certain defined duties; and that the same ministers, when opposed in their extravagance, should turn upon their opponents, and ask them to propose better and more salutary measures. What would the farmer think of the ploughman, who, upon being scolded for doing his work badly, told the master to "PAY HIM, and do the work better himself?" What would the manufacturer think of the spinner or the weaver who, upon being scolded for spoiling his work, should tell the master to "PAY HIM, and do it better himself?" This mode of dealing with the public and the public money, I look upon as a great injustice—an injustice, however, which is met with cheers in the House of Commons by the tools of ministers, the placemen, and pensioners, who are actually called upon to vote the people's money into their own pockets.

Under ordinary circumstances, I, like others, might remain dogged and sulky, merely making myself popular by taunting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House, with his incapacity or indifference; but, when I see the clear road of escape—when I see my way out of the labyrinth—I will not, schoolboy-like, rest satisfied with pointing and complaining, but will propound my remedy at once.

My friends, as it is likely that this, my manifesto, may be extensively circulated, it is not only desirable that I should point out the remedies for the present evils, but that I should also show the source from whence they

have arisen, and the causes which are likely to perpetuate them, if the public mind is not seriously led to, and convinced of, its own power to destroy them without revolution or bloodshed; but, on the contrary, the change making the rich richer, and the poor richer; and then, if I can convince plain and sound understandings of these facts; and if the great majority, whose united co-operation could realise the results, shall withhold their assistance, let them hereafter bear all their sufferings without a murmur.

Firstly, I lay it down as a truism, that Ministers, paid out of the taxes; that noblemen, anxious to preserve even a feudal dignity; that landlords, anxious to preserve foolish and aristocratic privileges; that bankers, whose wealth is realised by the speculation of traders; that commercial men, whose wealth is dependent upon the same source; that manufacturers, whose losses in trade are made good out of reduction of wages; that admirals, and naval officers upon half-pay and looking for promotion; that generals, colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, on full-pay and half-pay; that lawyers, whose wealth depends upon the mystery of laws, and upon the convulsions of society; that placemen and pensioners, who live upon the taxes—I contend for it, that it is as impossible for those parties to represent Labour, or to pare down expenditure, as it is to turn the sun from its course. Upon the other hand, as Labour is the only source of wealth, and as its application to the development of the natural resources must inevitably confer benefits upon all classes of society, except those of the legal or military professions, I contend for it, that, if Labour alone was represented, every other class of society would be benefited, and that through a more equitable distribution of property, the taxes necessary for the support of the State could be equally imposed.

I have laid it down a thousand times for you, that these facts are known to many—but that those many have an interest in their suppression, because the capitalists, who speculate in unrepresented Labour, would rather realise a profit of a hundred millions a year, preserved to their own kindly use, than see an annual distribution of a thousand millions, if their share was likely to be a fraction less under the more extensive and equitable system.

My friends, you must bear these facts in mind, and you must not be continually asking for knowledge, upon which I have written scores of volumes, and which I have thoroughly sifted; but, having led you from the A, B, C of politics, to that state of education, when every working man is a philosopher, and when all understand the true principles of political economy—namely, political economy based upon RECIPROCITY—the one element omitted by the Free Trade school—I say that, having brought your minds to this state of maturity and thought, the time has now arrived for enunciating bold and unequivocal truths—truths which I have been prosecuted for proclaiming, both in England and in Ireland; but truths so palpable and irrefragable, that they now defy prosecution. If, then, I am able to show that, from your own property, you are enabled to save, not only your own property, but to confer a boon upon all classes of society, have I not a right to demand your co-operation in the realisation of that plan which I shall now propose?

THE CHURCH PROPERTY, of every description, in this country amounts to over 10,000,000, a year;—that is, in tithes, Church lands—which, in consequence of imperfect tenure, do not realise anything like their real value—and from all other sources, the Church property in this country, if applied to its proper purposes, would realise more than ten millions a year, and would save a large amount in litigation. Indeed, it has often struck me as an anomaly, that while philanthropists complain of being burdened with 18,000,000, a year for the support of an army and a navy, that no one is found bold enough to declaim against the payment of over 20,000,000, a year, paid to the Church, and as poor rates for the support of unwilling idlers.

This question is so extensive—its results are so monstrous—and its injustice so palpable—that it is impossible to dispatch its consideration without a word or two by way of comment; a word or two which will strike the mind of the reader with amazement and horror.

The interest of the National Debt—the permanent National Debt—apart from about three millions a year interest payable upon Long and Terminable Annuities, which expire in 1859-60, is 24,400,000, a year; and the amount paid to the Church, paid in Poor Rates, and in litigation consequent upon those two funds, amounts to fully twenty-two millions a year. Now what becomes of your national faith, so far as these funds are concerned?

The first—the Church fund—belongs to the people; and in the olden time, before the adulterous murderer, Harry, stole them from the people, they were administered by frugal, pious, charitable men, and they constituted the poor relief fund of your ancestors. But when the murderous monarch stole them from you, and conferred them upon panders and hypocrites, who supported him in his lewdness and depravity, his daughter Elizabeth was obliged to find a substitute for that fund which was stolen from the poor, and that fund now ranges between six and seven millions a year.

Well, national faith is extensively paraded in support of the fundholder's right to his interest, and upon the same faith—as there is no statute of limitation against the right of a whole people—I base your title to the restoration of Church property, which is your property; and to the proper application of Poor Rates, which is your property; and which you could hold in trust for your successors, and with which Parliament—wherein your order is not represented—has no right to deal. Keep this figure ever before you, that while the fundholder's title is based upon national faith, guaranteed by Parliament, in which you are not represented, I base your title to Church property, and to Poor Rates upon Divine faith, upon God's covenant with man at his creation, when He also created the earth, and commanded man to subdue it for his sustenance and support, commanding him also to live in the sweat of his own brow, covenanting with him that the husbandman should be the first partaker of the fruits of the earth, and making it the first duty of man to "comfort and assist the weak-hearted, and raise up them that fall."

