

FRANCE

Foreign Miscellany.

The trial of Allais, the police-agent of the Assembly, who has gained notoriety of late by his pretended revelation of a *Buonarrotist* plot to assassinate General Changarnier and M. Dupin, President of the National assembly, has been brought to a conclusion. The charge against him was that of having made a calumnious accusation against the persons he had falsely indicated as having been concerned in the alleged plot. The case excited extraordinary interest, and a vast crowd assembled at the doors of the court; but only a number sufficient to fill the court was admitted. Several representatives were present, and among them MM. de Maleville, Piscatory, de Charencey, Wolowski, and Taschereau. Numerous witnesses were examined. The tribunal, after an hour's deliberation, declared

In Sweden what has been long foreseen has taken place. The equestrian order has rejected, by a majority of 316 votes to 80, the governmental project relative to the representation of the people, and the order of peasants has rejected it by a majority of eighty-seven to eighteen. The discussion on the measure was very animated, and frequently very warm. The Hartmannsdorff pretended that the bill would undermine the constitutional monarchy, formally declared that it would never admit the principle of general elections, although it admitted that

widely known, for that which is done in one district is of course applicable to the country at large. We hope, therefore, that our contemporaries generally will take cognizance of this circumstance and make it known to their readers. — *Sherborne Journal*

Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street.

the audience and fear of exposure, consequent on these actions, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the constitution and powers of life. It is hoped the perusal of this work will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst painful and distressing symptoms, both

Patients are requested to be as minute and precise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the nature of the complaint, the mode of its commencement, its duration, its symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and family history. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will bear the longest voyage.

Ireland.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVEMENT.—THE Christian season has afforded a pretty accurate measure of the existing state of the country, and of comparing the purchases of necessities and luxuries with those of the preceding four years of unexampled suffering and depression. Doubtless a great deal of distress still prevails, which is fully shared with the humblest classes by the encumbered landed proprietors at many of their creditors; but it now appears to be admitted upon all hands, that the country is gradually and steadily improving. The *Cork Reporter* has an exceedingly gratifying statement of the symptoms of reviving prosperity exhibited at the Christmas market. The accounts from Belfast are still more satisfactory, showing increasing prosperity in its fine commercial and manufacturing town, which had suffered comparatively little distress in consequence of the late war. The *United States Statesman* has extensive reports of the building speculations in Belfast and its vicinity for the next year, that much additional ground suitable for brick-making has already been broken. In one new line of street alone, building contracts to the amount of between £20,000 and £30,000 (including that for the new Corn Exchange) will be commenced early in spring. Comparatively little attention has hitherto been given to the progress of the Queen's Colleges, in consequence of the excitement produced by the agitation now in progress in England, and which, it had been supposed, would prove detrimental to those institutions. No such effect, however, is yet apparent; on the contrary, the colleges are steadily proceeding, with the sanction of Roman Catholics, and even of Catholics, who have a strong system of mixed education has received the most decided opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.—There is a chance that Mr. John O'Connell will not retire from Limerick after all. The *Limerick Reporter* has the following announcement:—"At this moment, a most active and energetic movement is going on in Limerick, for the purpose of procuring a new member to fight the good fight for the civil and religious liberties of his fellow-religionists menaced by an apostate and unprincipled Minister. His pecuniary means are contracted; it well known to all men. Many causes have conspired for some years to interfere with the provincial generation of our countrymen, and these have been stated in our columns. It is, therefore, no great O'Connell's fault, we are certain that in Limerick the ever true and faithful citizens who stood by his father in the way of times will remove every obstacle that may lie in the way of Mr. John O'Connell's taking his seat in Westminster on the opening of Parliament; and in the language of Mr. Lisle Phillips, showing in the world that the spirit of Ireland is not asleep when the religious minorities which O'Connell has rescued are in peril, and the Protestant Government are in peril."

REDUCTIONS OF RENTS.—The provincial journals announce further reductions of rent, which are described as quite satisfactory to the tenantry. The immense emigration which, even in mid-winter, continued in some districts, has had a decided influence in bringing about the reduction of rents. The landlords, who are the occupiers of the soil, and the landlords in view, find it necessary, by reason of

and prudent concessions, to encourage their tenants to remain in the country, and at the same time deprive the Tenant League of their strongest arguments for agitation. Those reductions extend most parts of the country, to the North as well as to the South.

THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.—It is possible that official correspondence in the *Gallagher's Indicator*, that the Lord Lieutenant has given that district from a prohibitive proclamation, issued in 1848, under the Crime and Outrage Act, which rendered it penal for any person to carry arms without being duly licensed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The commissioners are proceeding with the new arrangement of selling small lots of land and house property in the localities of the north-west. Sales of this kind have just taken place in Limerick and Monaghan, at higher prices than have been obtained than elsewhere in Dublin.

