



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

**PROGRAMME OF THE NEW CABINET.**  
PARIS, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.—The greatest curiosity was excited as to the result of to-day's sitting in the Assembly. The tribunes were filled to overflowing, and the members themselves appeared in considerable numbers, the lately disgraced ministers being all present. The members of the new cabinet did not arrive till late. The order of the day was that apparently inextinguishable subject of the prorogation of the state of dissolution of the national guards of Lyons. It was a subject, however, that attracted little interest, as may be supposed, and the attention of the Chamber was evidently turned in another direction.

The new ministers took their seats at half-past three, and a few minutes after the minister of war, General d'Hautpoul, ascended to the tribune, and read a programme of the cabinet, as follows:—  
‘The programme contained in the message of the President of the Republic is sufficiently explicit to place beyond all equivocation the policy which he has called us to follow.’

‘When he applied to us for our co-operation he had already thought proper to use his constitutional initiative. We shall not certainly be precluded from seeking in the acts of the cabinet that preceded us more than one example of glorious devotedness to the country and of an exalted appreciation of its interests.’

In the situation in which we were placed, all individual sympathy ought to give way, or rather be transformed in an adhesion to a signal and solemn testimony of friendship and gratitude.

‘The future was held up to us, and we became convinced of the urgency of providing for its security.’

‘The new cabinet our previous opinions sufficiently indicated has not been formed against the majority. On the contrary, it develops with energy its avowed principles. It has not and cannot have others.’

‘We must maintain the union of all the shades in one party, for it is that party which will save France. We shall arrive at that result by a unity of views, by confidence in the strength of the power elected on the 10th of December, supported by the majority of the Assembly, and finally by the imperious sentiment awakened everywhere in the minds of the functionaries of the state.’

‘Such is the object which the chief of the government invited us to pursue with him, engaging, according to his right, nobly understood, his responsibility along with ours in that difficult but patriotic effort.’

‘Peace abroad, guaranteed by the dignity becoming to France; energetic maintenance of order at home; an administration more than ever vigilant and economical in the use of the state; such is the programme dictated to us by the President of the Republic, the confidence of this Assembly, and the personal conviction of the chief of the government.’

‘In the first rank of our duties we place the protection of labour in all its degrees and forms. We, with the farmer and the labourer, more and more reassured respecting the future, should find at last completely that confidence which is beginning to revive.’

‘We also desire that that security should spread to other regions, reanimate the labours of intelligence, and restore to capital and credit a spring too long relaxed.’

The cabinet, in accepting the burden of affairs which it did not seek, but counted on your sympathy and support; your exalted reason and patriotism have given it that right.’

After he had done reading, General d'Hautpoul begged that the debate on the Lyons national guard should be postponed. This was done. A member proposed to put questions on the subject of the dismissal of the late ministry, but his motion was set aside, the programme of the cabinet being supposed to have been a sufficient reply to these questions. The chamber then adjourned.

A circumstance has just occurred which has made much noise in Paris to-day. It appears that last night several officers of a regiment of the line assembled in a room on the first floor, at a *cave*, kept by a man named Muller, at the corner of the Rue St. Antoine and the Rue St. Paul, to give a welcome to some of their comrades. About half-past nine, their heads being heated with wine, they commenced singing and uttering political cries. A number of persons soon collected below, listening to what was going on, when suddenly one of the officers threw open the window, and cried out ‘Vive Henry V.’ His friends followed and uttered the same cry, some adding ‘A bas le President,’ and others, ‘Vive le Roi.’ The crowd appeared exceedingly angry, and numerous cries broke out from it of ‘Vive la République!’ The scene then became tumultuous, each party uttering its own cries, when the police, being informed of what was passing, arrived in strong force, and the officers were arrested. They were taken to the number of nine, to a place of confinement.

Valued amongst the crowd that a plot had been discovered, and it was thought advisable to post a number of police agents all night before the *cave*. Yesterday an inquiry was commenced relative to the affair. We learn that the number of officers present at this banquet was thirty, and that when the arrests were made, so great was the exasperation of the workmen who had assembled, that it was with great difficulty the sergeants de ville could protect their prisoners from personal violence. Several of the officers escaped by the roofs of the adjoining houses.