But here is the injunction upon which your indefeasible title is based:—

"The Lord saith, Thou shalt not reap all the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather all the grapes in thy vineyard, thou shalt leave them for the stranger, the widow, and the orphan."

Merciful justice! How divine, how holy is this, the injunction of the all-wise Creator of man, and how the tyrants who blasphemously attribute famine to the dispensation of God, must blush at the reflection that famine affects the industrious, and only the industrious and producing classes, while to the money-mongers it furnishes a profitable source of speculation. Indeed, so conclusive is Scripture as to the right of man to live upon the produce of the soil, that we are told that,

"They who die by the sword are better than those who perish from hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field."

Let me, now, test the justice of the working classes. We are told that clergymen are educated upon the faith that they shall receive compensation for what has been expended upon their education. But it is no part of national faith that an archbishop shall receive 15,000, a year for living sumptuously; it is no part of national faith that one idle pauper in a parish shall nip up and devour all that was intended for the sustenance and support of the willing husbandmen of that parish; and, therefore, the adjustment that I would make is this, in order to show you with what facility and justice the proper adjustment of our financial affairs may be arranged. I would allow every working clergyman, during his life, 300, a year, making them all equal in the eyes of man, as they are in the eyes of their Maker. I would arrange the parishes so that England and Wales should be divided into ten thousand, with a working clergyman to each, which would amount at a salary of 300, a year to three millions per annum;—thus making a saving from that source of seven millions per annum. We will estimate the Poor Rates at six millions per annum; and as they are inconceivably the property of the poor, they should, under the present exigencies of the times—and all other channels are closed against labour—be devoted to the opening of the only natural channel for the national industry—THE LAND. These Poor Rates I would divide into three classes. Two millions a year I would allow the landlords to purchase at thirty years' purchase, which would produce sixty millions, and those landlords, who were not able or who did not choose to release their estates from the burden—that annual amount of their property may become security to those who would lend the amount to Government, and the best security too. Two millions a year I would strike off altogether, as an inducement to the landlords to purchase, and the remaining two millions a year I would allow to remain as a lien upon the Land, to meet those charges which do not wholly belong to the Poor Rates, and for the maintenance of the old, the infirm, and the disabled, who have not been able in youth to realise wherewith to live upon in old age.

All the bastles I would turn into agricultural schools and colleges, renting a sufficient amount of Land to enable those institutions to be sustained upon the self-supporting principle, and upon the completion of each young man's education in college at the age of eighteen years, he should receive his fair proportion of those profits realised by his labour from fifteen to eighteen. In those colleges, youths should learn the science of agriculture, of chemistry, geology, and should receive a good, sound, practical education.

The sixty millions realised by the sale of two millions a year of Poor Rates I would apply to the purchase of Land and the building of houses; and those localities being freed from the payment of taxes altogether I would charge rent at the rate of 6, per cent., which would be lower than 4, per cent. under the present system; and then our account of savings would stand thus:—

Realised from Church property	£ 7,000,000
Retained of Poor Rates	2,000,000
Rental produced from 60,000,000	
at six per cent.	3,600,000
	£12,600,000

Now, by this table, I make the Poor Rates realise within 500,000, a year of their present amount, while I relieve the landlords of two millions a year, and this I am able to effect by applying the sixty millions, realised from the sale of Poor Rates, to the full development of the national resources, by the application of the labour of the unwilling idler, while I am able to establish the principle of reciprocity, charging 6, per cent. for the outlay, by releasing the occupant from the payment of rates and taxes.

My great object, as you are aware, has ever been to realise the whole benefit of unrestricted Free Trade for all classes—that is, as we have declared in our thousands of resolutions, that we are for Free Trade, but that we are for turning the advantage to national and not class purposes. If, then, we can preserve national faith, by carrying Free Trade out in its entirety, based upon the principle of reciprocity, we are the real Free Trade party. And now I proceed to establish our right to deduct twenty per cent. from the property of the fundholder, showing, nevertheless, that he will be a large gainer by the change.

What I propose, is to produce an amount of income from other sources, equal to that produced by Custom and Excise Duties, and to sweep those duties away altogether and establish complete Free Trade upon the principle of reciprocity. Mr Cobden, in his speech upon the Income Tax, showed the manner in which those duties pressed upon consumers, and let the reader peruse the plain, the simple and incontrovertible statement, submitted by Mr Cobden, who said—

What amount do the people pay on articles consumed? For every 70s. the working classes expend on tea, they pay 10s. of duty; for every 20s. they expend on sugar, they pay 6s. of duty; for every 20s. they expend on coffee, they pay 6s. of duty; on soap, 5s.; on beer, 4s.; on tobacco, 16s.; on spirits, 14s. of duty, on every 20s. they expend upon these articles.

and he will learn that the annihilation of all Custom and Excise duties would be a saving to the consumer of more than fifty per cent., and, therefore, national faith is not of that sticky nature which would make it unjust to reduce the income of a national faith fundholder by twenty-five per cent., if the necessities of life were reduced by fifty per cent. He lent this money upon the faith that he should pay a very much higher per centage than he even pays under the present system, and upon this arrangement the account would stand thus:—

Received from Church Property and Poor Rates	£ 12,600,000
Deduct twenty-five per cent. from the interest on Funded Debt and Exchequer Bills, and in round numbers, you effect a saving of	7,000,000
Making a total of	19,600,000

a year, or, as nearly as possible, covering the deficit occasioned by the remission of our Excise and Customs Duties.

In the case of the working clergyman receiving 300, a year, his revenue would be equal to 400, a year under the present system; but suppose that the pious may object to touching Church property by the abolition of Excise and Customs Duties; we would save in their collection, and the amount of patronage consequent upon their existence, a sum equal to the amount that I propose to realise from Church property. The amount saved in the collection does not rest with that paid upon Excise and Customs Duties, for I am now going to show you another grievous, onerous, and unequal tax, which also costs an amazing amount in collection, and which I would consolidate into one single office—I mean the Assessed Taxes. Those I would wholly abolish and would substitute a graduated scale of taxation to meet the deficit.