THE NEW RATE IS AID.—The circular of the Poor-law Commissioners for another rate in aid of the rate in the pound on the valuations, to raise £209,363, for the relief of the "distressed unions" has been received by all the boards of guardians. The only union that has yet objected is that of Ballinacorney, in the north. Dublin, and the ground set forth in the resolution of the guardians of that former union is the illegality of the proceeding "inasmuch as the act is only entitled 'An act to make provision, until the 31st December, 1850, of a general rate in aid of certain distressed unions and electoral divisions in Ireland,'" from which it is inferred that the time for legally levying such a rate has expired.

A DECLARATION AGAINST NEW PENAL LAWS.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that a circular has been addressed to members of the House of Commons connected with Ireland, by Messrs. McCullagh, Devaux, and O'Flaherty, suggesting the propriety of adopting the following declaration:—"We, the undersigned, deem it our duty at the present juncture to declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of the constitution, and our determination to oppose, by every constitutional means, any measure tending to interfere by legislative enactment with the discipline or doctrine of any portion of the Queen's subjects." The *Freeman* adds:—"We understand that a great number of signatures have been already affixed to this time and important manifesto."

AGRARIAN CRIME IN ULSTER.—For some weeks past the spirit of the rebellion has been apparent in some districts of the north-west, and especially Donegal, and it is stated that the Ribbon system prevails to a considerable extent amongst the peasantry. On the application of the local magistrates, the government have proclaimed severe electoral divisions of Donegal under the Crime and Outrage Act, and an increased police force has been placed in those districts. In one of the most exposed parts of that county, the wild and mountainous region of the north-west, the agrarian outrage has effected really wonderful improvements, at an expenditure of about £25,000, symptoms of agrarian disturbance have recently been manifested, and there has been some opposition to the payment of rents. During last week a constabulary force has proceeded to that quarter. In the county of

arising from the spirit of insubordination appears to be magnified. On Friday week a numerous meeting of magistrates was held at the County Court-house of Armagh, to consider the petition of the baronies of Upper Orion and Upper Fews, &c. the expediency of recommending the Lord-Lieutenant to increase the constabulary in these districts which, it is stated, "have become a hotbed of Ribbonism." It was resolved that a recommendation should be forwarded to his Excellency, through the Lieutenant of the county, to have two new police stations established in the quarters of the said baronies strongly reinforced. In addressing the quarter-master grand jury at Ballybotton the same day, the chairman of Armagh, Mr. Pickell, referred to the numerous cases of Whiteboy or tumultuary character. "He [he said] looked through the informations in one of those cases, and he found that bodies of people went through the district, called at people's houses and desired them not to pay any rent; he found it in that district threatening notices had been served upon persons who were afterwards seen committing within the last twelvemonth.

A gentleman in London, who, as the *Evening Mail* says, "possesses good means of information" writing in that journal, mentions the manifesto the Irish members, to which we have allread already. He says:—"Lord Castlereagh, and some others of keen Toryish tendencies, are said to have signed it." He adds:—"Lord Stanley takes no stand in the matter,"—tax renewal next session will be proposed, in the present circumstances, which he intends to oppose, and the Government contemplates its extension to Ireland, which Irish members will of course vote against, it, thought that that may be the field in which Whigery may fall."

ABOLITION OF THE VICE ROYALTY.—A correspondence, upon the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Armagh, M.P., A. Hamilton, M.P., and Colonel O'Donnell, M.G., has been published. After the omission of the oath, in the proposal, it can hardly be expected that they, or their friends, can have any novelty. The Colonel announces his readiness to afford his humble co-operation *in any way* with view of resisting the measure, if introduced next session; and Mr. Hamilton hopes that, as its unpopularity is no longer doubtful the Government will abandon it.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association was held in Connelton Town Tuesday, Mr. G. Spelman in the chair. I. John O'Donnell said, "It would be happy if liberal Protestants joined the Repeal Association, but it is proposed to be made against the contemplated repeal of penal laws, and expressed a hope that the Roman Catholic members would be united in the ensuing session of Parliament, and that they would not divide as to their interpretation of the Catholic oath. He maintained that that oath did not bid Catholic members to abstain from dealing with the revenues of the Protestant church. He also remarked that the subject of Catholic education was being discussed in the House, and that the members ought to be prepared to vote against it in Parliament. At the meeting of those members to take place in January next, he (Mr. O'Donnell) would himself propose that point, and the one to the Catholic oath should be taken into consideration."

deration. With regard to the penal laws, if at the same meeting of members should come to no conclusion on the subject, he would himself, on the opening of Parliament, move an amendment to the address to her Majesty, if the speech from the throne contained a single intimation of the contents of the bill.

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THE APPREHENDED STRIKE ON THE
LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY.

"LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
"NOTICE TO THE ENGINE-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN ON
THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.
"The present state of suspense as to a strike
ought not longer to continue.

"The directors do not wish to act harshly, but the requirements of the public and the government service will not allow them longer to be subject to

He had to present himself to Mr. McConnell and Mr. E. Watkins, the Under-Secretary of the Company at the Camden-station. A printed copy of the notice was then handed to him, and some men were called upon to give an immediate decision upon the question, others had a quarter of an hour's consideration allowed them; others half an hour; and some were allowed until Monday to consider the matter. Anything like concert among the men under such circumstances was out of the question, and therefore each felt himself involved in great

difficulty. Notwithstanding this unexpected proceeding, it is stated that there was but one man who signed a document to remain in the service of the company under the existing regulations, and that the person referred to subsequently requested that his name might be erased.

A meeting of enginemnen and firemen was held at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, on Saturday night last, which was adjourned for a few days in order to receive the expected replies from various districts on the line.

We are informed that the directors who prepared the notice to reside to a proposition for a month's notice, should be agreed to upon the whole of the line, and that in that event those men who have received notice to quit will, upon making the necessary submission, be reinstated.

We are also informed that the men, although they refused to sign the document above referred to, yet expressed themselves satisfied with their present position.

The notice referred to had, up to a late hour on Monday night, been handed to about 210 of the drivers, who were requested to state whether they were prepared to remain without strike in the company's service, and the satisfactory result was elicited that, with the exception of some twenty, the whole elected to remain in the employment of the company. At the Camden station there are fifty-three drivers and fifty-three stokers, including those engaged upon the Dock Junction line. The question of "content" or "non-content" had on Monday night been put to every man who was to be met with, and we are informed that without an exception they expressed themselves satisfied with their present position.

Upon the northern division also the men have almost universally consented to the proposal of their superintendent for a three month's notice. Upon the northern division of the line applications for the citizens have been made from no fewer

The January time tables have been issued, and with the exception of about a dozen trains, which show an overbalance between the two directions, not more than 230 men, and twenty-six new hands have actually been engaged, and are now employed in the workshops at or near the company's shops. From the division applications have been received from 128 men and forty-two have been already engaged.

Up to this period notices to quit have been given to thirteen or fourteen men *only* upon the southern division, and it is believed that it will not be necessary to extend them to beyond one or two more. These men, who are stated to be some of the most inefficient upon the line, have also received notice that they must give up their cottages in a week, but they have been informed that should not that prove time enough to enable them to remove their furniture, a longer interval will, upon representation, be permitted them.

The January time tables have been issued, and with the exception of about a dozen trains, which

are either stopped or altered, no change is perceptible. At the same time perfect arrangements have been made as to the stoppage of a large number of trains should the directors be placed in such a dilemma; and the following notice was on Monday posted at the station:—

“LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

“NOTICE.—The public are requested to take notice that the usual time bills for January, with the following alterations, will be issued on Monday, the 30th inst., but the directors must upon the present occasion reserve to themselves the power of withdrawing such bills at any moment for the purpose of substituting another bill, showing a considerable reduction of trains, which has been prepared, and is ready for issue, should such a course become necessary.”

The trains above mentioned were then specially referred to.

Up to Tuesday night it was stated that the authorities of the London and North Western Railway

continued to receive assurances of the good feeling of the men from various portions of the line; and more particularly, it appears, does the spirit of concession prevail on the northern division, where the outbreak first took place.

It is said that the directors never contemplated the slightest alteration with reference to the men engaged in the locomotive department on the southern division of the line; but in reference to the northern they still adhere to the three months' notice; and with a view to bring the matter to a conclusion, so far as the engine drivers and firemen of that division are concerned, the following notice has been issued, and each man has been called upon to attach his signature thereto:—

“London and North Western Railway, Northern Division, Engine Works, Crewe.

“Do you desire to continue in the service of the London and North Western Railway, as engine driver or fireman, subject to the existing regulations and conditions of service, and your objections to the three months' notice, and in regard to all new engine drivers and firemen?”

Nearly every man to whom the foregoing questions have been put on the northern division, it is stated, has subscribed his signature to the declaration.

tion of "I agree to the above;" and it is further added that so many of the old hands have subscribed to that form, that, of the twenty-five new men already employed, ten have been withdrawn, and have returned to their old employment on other lines, with the understanding that, should the company require their services, they should have the preference of selection.

In reference to the question of the three months' notice, the most singular part of the matter is the fact that it originated in a strike, which took place on the Liverpool and Manchester line in the year 1836, and which is thus described in a paragraph inserted in the half yearly report of that company, dated Liverpool, 27th July, 1836.

Whilst matters have thus arrived at an amicable conclusion on the northern division, it is to be very deeply regretted that they are not in so satisfactory a state on the southern or London division of the line. Up to Monday the directors had felt it ad-