**MONDAY.**—This afternoon in the Chamber M. Chanzy opened his new cabinet by calling upon the President to reverse M. Dufaure's decree for the dissolution of the national guard of Lyons, as he said that the country expected from this cabinet a different policy from that of their predecessors.

M. Ferdinand Barrot replied that the government highly approved of M. Dufaure's measure, and that they would call upon the Chamber to maintain the decree.

A letter from Rome (Nevre), dated the 3rd inst., states that considerable agitation has been manifested in that place during the preceding week. Numerous crowds had assembled, and men were seen busily employed in endeavouring to induce the workmen to strike. Several persons have been arrested, one of whom declared himself with a pious air, the sub-pretence has issued a proclamation, calling on the people to beware of malevolent recommendations.

The ‘Monteur’ contains a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, and countersigned by General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War, naming General Baraguay d'Hilliers to the command in chief of the expeditionary army of the Mediterranean, in place of General d'Hautpoul, named Minister of War.

The correspondent of the ‘Times’ sets forth the claims of the new chief of the army at Rome, in the following terms:—  
‘General Baraguay d'Hilliers, is said to be a personal friend of the President of the Republic, and to enjoy his full confidence. His name is that of General Division. He was born in Paris, and is about 54 years of age. He was governor of the school of St. Cyr in 1832, and repressed a republican movement that broke out in that year in the Seminary. He was subsequently sent to Africa, where he distinguished himself, and showed much personal bravery. When the revolution of February broke out he was at Besancon, and in his official capacity as commandant of the place offered strenuous opposition to the commissioners of the Provisional government. He felt little sympathy for the revolution. He was President of the club of the Rue de Poitiers. His votes in the Constituent Assembly were invariably opposed to the Republican movement. General d'Hilliers is the son of the distinguished general of the same name, who was chief of the staff of General de Custine, who commanded the army against the insurgents of the Peabourg St. Antoine, and who subsequently distinguished himself in the great battles of the empire. The present general served the empire the Restoration, and Louis Philippe; and lost an arm in the Spanish campaign of 1823.’

**SPAIN.**  
One of the Andalusian papers gives an account of the marriage of a coast-guard, condemned to death for murder, and who, before execution, married a woman with whom he had cohabited, and who bore him a son. The bride, more dead than alive, was brought into his cell in the arms of two of her female friends, and continued sobbing in the most heartrending manner during the ceremony. The poor creature then threw herself into his arms, and remained in close embrace till it was necessary to separate them by force.

The celebrated Lola Montes is the subject of many a paragraph in the Barcelona papers. She goes to the pistol gallery every day, and astonishes the officers of the garrison with the precision of her fire.

**MADRID, OCT. 31.**—Yesterday the Cortes were opened by royal commission. No speech from the throne was read, it being thought inexpedient to give any pretext to the opposition to make long speeches. Mayans, who was president of the Cortes during the last session, and who was formerly minister of grace and justice, was elected president by the majority, and Gonzalez de Romero, the Count of Vistahermosa, and Zaragoza vice-presidents; the secretaries are Belda, Alfaro, Galvez-Cano and Huelsa; these last are progressists. Much division of opinion was shown by the moderate party with reference to the election of secretaries. It is to this may be attributed the election of the two progressists.

**GERMANY.**  
Three Hungarian officers lately passed through Berlin, accompanied by a lady, Mademoiselle Apollonia Jagello, who distinguished herself in the late war by serving at its outbreak in the field, where she did the duty of an adjutant; she afterwards undertook the post of superintendent of the military hospitals. Instances of women acting as soldiers were by no means rare during the revolutionary conflict; they wore the uniform of their corps, and fought in the ranks with as much courage as the men, their sex not being discovered till after they were killed. Mademoiselle Jagello is described as having a tall, commanding figure, and she still wears the scarf of a Hungarian regiment.

**HAMBURG, NOV. 2.**—Some more Hungarians have arrived, and are lodged and boarded by the citizens gratis. They are expecting the return of Klappa from England before they determine on their ulterior destination.

**BAVARIA.—SPIRE, OCT. 27.**—Numerous deserters and members of the free corps come in daily from France and Switzerland, but are immediately seized and shut up in prison.