We are told that out of 3,500,000 houses, only 500,000 pay the Window Tax; and, therefore, I will make my scale of direct taxation from that number, and having relieved them of all other taxes—Excise and Customs Duties, and the collection of those taxes, what I propose is to establish a Property Tax—thus:—

The 100,000 of first class proprietors of the 500,000 who now pay the Window Duty, whether they be landed proprietors, bankers, merchants, distillers, brewers, barristers, or belonging to the wealthiest class of the 500,000, without reference to the description of property, I would tax to the amount of 100, a year, which would make	10,000,000
The second hundred thousand of that class I would tax to the amount of 50, a year	5,000,000
The third hundred thousand I would tax to the amount of 20, a year, making	2,000,000
The fourth hundred thousand of that class I would tax 10, a year, making	1,000,000
The fifth hundred thousand of that class I would tax at 5, a year, making	500,000
Making from this source	16,500,000
per annum, and relieving the payers from all other taxes whatsoever.	
We may presume that a million of the occupiers not now paying Window Tax, and the wealthiest of the three millions occupying houses, and following trades and professions, not only pay some tax, but would be great gainers by the remission of Excise and Customs Duties, and that they may fairly pay 3, a year, making	3,000,000
The next million we presume would make a saving of at least 2, a family, and from that class would be realised	2,000,000
And the last million of the 3,000,000 whether working men, lodging house-keepers, shopkeepers, or small tradesmen, should pay a tax of 1, a year each family, or	1,000,000
Thus making a total of	24,500,000

per annum, leaving to be added the sale of Crown Lands, the revenue derived from Stamps, from the Post-office, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and other accounts, from which the payer would derive a direct profit, making in all about 6,000,000; thus leaving a revenue from those sources alone, independently of the Church Property, of 44,500,000, a year, leaving 21,000,000, a year to be paid as interest on funded debt—three millions a year of which will be extinguished in the years '59-60, and leaving the enormous amount of 20,500,000, to provide for the exigencies of the State.

Of course, I presume that the people of this country will not much longer consent to pay idle placemen and pensioners.

The reader must bear in mind that though I have classed the property-tax payers in numbers of a hundred thousand in one case, and a million in the other, that, nevertheless, it would be just and fair that those members should pay according to a graduated scale, producing in the bulk the amount that I have stated, and to accomplish which, as every thing is easy when money is to be raised, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find no difficulty; nor do I think that any of the classes, from the lowest million paying 20s. a family, to the highest hundred thousand paying 100, a family, could complain of the impost when relieved from every description of taxation and duty; especially when it is borne in mind that the payers of the duties upon Excise and Customs, now amounting to nearly twenty millions a year, make a profit of the consumer of more than thirty millions a year; ay! forty millions a year.

Of course, I propose to abolish the Probate and Legacy Duty, and every onerous and inquisitorial duty; the tax upon dogs, horses, carriages, servants, windows, auctioneers, game licenses, bar licenses, spirit licenses, and all other taxes which now press so heavily upon the poor, as the rich invariably make them pay them. To remit the duty upon timber and bricks, and all building materials; and will the reader for one moment reflect upon the impetus that this change would give to every branch of trade, commerce, and manufactures; the number who could then afford luxuries, who cannot now procure the common necessities of life—the impetus given to coach-builders, house-builders, and all descriptions of trade, and the honourable competition that would be created amongst shopkeepers, whose interest it would then be to realise moderate profits upon the principle of quick sale and light profit.

Now, my friends, in my general calculation I have left the Church property untouched, whereas, if you were to draw five millions a year from that source, which legitimately belongs to the people, you would have a surplus, after paying the fundholder his interest, of 25,600,000, a year, and a further saving of two millions a year upon the Long and Terminable Annuities, which expire in the years '59-60; and which, if made permanent now, should not be set down at a million a year; and in the more extensive view, the account would stand thus:—

Received from Church property and Poor Rates	£ 12,600,000
Saved on collection of Customs, Excise, and taxes	6,000,000
Graduated Property Tax	24,500,000
Stamps, Post Office, &c., and sale of Crown Lands	6,000,000
Difference between terminable annuities and funded debt, at the present price of stock	2,000,000

Leaving a total income of 50,100,000

Or a surplus, after paying the interest of the funded debt, of 29,100,000

Ample, I should think, to meet all the exigencies of the State; and more than the people will presently consent to pay.

Now, my friends, you have my definition of Free Trade, based upon reciprocity; you have my mode of setting all the springs of industry at work; you have my mode of throwing all classes upon their own resources; you have my mode of producing national loyalty to national institutions; you have a table set before you, which does not profess to be complete or unsuspicious of improvement; and if the sceptic should scoff, or the alarmed should quake, I tell them, that there is more danger to every institution in the country by a dogged perseverance in the old and corrupt system, than would attend the adoption of my proposition. And, if attachment to the present old borough-mongering system is based upon custom, precedent, or antiquity, let us, in God's name, extinguish our gas, and return to the farthing candle; let us abolish our railroads, and return to the jog-trot coach; let us abolish our steam navigation, and depend upon the temper of the winds and the elements; let us destroy the printing press, the electric telegraph, and the penny postage; for, as sure as night follows day, means must be adopted to cultivate the natural resources of this wealthy country,

William Hewitt, Publisher,
16 St. Andrew Street, Haymarket.

and that there must be an equitable distribution of the proceeds, else will the hand of the unwilling idler be raised in strife and enmity against the pampered, idle pauper.

My friends, in this our struggle for complete and entire Free Trade, based upon the principle of reciprocity, you must convince the shopkeepers that their interests are identical with yours—that the mechanical power which makes a pauper of the unwilling idler is not their friend—and that the well-employed and well-paid labourer is a better customer, a better friend, and a better subject, than the system-made pauper who is consigned to the workhouse and made a burthen upon their industry. I have now placed my budget before you; read it—think of it—suggest what improvements present themselves, and let your delegates be prepared to discuss it.

I remain,
Your faithful friend and servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CARLISLE ELECTION.