A certain number of insurgents have just been taken to Dux Ponts, to be placed before the Court of Appeal. Along the whole route, both in towns and villages, they received presents of money, linen, provisions, &c. This proves how lively an interest still prevails in the palatine for the free corps of the revolution.

Within the last few days there have been sanguinary struggles between Bavarian soldiers of different arms at Eidsheim, near Landau. The official trials of functionaries who took part in the revolution are not yet terminated. Nearly thirty of the officials who were most deeply involved have already been hanged, a great many of the clergy are implicated.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**  
From Transylvania, on the contrary, there is intelligence that two insurgents, Andrew Tamas and Ladislaus Sander, have been hanged at Klausburg. Radetzki, too, still continues to shed blood; at Milan, a few days ago, a man was shot because he had concealed arms.

We learn from the ‘Kölnen Zeitung’ that in spite of the late reports of the cessation of capital punishments in Hungary, another execution has taken place at Arad, where Louis Katschinsky, of Szephalow was shot on the 25th ult. Nevertheless, we find in the same paper a Vienna letter of the 1st inst., stating that after a violent discussion in the Vienna Privy Council it was resolved to stay the execution—a resolution which, it is alleged, was so offensive to General Haynau that he left the Council Chamber ‘with a quick step, and with his features expressing the greatest indignation.’

**TURKEY AND RUSSIA.**  
There appears to be some uncertainty with respect to the reported settlement of the Eastern question. The Paris ‘Nationale’ of Monday morning holds the dispatch recently published in the ‘Monteur,’ announcing that the Emperor of Russia would graciously consent to drive Kossuth and his noble colleagues out of the country. The ‘Nationale’ defies the government to substantiate the dispatch, and the ‘Assemblée Nationale,’ of this morning, and the ‘Patrie’ of last night, seem also to corroborate the statement of the ‘Nationale.’

The following paragraph appeared in the ‘Patrie’ of Sunday evening:—‘Despatches have been received to-day from St. Petersburg, dated the 24th of October, announcing that the Emperor Nicholas, on bearing that orders had been given to the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles, had shown that he was profoundly dissatisfied. We are assured that he has commanded Count Nesselrode to address an energetic note to the British government.’

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.**—A large batch of letters has reached us from Constantinople, from Widin, and from Belgrade, the last of the date of the 15th. The intelligence they bring is far from satisfactory, or honourable to the Turks. The Pacha of Widin still guards his prisoners with a gazer's care. The trick to bring dissonance upon as many as possible by forcing them to embrace Islamism, was, it is to be feared, suggested by Kossuth, and other chiefs is still uncertain. But Russia, for reason to believe, demands their imprisonment. Her envoys point out to the Porte, as an example to be followed, the captivity into which Ispahani was thrown by Russia. And the feeble Dirm is this moment moaning in what eastern fortress she may immerse the gallant relics of Hungarian independence.—*Daily News.*

**CHINA.**  
A letter from Hong Kong, dated the 31st August, states that the Portuguese soldiers had demanded to be led against the Chinese barrier, and had threatened to mutiny and make the attack without orders if not led by their officers. The Senate of Macao had yielded to the violent representations of the excited soldiery, and sanctioned the attack; the barrier was assaulted, and though obstinately defended by a large force, was captured, and seventy-seven Chinese were put to the sword. In special retaliation for the death of the Governor Amaral, the Mandarin in command of the barrier was slain, and his head and hand were cut off, and set up in triumph in Macao. Before this overt act of war, the Senate had prevailed on the British Governor of Hong Kong, and the French and American commanders, to move their ships of war up to Macao, for the protection of the town against overwhelming attack by the Chinese, who were said to contemplate the absolute destruction of the city and the obliteration of all evidences of European occupation; the ‘Amazon’ had been towed up by the ‘Medea,’ and a party of marines had been landed by Captain Troubridge. But the attack of the barrier deemed by Governor Bonham so great a violation of international right, that the ‘Medea’ had been recalled to Hong Kong, and only the ‘Amazon’ was left at Macao. It is not stated, however, that the soldiers were reimbursed.

**UNITED STATES AND CANADA.**  
**CHANGE OF THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS, &c.**  
**MONTREAL, OCT. 22.**—It has been decided that the seat of government shall be changed from Montreal to Toronto. This movement will advance the cause of annexation in the former place, while for the time being it will undoubtedly retard it in Toronto.