Great excitement has prevailed at Carlisle on occasion of the electoral contest. On the nomination day, the town presented a sight rarely witnessed. A forest of hands was raised for Dr Mc'Donnell. A poll was demanded, and the following is the result:—

Hodgson (Tory)	477
Howard (Liberal)	414
Dixon (Liberal)	323
Mc'Donnell (Chartist)	55

A second edition of the CARLISLE ELECTION states that soon after four o'clock, the successful candidates and their friends, and Dr Mc'Donnell, attended to the hustings to be present at the mayor's declaration. The crowd in front was immense—12,000, at the least; and the pressure even upon the hustings was almost unendurable. After much difficulty, and a good deal of inconvenience, the mayor announced the numbers as given above.

The conduct of the Chartists appears to have been admirable in the extreme, and though unsuccessful this time—"wait a little longer."

The following is the worthy doctor's speech from the hustings.

Dr Mc'Donnell, who was received with deafening cheers, next came forward, and said—Citizens of Carlisle and electors—Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than the honourable reception you have now given me, which is not merely flattering to my feelings as a man, but is still more gratifying because I believe that you do not cheer the person but the principles he advocates. (Great applause.) You have heard the different candidates address you. You have been told by Mr Dixon that he is thinking about making improvements, and I never knew a Whig that did not begin with thinking, and end by doing nothing. (Laughter and cheers.) They are continually thinking but never acting; and as for Mr Hodgson, all he seems to have come forward for, is to bludge (laughter and cheers)—bludge for the corruption of the freemen of Carlisle, I shall therefore leave him before you wish his blushing honours. (Laughter.) As for Mr Howard, he comes forward much in the same way that an attorney would conduct a case in a shop, for the purpose of knocking down a number of what he calls the household suffrages. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) So truly ignorant are vast numbers of the people of the nature of the Charter, that when I asked a free and independent elector the other day, what was its meaning, he said, "It means triangular Parliaments, universal suffrage, and votes by ballot!" (Laughter and loud cheers.) Now, it strikes me very forcibly that the interests of this city, some way or another, are in a very triangular position just now, for the candidates seem to be neither Whig nor Tory, and what with one thinking, another blushing, and a third promising, none of them advance a single step towards the Charter, and I know that there is greater danger at

Poetry.
We extract the following graphic poem from the current number of "THE LABOURER":—
THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.
BY ELMEST JONES.
The nations are all calling
To and fro, from strand to strand;
Unto an army
The slaves of every land.
Lashed thrones are creaking,
For 'Liberty' is dead;
And common sense is speaking
Of honesty instead.
And coming Freedom whippers,
Mid the rushing of her wings,
Off to nature,
No loyalty to kings.
The gold along the counter,
Rings no longer pure and clear;
For 'coined with blood of childhood,
And 'tis stamped with manhood's tear.
And the bank notes of the usurer,
The "fustian" of the tell,
Are the ill-fated currency
Of his heritage in hell.
The church doors are worn-out,
Where the well-paid parson drones;
And the lordly bells in the steeples,
Have learned unwelcome tones:
In Pader and Paris,
'Tis not to prayers they call;
But they summon all the citizens,
To conquer or to fall.
Well may the bell-tower tremble,
And the parson shake his betimes;
For the sanctuary shall cease to be
A sanctuary for crimes.
From mountains old and hoary,
First Liberty came down;
Like the avalanche her footfall,
Like the thunder-cloud her frown,
On Yarnburg's towers she lighted,
And the Lawine rolled below;
And the blackest of black bigotry,
Was swept as white as snow.
And far among the glaciers
And answering freedom found,
As the thunder-blast of Freedom
Reverberated round.
And she gazed from her Lake Palace,
From Lucerne's mimic sea,
And smiling she beheld
That Switzerland was free.
Then from her southward mountains
Looked downward where, below,
The Arno wind and Lido,
And the Brenta and the Po.
She saw the Austrian tiger,
In Lombardy the fair,
Preparing for a bound
As he crouched within his lair.
But downward still she wandered
To monarchy's own home;
And the dust of empire trembled
As she passed the gate of Rome.
And: "I will make ye battle,
Ye conquerors of mankind!
The tyranny of force
With the tyranny of mind!"
Then she brought the twin together
In the gorgeous Vatican:
The pontiff and the emperor,
The monarch and the man.
And who think ye won the battle?
Twas the rapid changes fled—
'Twas the man of mind who conquered,
And the man of sword who fled!
Then Freedom rose immortal,
As Freedom ever must,
Though Caesar's tombs are ruins,
And Mammon's temples dust.
And seaward still she wandered
To Naples' fair bay;
Where, 'neath its grey volcano,
The town-volcano lay.
Verninus unto Rina,
Then waved its wild alarms,
Till news were brought to Naples
That Trinacria was in arms.
On the mole the people gathered,
As they saw the troops return,
From their death-bed at Palermo,
To Napoli their urn.
And a heart-quake heaved around—
And the city poured its might;
A tyrant reigned at night,
And a people reigned at night.
Then threatened Lord the Austrian,
And said he'd march his men;
And answered Italy:
'We'll have them here again!
Why shall the Austrian bloodhound,
Who seizes each noble prey—
He's strong and armed and mighty—
And he fears—'for so ere long!
And the bayonet's insufficient
To do the work of war,
So he arms his gallant soldiers
With—think you—a cigar!
Ah! nations! take the omen,
That tyranny is broke—
And all its powers and greatness
Are passing hence—in smoke!
Then onward wandered Freedom,
Where Elbe and Danube flow,
And Ferdinand and Frederick have
Their people for their foe!
Like unbound Roman furies,
Lie the states with dikes and kings—
Still find them in one bed,
To scourge the oppressed things.
By Hungary she's passing,
And blunt her sword-knife;
And the famished of Silesia
Are thinking of their life.
Bohemia's mountains echo
Tones of Ziska's drum,
And the nobles see in thought
The modern Hussites come.
Even Russia's frozen north
Is dawning on our ken,
And sends Zakonnine forth
To tell us it has men!
She breathed on Poland's plains—
And her tears fell thick and fast:
Conqueror of the future,
And martyr of the past!
But prouder grew her glance
And sterner grew her mien,
As westward still she wandered
To Rhone and Loire and Seine.
She frowned in high defiance,
Where the Bastille once had frowned;
And the spoke of wonder,
But the pointed all around.
Then Paris rose impatient—
So impatient at delay,
It could not bide to wait
A dying tyrant's day.
And 'neath the hundred Bastilles
The cry heaved to and fro:
The victory's the complete,
The stronger is the foe.
Blow, breezes of Liberty,
Mistaken by brave Charles!
Bing, thunders of Napoleon,
To nobler music set!
March, old imperial soldiers,
But march in better cause,
And bare the blade of tyrants
To fight in Freedom's wars.
This time the people's power
The people's cause shall own;
Then up with the Republic,
And downward with the throne!
Still onward Freedom wandered,
Till she touched the British soil;
Elysium of money,
And Tartarus of folly!
And lo! she sheathed her sword;
"My chosen people, ye
I gave ye many chances:
Why so long in growing free?
Ye bled in resignation,
A tame and patient herd!
Obedience be the motto,
And onward! be the word!
Why were your sorrowing sister,
Still bleeding unredressed,
'Neath Russell, England's Nicholas,
The Poland of the west?
"Cr: 'Liberty to Erin!
It's a debt ye owe:
Had ye not armed his hand,
He'd have struck a blow.
"Cr: 'Liberty to Erin!
With iron in the tone,
For while ye slight her rights,
Ye scarce deserve your own."
The Briton and the Celt
Are gathering side by side;
What can cannot part,
That man shall not divide.
Althow that famous 'gull'
Though with its curved blade,
We soon can build a bridge
And build monopolies.

Forbark! to Freedom!
The fatal spell is broke!
Repeal means—Union of the classes,
And severance of the yoke.
Then, hurrah for the Charter,
On Shannon, Thames, and Tweed;
Now, ye men! to the harvest!
Reap! you who sowed the seed.

Reviews.
The Midland Florist for this month contains its usual amount of admirable information. We extract the following:—
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.
On a warm border, may be sown a few seeds of cabbage (which will make good plants when the autumn-roots are over), cauliflower seed, Brussels sprouts, asparagus, and cauliflower brocoli.
It is advisable to sow many late peas on the same day, if possible, by which means a regular succession will be maintained; sowing again, when there are above ground, such sorts as Danes, Monarch, Fairbeard, the Champion of England, &c. for new varieties; whilst of old favourites, and at the same time the least expensive sorts, we may mention Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, as one of the best. Knight's Tall Marrow is invaluable; where long prickling stalks can be obtained, or where the parties growing them will be the trouble to support them with strings, &c., these peas continue making lateral, blooming, and cropping through great part of the season. As shorter growing sorts, the Scimitar is excellent, whilst Bedman's Imperial, Green Marrow, Woodford's Marrow, and Plack's Victory are all proper for small gardens.
Seasonal crops of such things as spinach, mustard and cress, and radishes, must be attended to whenever the ground is in a fit state.
Beans.—The main or succession crops must be planted. The Green Windsor is much esteemed, and Johnson's Wonder and Taylor's Windsor are very excellent.
Potatoes, towards the end of the month, should be got in, for a full crop. Tiney's Early, the Flea-bell, and Calmaro Kidney, are very fine and prolific varieties.
Rhubarb.—Plantations should now be made, by division of the roots. It is useless to propagate from seed, except in anticipation of new variety, as this plant sports much.
Asparagus beds should also be made towards the latter end of the month.
Celery.—As soon as the first sown have two rough leaves, they must be picked out, in order to get still well-rooted.
Carrots, parsnips, &c., should be now sown in drills, which is the best plan with most crops, in order that the soil may be thoroughly stirred during their period of growth.
In the flower garden, during fine weather, active preparations will be in progress.
Ranunculuses should be got in without delay.
Geraniums.—The layers which have been kept in frames, or otherwise protected, may be planted in the large pots for bloom, by the latter end of the month, placing them, if possible, for a week or two, in a sheltered situation. Reference may be made to our first volume, for the necessary details of cultivation of this beautiful and favourite flower.
Anemones roots, if not previously planted, should now be put into well prepared and moderately rich compost, and will root freely, by their vigorous growth, any extra trouble bestowed on them.
Tulips.—Carefully examine the foliage, for canker, which, if not speedily removed, will seriously injure the plant, in many instances causing death. Cover from severe spring frosts, and in dry weather carefully stir the surface of the soil.
Polyanthus and carnations must have all the air possible, if in frames, otherwise the trusses will be drawn up weakly, which seriously detracts from their beauty.
Hardy annuals may be sown towards the latter end of the month. See, in our first volume, the best method of sowing, &c.
Hardy herbaceous plants may be planted and replanted; and the seeds of various sorts, sown during the past summer, may be now in a fit state for sowing.
In the greenhouse and frames—
Sow calceolarias seed. This is extremely minute, and must be covered but slightly, and the soil must be very fine.
The various nasturtiums, or tropaeolums, which is desirable to bloom during summer, must now be sown, and brought into gentle heat.
Greenhouse shrubs, of a vigorous or woody character, must be attended to. For a large conservatory, the hardy plant, *Glycine sinensis*, will make a superb appearance.
Cuttings of geraniums may be put in, and re-pot carnations, &c.
In the fruit garden, grafting may be done towards the latter end of the month; but this depends very much on the season. It is generally advisable to get the cuttings of one or two sorts of fruit trees, and lay them in the ground till wanted. This allows the stock to be rather in advance, which is conducive to the success of the operation.
All pruning, &c., must be finished forthwith. We intend, in consequence with the wishes of many correspondents, giving a few practical hints on cutting and pruning fruit trees, in an early number.

Deville's Journal, February. Lovett, London.
We have perused the pages of our popular contemporary with much pleasure. Talented, varied, instructive, and amusing as it is, we shall reserve to ourselves the first eligible opportunity for extract and further comment.

The French Revolution of 1848. By a BARRISTER-NORTHERN STAR OFFICE; Strange, Falcoster-street.
A clever compilation, interspersed with original matter and remarks, giving a succinct narrative of the great part of the recent movement in Paris. We can recommend it to our readers.

THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL FRENCH.
Englishmen and Irishmen, you know wherefore you are called and oppressed? Read! Read! and learn whom you have to support in wasteful idleness.—
LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

	Per Year	Per Day
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queen Victoria	385,000	1057 19 6
Prince Albert	30,000	82 3 10
Prince Adelaide	100,000	273 19 5
Duchess of Kent	39,000	108 28 2 10
Duke of Cumberland	21,000	57 19 8
Archbishop of Canterbury	20,000	54 15 11
Lord Brougham	5,000	13 15 11

NOW LOOK ON THIS.
Agricultural labourers annual and average wages in

	Per Year	Per Day
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gloucestershire	22 15 0	0 1 2 1/2
Somersetshire	22 15 0	0 1 2 1/2
Worcestershire	22 15 0	0 1 2 1/2
Wiltshire	20 16 0	0 1 1 1/2

Whilst, horrible to relate, thousands of clever and well-articled men and women, have not even that because they are under the ban and curse of money—the centralising tendency of which must ever crush them. 'For a nation to be free, it is insufficient that she will it.' Will it, then, for the power is yours. Learn the astounding fact that whilst Republicanism, by the aid of the power of the press, has not only kept the royal paraphernalia to maintain, pay not 15s. all day, but nothing can be better than your head, nor yet to the state, besides your local and other delegated taxation, which will equal, if not double, that amount.

RATE PAYERS.
Reckon up your local taxes, and see what they amount to. Mine come to the enormous sum of £110s. 0d. per head for my family, (five in number), for the present year. Thus I am called upon to pay, or rather robbed (by state and locality), of £20, 2s. 6d., whilst the American, who has no king to keep, nor royal paraphernalia to maintain, pays not 15s. all day, but nothing can be better than your head, nor yet to the state, besides your local and other delegated taxation, which will equal, if not double, that amount.

ENGLISH WORKMEN AT BOWDOEN.—A correspondent at Bowdoin requests us, at the desire of many of the authorities of that place, to contradict a statement going the rounds of the papers, that all the English employed at the factories and otherwise in Bowdoin have been discharged. Sneh, it appears, is not the fact. Not one has been discharged up to this moment from any of their employments in or near the town; and, as yet, nothing can be better than your head, nor yet to the state, besides your local and other delegated taxation, which will equal, if not double, that amount.

WEST LONDON ART-EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.—At the last weekly meeting of the committee of this association, at Clark's Rooms, 114, Edgeware-road, March 13, Mr George Wiggall in the chair, the secretary presented thirty-seven volumes to the library, consisting of gifts of Dr Bowring, the National Temperance Association, and the Society. Dr Bowring was elected honorary member for services rendered, and votes of thanks were tendered to the parties for their valued aid.

According to the RAILWAY RECORD, the assignees of a carrier have sued the Great Western Railway Company for £6,000, the amount of alleged overcharges, of which the lists fills two folio volumes two feet thick, and cost £1,800.

The deaths registered in London during the week ending March 11 were 1,070, that number being 37 below the average. A still better return must have been made but for the continued prevalence of typhus, small pox, and scarlatina, each of which destroyed during the seven days about twice the ordinary number of persons.

Ireland.
(From our own Correspondent.)
DUBLIN, March 13.
The greatest enthusiasm is kindled in Ireland for the French republic. Our corporation, too, is pronouncing in favour of the late French revolution, whilst the Trades and other organized bodies in this city are waiting for the word of command to join the ranks of the republicans. Since 1843, this country has not exhibited anything like the 'movement' in course of progression.
The accounts otherwise, however, from all parts of the kingdom, are of the most melancholy character. Famine prostrating its victims all over the land, whilst riot and insolvency are the order of the day. It is painful to read of the misery of the people, and to see every day every place of any importance in Ireland not do likewise. Since 1843, this country has not exhibited anything like the 'movement' in course of progression.
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Colonial and Foreign.

BELGIUM.

The violent and unjustifiable, if not illegal, expulsion of Dr. Marx from the Belgian territory, has given rise to severe strictures on the government, and has been the subject of discussion in the Chamber of Representatives, and the Council of Brussels. The Monsieur Balon, in his report, attempts to explain away the facts, but it only makes matters worse, inasmuch as it acknowledges that when gentleman and his lady (who is the sister of the governor of Pomerania) were brought before the *procureur du roi*, that functionary declared that no offence had been committed, and that he could take cognisance; and, moreover, the *procureur* the next day ordered them to be set at liberty immediately. Notwithstanding all this, the government ordered both to be expelled in the most summary and arbitrary manner from the country, and although the Monsieur is totally silent on that subject, the order was obeyed to the letter. The Monsieur acknowledges, too, that Madame Balon is a highly intellectual, accomplished young lady, was detained all night in the common goal; that she was at first placed in the room set apart for all the disorderly female characters arrested during the night, and that subsequently she was brought into a room where she had for her companion during the night a woman who was an infamous prostitute. It may be added, from an authentic source, that both Dr. Marx and his wife were grossly insulted by the agents of the authorities. They were conveyed to the Belgian frontiers, and driven out of the kingdom under the paltry pretence that their passports were not regular.

GHENT.—Some disturbances took place on the 13th at Ghent. A crowd attacked the convent of the Jesuits; the police interfered, and obliged the populace to disperse. But next morning the crowd appeared again on the Grand Place, and a portion dispersed to Vrochennens, a neighbouring locality, where the Jesuits have also a convent. A strong detachment of cuirassiers has left Ghent in pursuit of the populace.

BRUSSELS.—A numerous meeting has taken place at this town, at the Society de Guillaume Tell, and it was decided to petition the Government for a considerable reduction of the expenses of the Belgian *corps diplomatique*, the army, and all the great branches of public service. Some spoke in favour of a customs union with France, but this in favour of the French, and the meeting for securing the other objects of the meeting was agreed to.

PRUSSIA.

THE FRIGHTENED KINGS.

GRANT OF UNLIMITED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS BY THE KING.—PROTEST OF THE STATES OF HUNGARY TO THE KING OF AUSTRIA.