M. L. M. Vigar, the Receiver-General of Canada, has resigned his office. It is likewise reported that Mr. Leslie, the Provincial Secretary, has done the same.

**WEST INDIES.**  
**JAMAICA.**—On the 26th of September, the bill for a temporary prolongation of the Importation Act was rejected by the Council, on the alleged ground of its providing a revenue for less than one year—three months at the same time that the Assembly had passed other measures imposing charges fifteen months prospectively. The Governor immediately prorogued the Assembly for ‘one day,’ and on the next day, Saturday, the 29th September, opened a new session with short speech, entering the House to proceed with the business of the country in the ordinary way, and hinting at a conference between the House and the Council.

The Assembly replied in a very lofty tone; declaring that ‘unless a change in the colonial policy was speedily ensue, we shall be utterly unable to raise a revenue adequate to the expenditure even when reduced to the standard contemplated.’ Another Import-duty Bill, the details of which had not been transpired, was forthwith ‘introduced’ to the House.

But had not gone through its several stages when the packet came away. Since the expiry of the Duties Act, several vessels had landed cargoes duty free; but the utmost uncertainty was thrown on commercial results by the Assembly's passing resolutions that it would use every means in its power to prevent the revenue from suffering through the expiry of the act. Among the expired acts was the Police Bill, and the provisional appointment of special constables added to the growing excitement.

**MAJOR RAWLINSON** has recently been excavating at Babylon, the site of the ancient Babylon, where he has discovered a great number of marble slabs illustrative of the Babylonian Pantheon.

## THE LATE TRIALS IN FRANCE.—M. CABET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.  
Sir,—Having just addressed to the ‘Examiner,’ in reply to some violent attacks of that journal, a letter which concerns the interest of truth and justice, I should feel obliged by your publishing the substance of it in your columns.

The very incomplete and incorrect account of the proceedings at a recent trial has misled public opinion in England, concerning a man distinguished hitherto by an honourable life, and who, in the elections for Paris, obtained nearly 100,000 votes. I refer to M. Cabet.

Here are the facts:—  
1. It is not true that M. Cabet is in France; he is in America.

2. It is not true that he remained in Paris whilst he sent out to America his poor disciples alone to run the risks of a distant colonisation. He made it a duty, though sixty-four years of age, to set out with those who had voluntarily offered to make the experiment.

3. It is not true that the colony is destroyed. It still exists, and M. Cabet—for this I can give you written proofs—is loved and venerated there as a father.

4. It is not true that M. Cabet has been convicted in France; he has not been heard, and consequently has not been judged.

5. It is not true that he has been condemned as guilty; he was condemned as absent, ‘by default,’ upon an accusation which resulted in the acquittal of the person who was charged with him for the same offence, and who was present, and able to defend himself.

6. It is not true that M. Cabet has avoided presenting and defending himself. It was physically impossible for him to do so; and, taking into account his absence at so great a distance, he was probably condemned by default even before he learned that he had been accused.

The accusation brought against M. Cabet, when absent and incapable of defending himself, was nothing but a political measure directed against the party to which he belongs. This is well known in France. To protest in his favour was, therefore, the duty of an honest man.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
87, Piccadilly, Nov. 6. **LOUIS BLANC.**

## A SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The *Messenger du Midi* of the 30th ult. relates the following account of the shipwreck of the brig *Lucie*, of Algiers, on the coast of Africa. The narrator is one of the three men who were the heroes of this lamentable story.

‘On the 27th of June last the new polea brig *Lucie*, of 215 tons burden, and manned by a crew of thirty persons, including the captain, M. V. Laville, left the port of Algiers in ballast, with a beautiful weather, bound for Gambia, where a cargo of *archives* awaited it, destined for Marseilles. On the 13th, at ten o'clock p.m., the weather was dreadful; the sea threatened to swallow up the vessel, and a tremendous leak was soon sprung. Several manœuvres to caulk the seams were tried in vain; the two boats used in these operations were hurled against the side of the brig, and several of the crew narrowly escaped drowning. Exhausted by fatigue they resolved to await the morning, when they might strike anchor, and have the vessel towed to the nearest port.