BRUSSELS.—The King has granted unlimited liberty of the press throughout his dominions. Instructions to the provisional governments were forwarded yesterday, and the royal decree on this important subject will be made public as soon as it shall be known that the instructions have reached their destination.

AUSTRIA.

VENNA, March 6.—The arrival of the mail from Hungary this morning has caused great excitement. Daun's coffee-house was crowded to excess, and a gentleman was at once placed on one of the billiard tables for the purpose of reading aloud the *Passepartout* Gazette, which had just been received. The news was so interesting that many persons remained late in the evening, and so much so, that the Archduke Stephen has arrived here to ask for new instructions, suited to the extraordinary and unexpected circumstances.

An address has been forwarded by the States of Hungary to the Emperor, of an unusual character, that the sensation created cannot be the subject of surprise. It demands the strict maintenance of the ancient Hungarian Constitution, and the appointment of a separate ministry, the members of which shall be responsible to the people of Hungary.

The news of the recent events in Paris, says a letter from Presburg, of the 2nd, have caused the greatest excitement and consternation here. Austrian bank notes are everywhere refused. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have been summoned to meet, and public order is now maintained by means of people denouncing cola for their notes. Commerce seems as if it had been maimed by a thunderbolt. People say that the state is bankrupt. The affairs of Italy are then to be discussed in a military point of view—that is to say, the question is to be brought forward, if, and under what circumstances, Hungarian troops are to be employed out of their country.

To elucidate this last sentence it must be remembered that it has ever been the policy of Austria to send Hungarian troops to Italy, and Italian troops to Hungary, to keep down the people. If, however, we are to credit the last accounts from Lombardy, in many instances the Hungarians have shown a readiness to fraternize with the Italians. The following letter dated the 3rd inst., will suffice to show that the present movement in Hungary is one of a most serious nature, and likely greatly to complicate the embarrassments of Austria.—

PRESBURG, March 3.—My expectations have been fulfilled. We are now only one step from a revolution. The secret sitting of the Chambers yesterday did not escape our eyes. In the public sitting of the day, Ludwig Kossuth rose and proposed that a declaration should be sent forth to Vienna, to the King, demanding the immediate establishment of a responsible Hungarian ministry, consisting exclusively of Hungarians, entirely distinct from Austrian government, as also the immediate abolition of the onerous taxes, and a total return to the laws of the country carried out without exception.

This motion of the Opposition leader was unanimously adopted. The scene in the chamber is described as being of a most extraordinary nature. Kossuth spoke for an hour and a half without interruption, except from the boisterous applause of his hearers. He launched into a violent attack, not only against the Austrian government, but against the Emperor in general.

The Emperor immediately drawn up to be presented to the Emperor. This movement in Hungary is one of serious import at the present moment, and will in all probability be followed by a similar movement in Bohemia. The *Osservatore* contains a letter from Vienna, which states that the King of Hungary has ordered the 5th. He came, says the letter, for the purpose of coming to some arrangement with Austria on the attitude which Germany should assume relative to France.

GERMANY.

BOHEMIA.—We learn from Prague, under date of the 8th inst., that some disturbances had occurred there, which resulted in an address from the City Council to the Emperor, making the same demands as have lately been preferred to most of the German Sovereigns.

STUTTGART.—Manifestations of discontent had been made at Stuttgart, on the 7th of this month, in consequence of the nomination of a new Cabinet, in which M. de Lenz was to hold the appointment of Minister of the Interior. Tranquillity had, however, been restored by a promise from the King that he would make some alteration in his intended arrangements.

HESSA CASSEL.—The people of Hessa Cassel still continue dissatisfied, notwithstanding the concession of their demands by the Elector.

SAXONY.—The King has proclaimed freedom of the press and the abolition of the censorship. This has been made known at the town, which is the seat of the great joy of the public and the journals of that town. There is no doubt that when the chambers meet all the reforms demanded by the people will be granted.

WEIMAR.—The liberty of the press has been proclaimed.

AGERSBO.—There had been disturbances at Agersbo. The peasants (*Bauern*) were in commotion in the districts around Norberg on the 9th. On that day a detachment, 300 strong, entered the town to represent their grievances to the local authorities. This class has more than any other in Bavaria, suffered from the petty tyranny of the subordinate magistracy.

WÜRZBURG.—Serious disturbances have broken out on the frontiers of Baden and Württemberg.

BRUSSELS.—The municipal authorities have resolved to forward a deputation to Berlin, in order to obtain an audience of the King and *viva voce* (*mündlich*) to express the wishes of the people. The head burgomaster is appointed the head of the deputation. The garison in Magdeburg has been nearly doubled, and the inhabitants have the option either of having and arming soldiers billeted on them, or of paying a certain sum to be dispensed from such 'angel visits.' Addresses continue to pour in from all the towns. The refrain of all of them is 'no alliance with Russia.'

CARLSRUHE.—On the 10th inst. two bills were laid before the Chambers at Carlsruhe, for the purpose of abolishing all feudal rights, and the abolition of the right of the nobles to the land. The peasants have broken out in insurrection in the vicinity of Wertheim, and in various parts of Hessa Darmstadt. Troops have been marched from Mannheim to the disturbed districts. In Hessa, affairs have taken a serious turn, thanks to the obstinacy of the Elector of Hessa-Cassel. The inhabitants are in open insurrection. On the 10th inst. the gates of the town, which is celebrated for its numerous goldsmiths' shops, were barricaded, after the troops had either voluntarily withdrawn, or had been expelled.

HAMBURG.—This town is in a state of great fermentation. The Senate has voted freedom of the press, but the concession comes too late, and formidable demonstrations are being made to compel much greater concessions. Meanwhile business is at a stand still, and confidence is superseded by gloom, anxiety, and dread.

The movement continues in a most active state, great and small, and the individual demands of each will have been granted, they will blend into one common demand—a German Parliament.

BAVARIA.

The King has redeclared the word of Prince Charles of Bavaria by the following proclamation:—

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

I have determined to convoke the States of my kingdom around me, on the 16th of the present month. The wishes of my people always found an echo in my heart.