When daylight appeared, however, it only served to show the more stricken condition of the *Lucie*, of 215 tons burden, and manned by a crew of thirty persons, including the captain, M. V. Laville, left the port of Algiers in ballast, with a beautiful weather, bound for Gambia, where a cargo of *archives* awaited it, destined for Marseilles. On the 13th, at ten o'clock p.m., the weather was dreadful; the sea threatened to swallow up the vessel, and a tremendous leak was soon sprung. Several manœuvres to caulk the seams were tried in vain; the two boats used in these operations were hurled against the side of the brig, and several of the crew narrowly escaped drowning. Exhausted by fatigue they resolved to await the morning, when they might strike anchor, and have the vessel towed to the nearest port.

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[SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT, AT MAN-  
CHESTER.]

Mr. J. BRIGHT, M.P., was then introduced.

[illegible]

of this country only, but to that of all  
 on the world, as the class of all others which  
 have been grossly negligent of the duties which  
 ought to have been performed. I am, therefore,  
 I submit this slander on a faith which, I believe,  
 at this moment by very much the largest  
 proportion of those who profess Christianity  
 throughout the world. Now, the true cause of the  
 present gross negligence is to be found in the  
 landlords and in the crime of the great landlords,  
 and it does not intend to go in detail into the politics of  
 this question further than, to some extent, with regard  
 to the economical branch of it. There is, in Ireland,  
 that worst of all monopolies, a monopoly of  
 the soil, which is the cause of all the ordinary evils of  
 monopolies, Irish land is the cause of all the  
 carelessness, powerlessness for anything like good. You  
 have heard probably over and over again, that property  
 in Ireland has been confiscated repeatedly. I  
 have extracted two or three facts with respect to  
 confiscations which I may be worth your while  
 to hear. In the year 1690, in the reign of William  
 III., 300,000 Irish acres were confiscated, and on that  
 occasion what was called the "plantation" of  
 Munster took place. (Hear, hear.) An Irish acre  
 is about the same as a Lancashire acre. The par-  
 ticulars of this land were to pay twopenny or  
 three pence per acre. Every 2,000 acres were  
 to be planted with eight or ten families, and  
 have native Irish—(hear, hear)—were to be admitted  
 among the tenantry. In the time of James I. the  
 "plantation" of Ulster took place, when more  
 than 100,000 acres of land were seized, and  
 planted from the East of England, Scotland, and  
 other parts. Special instructions were given not  
 to suffer any labourer who had taken the oath of  
 supremacy to dwell on the land—amounting, of  
 course, even to those professing the Roman Catholic  
 religion. In the year 1690, in the same reign,  
 385,000 acres were seized on the same terms, and  
 chiefly by English people. To the followers of  
 Cromwell more than 600,000 Irish acres were ap-  
 portioned. After the revolution of 1688, and during  
 the reign of William III., not less than one  
 million and sixty thousand acres were confiscated  
 and apportioned among his partisans, and his  
 favourites. Lord Clare, on "The Union," states  
 that, taking altogether the reign of James I., and  
 the land set off (as though it were guilty of crime)  
 at the time of the restoration, and the confiscation  
 after the revolution of 1688, and the confiscation  
 of millions of acres in Ireland have at one time or  
 other been confiscated—those in possession being  
 ejected, and others "settled" on the land instead.  
 I will now observe that all that was for the purpose  
 of settling down the Roman Catholic religion, and  
 extending the influence of the Protestant religion,  
 of the land, and the Roman Catholic religion has  
 grown up from its lowest state, and overspread  
 every county. At the present moment I do not  
 believe that there is a single county in Ireland, from  
 which the influence of the Protestant religion, and  
 this came vast estates, and the property of which  
 were handed down from that day to this, and  
 from that time succeeded plain laws—laws of  
 cruelty and ferocity—of which I believe barbarous  
 nations the most uncivilised can have no knowledge.  
 I will now read you two more lines, I can read  
 to you a few pages. (Hear, hear.) (A Voice: "Go on.") I was not aware of the  
 cruelties that had been perpetrated. Here is one  
 case, where no Roman Catholic was allowed to have  
 in his own possession, or in that of any other man  
 more than 40 acres of land, and of 45, and  
 any Protestant disclosing such a fact was liable to  
 a fine, and to imprisonment, and to a man's  
 estate might, with the assistance of a constable  
 break open any door, seize such horse, bring the  
 case before the justice, and, on paying five shillings,  
 might have the horse as if it had been bought by him  
 and sold to him. (Hear, hear.) In the year 1700  
 —the reign of Queen Anne—the time, in fact,  
 the grandfathers of some of the audience now  
 present. Not so long ago, if a Roman Catholic lent  
 money to a Protestant, if he lent £10,000 on the  
 mortgage of an estate, by a certain facile process of  
 law, the Protestant might sue for the debt and  
 appropriate the £10,000, to himself, and to  
 fraud the man of his due. The Roman Catholics  
 were not allowed to buy land or hold it on lease  
 except for a certain number of years. It was re-  
 garded as a privilege if he were allowed to hold ten  
 acres of land, and if he was allowed to hold more  
 than ten acres, he was liable to a fine, and if he  
 is not an atrocity which you can imagine, I do  
 describe that has not, by one party or another, been  
 practised on that country, since the time when it  
 came directly and entirely under the government  
 of Great Britain, we call the British "constitution."  
 (Hear, hear.) I do not, perhaps, the effects  
 on the tenure of land, and on the state of the  
 people, which must arise from such a state of  
 things; and we are guilty of having continued to  
 some extent some of those unfavourable influences.  
 We have maintained—the united parliament have  
 maintained—the same system of land tenure, the  
 same system of land tenure, the same system of  
 land, and the possession of land is not very  
 much as left after these great confiscations. To  
 this I am disposed to attribute to a very large ex-  
 tent the unfortunate circumstances which now  
 show the state of the country, and the state of  
 the people. Such a thing as you call the purchase  
 of a "piece" of land is unknown in Ireland.  
 (Hear, hear, hear.) You may hear of the pur-  
 chase of large estates of thirty or forty thou-  
 sand acres, and of large purchases of land, of five,  
 ten, or twenty acres, which a man who has lived  
 long in Ireland has never heard of it taking place in  
 his neighbourhood; the property is all in the hands  
 of large proprietors. Wherever you stand and ask,  
 "Whose land is this?" you are told that it is Lord  
 or Sir, or Mr. or Mrs. G's, and that it is one  
 or other of such a man's estate, and that it is five,  
 eight, ten, or twenty miles across the country,  
 as the case may be. And these gentlemen for the  
 most part appear to know nothing either of the duties  
 which attach to them as proprietors, or of their own  
 estates. What is the result? The management of their  
 estates. What is the result? The management of their  
 estates. It is virtually a monopoly of the soil in the hands of a  
 very few large proprietors. And by reason of a  
 succession of incumbrances, mortgages, and judgments,  
 these large proprietors are quite helpless, even to sell  
 their land. In each of ten counties in Ireland, there is  
 in each of ten counties in Ireland, there is  
 one man who has an estate for which he is  
 worth £5,000, that is a total of £50,000 a year, and  
 he have "judgment debts" on the property, he  
 cannot sell a single yard of any of his estates in any one  
 of the counties, because the whole of the judgment  
 debts are attached to the property, and which he  
 possessed at the time that the judgments were  
 made. He is bound to pay the judgments, and he  
 tend to all which he may in future buy or become  
 possessed of. This man, therefore, is bound hand  
 and foot; and the whole island is under a network  
 of restrictions with regard to the land, and with re-  
 gard to the people, and with regard to the industry. The con-  
 sequence is, the people, though they are the owners  
 of the land, have no interest in it; they are not the possessors of  
 their country, but merely sojourners there and  
 pilgrims. And it would seem that neither the Irish  
 proprietors, nor the Imperial Legislature, care  
 for the state of the country, and that it is to  
 be wondered at. I confess I do not know  
 that there are disturbances in Ireland. I believe  
 the reason why there are more disturbances in Tippe-  
 rary than in Mayo or in Galway, is, that the popula-  
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Barrow's Strait until the last week in September which is very late indeed, so that we had a rough season for another winter in the ice, and no chance of getting home would have been our return. We found no traces of Mr. Franklin, although the captain travelled in May and June upwards of 200 miles on the W. and N.W. coasts of St. Somerset, but could find no traces of them. The party who left Port Wales, in lat. about 74 N., were long ago dead. We were at the mouth of the river, 90 days, and had the temperature eighty degrees below freezing, by Fahrenheit. I am in a hurry, and will give you more news in the next letter.