Projects of law will be immediately brought under the consideration of the assembly of the states; amongst others:—

The constitutional responsibility of ministers, the liberty of the press, the electoral reform, the abolition of the death penalty, the emancipation of the Jews.

I shall also order the immediate draft of a new code of laws; that the army do immediately take the oath of allegiance to the constitution; and from this moment censorship is abolished.

Bavaria will recognise in these decrees the unchanged opinions of the house of Wittelsbach. A new era will be opened in the development of States. Most serious is the position of Germany. My whole life is a proof that my thoughts and acts have been for the good of the German cause. The great aim of my endeavor shall be to strengthen the unity of Germany by salutary measures, to ensure a due representation of the German nation at the Diet, and to that end effect a union of the present States of Germany. The Diet is proportion to the just expectations of Germany.

Bavaria's king prides himself on being a German. Bavaria's king prides himself on being a German. Bavaria's king prides himself on being a German.

Rally round the throne. United to your sovereign, represented by your constitutional organs, let us consider everything for my people. Everything for Germany.

EDWIG, Crown Prince.

LUDWIG, Prince of Bavaria.

ALBRECHT, Prince of Bavaria.

KARL, Prince of Bavaria.

And countersigned by Prince Willebrandt, and all the ministers.

MUNICH, March 10th, 1846.

MUNICH.—Lola Montez.—This lady has again been playing one of her bold tricks. She came unexpectedly to Munich, on the evening of the 9th. The news spread like wildfire, and various were the stories about as to the time and manner of her arrival. The truth soon became known. The lady, who had been for a moment at Munich, dressed in man's clothes, but had been arrested by the gendarmes by order of the king, and carried away from the town.

POLAND.

Intelligence from Poland states, that the Russian forces are constantly receiving fresh accessions, and are now amounting to 60,000 men. The Russian fleet is expected daily at St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES.

The news is of a satisfactory and important nature, inasmuch as it informs us that a treaty of peace with Mexico, which the Mexican Congress would have passed, had it not been for the intervention of the American government. It is reported that Santa Anna had given his assent to the treaty.

The Honorable John Quincy Adams was seized with paralysis in the House of Representatives on Monday last, and carried out insensible. The House adjourned instantly, and on Wednesday morning, Adams died. He was 81 years of age, and had retained full possession of his faculties up to the moment of the last fatal attack. Mr. Adams was born in 1767.

MEXICO.

General Lane reached Mexico, on Orizaba, on the 10th inst. He said that both the state and capital of Oajaca, whither Santa Anna sought an asylum when so hotly pursued by General Lane, had refused any aid to the fugitive ex-President. Luis Vega had been pardoned by General Scott.

The American Star of the 11th ult., published in the city of Mexico, contains the official account of the Mexican Congress, which was ratified on the part of the Mexican Congress by receiving the signature of Signor Rossi, Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 10th ult., which date it bears. A meeting of the deputies and senators who were in the city was held, but only twenty-four were present, and a majority of them in favour of peace and the treaty.

The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty in the midst of the session of all of New Mexico, Texas, and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of fifteen millions bonus and five millions for the citizens' claims against Mexico by the United States.

YACUATLA.—There have been some terrible scenes enacted at Yacuatla. The Venezuelan Congress met on the 24th ult., was overwhelmed by the populace, set on, it is said, by the President, and several of the members massacred. It was expected that a revolution would immediately break out throughout the Republic.

BRISTOL.—A general meeting of Chartists and Land members was held on Tuesday, March 7th. The meeting was held at the residence of John Pugh, and Mr. Mitchell presided. That the sum of three shillings be sent to the Executive Committee of the National Chartist Association as their monthly quota, which was unanimously carried. The subject of joining the Fraternal Democrats of London having been introduced on a former occasion, the subject was discussed at length, and it was decided to join the Democrats, and to send a deputation to Paris to congratulate the sovereign people of France on their late glorious triumphs. The meeting seemed to be delighted at the step our London friends had taken, and expressed their desire for an annual congress of nations. The following party were named in the annual address:—Mr. Pugh, Mr. Jones, had been appointed delegates to Paris to congratulate the sovereign people of France on their late glorious triumphs. The meeting seemed to be delighted at the step our London friends had taken, and expressed their desire for an annual congress of nations. The following party were named in the annual address:—Mr. Pugh, Mr. Jones, had been appointed delegates to Paris to congratulate the sovereign people of France on their late glorious triumphs.

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Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Lough drew the attention of the house to the existing mode of rating lessees in Ireland, which led to a brief conversation, in which the Earl of St. Germain, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others, took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—EXPULSION OF ENGLISH WORKMEN FROM FRANCE.—Mr. STAFFORD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he had received any further information with reference to the workmen who had been expelled from France?

Sir G. GREY had received information from the Mayor of Portsmouth that the workmen who had arrived there were in a very destitute condition, and that a communication had been transmitted to the authorities at Rouen, with reference to the unpaid wages, clothing, and other property which they had left behind, in the expectation that it might be transmitted through the Foreign Office to Paris, for the purpose of forwarding compensation to the injured parties from the provisional government. A considerable number of workmen were expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Havre, and he might also state that he had a letter from the Lord Mayor of London, informing him that a number of persons in a destitute state had arrived from France in the city of London.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that he had heard the most opposite and the strongest reasons urged for the suspension of the judgment, which embodied no principle, but was a mere amendment for the purpose of obfuscation. But for Mr. Hume's straightforward conduct, he would have characterised his amendment as a very unbecoming one. The noble lord then briefly stated his reasons for opposing the amendment, which he considered to be a mere amendment for the purpose of obfuscation. But for Mr. Hume's straightforward conduct, he would have characterised his amendment as a very unbecoming one. The noble lord then briefly stated his reasons for opposing the amendment, which he considered to be a mere amendment for the purpose of obfuscation. But for Mr. Hume's straightforward conduct, he would have characterised his amendment as a very unbecoming one.

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FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and publisher
by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brad-
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Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Wes-
minster.—Saturday, March 18th, 1848