Captain Sir James Ross arrived at the Admiralty Monday, and had interviews with the board. A gallant officer appeared rather the worse for perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. We understand that it is his opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any other man could have successfully effected a navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence, it is in the position that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such cases we can only expect to hear of them on some future expedition. Captain Alexander Moore, by way of Russia. Sir James traversed at least 250 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the perished Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James saw many walrus, and also the wreck of the Furber, where he found the old tent staked down everything about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a great quantity of provisions, and also the screw-union of the Enterprise. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice has truly started a most unparalleled speculation. We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful. In the whole course of his researches it seems that Sir James Ross never met with a single Esquimaux. Unfortunately have ordered a couple of steamers from Woolwich to assist the Enterprise and Investigator to Woolwich to pay off; and their lordships have also ordered out from Kirkcaldy the master of the whaler Advice, about which so much has been said.

**THE BEIRMONSEY MURDER.**

On Friday, the 2d instant, at ten o'clock, Manning being an convict with his brother Edmund, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Keane, the chaplain of the gaol; Mr. Keene, the governor; Mr. Binns, the solicitor; and the officers of the gaol appointed to be constantly with him. Manning was seated in the condemned cell, at a small table, and so altered and so completely prostrated by sorrow and grief, knew not what he did. He shook him feverishly by the hand, and held his hands in his grasp for some moments, during which time neither was able to utter a word.

At length the brother said, "Surely, Frederick, you are not guilty of this horrible crime?" Manning replied, "No, I am innocent." "You say so," Mr. Roe everything. I have confessed all to him. Have I not, Mr. Roe? (Mr. Roe nodded assent.) Edmund, also murdered him. I was upstairs dressing myself at the time she shot him. I did not know whether or no she was my wife, but I had no hand in the murder. Mr. Roe knows I am innocent." He continued to assert his innocence with much vehemence, and added, in consequence of his brother having asked him if he had not written to his wife urging her to make a full confession, "Yes, and I wrote her to confess, and she refused to do so, and over and over again, to get her to see me, because I might put those questions to her that she could not evade." Mr. Roe replied that he had done as he said, but that she had declined to see him. Manning then handed to his brother a copy of the letter which he had written to his sister, and which showed, so that the world might know, the great disparity between their guilt, for upon the truth of her statement depended the issue of life and death to him; and as she knew he was innocent he implored her to save him from an ignominious death upon the ground of her alleged confession. He concluded by imploring his wife to grant him an interview.

Mrs. Manning's reply—which was also shown to the brother, began thus—"I address you as my husband," and contained more than once the expression "my dear Edmund." She said, in effect, that she was innocent of the diabolical crime of which her husband was shamefully convicted, and that he alone could save her. Then upbraiding him with the course he had pursued towards her from the period of his arrest up to the trial, she went on to say that he alone could save her, and that she should not think of granting him an interview until he had made her believe that she was innocent of Mr. O'Connor's murder. Then followed this remarkable statement:—"You know that the young man from Jersey who was smoking with you in the back parlour committed the murder—did he not?" "Yes," he answered, "he committed." "She then stated that she went to visit O'Connor on the night of the murder, that he, in the meantime, called at Minver-place; that the foul deed was committed, and everything cleared away before she returned, and that she knew nothing of the matter till she heard of her brother's killing. She added, that if he would make this statement in writing she would grant his request, and see him. Manning's brother, after he had perused the letters, exclaimed, "Frederick, she exculpates herself! she says she is innocent. How can she say otherwise? Is it not true?" He received no answer, and altogether false; no one accompanied her when I know, Edmund, you will believe me when I assert that I am innocent, for you have always been my best friend, and I should never have married that woman if I had known her character."

After a long pause the brother urged his unhappy relative to make his peace with God, who would receive his soul if he was, as he said, innocent of the awful crime. He immediately exclaimed again, "My dear Edmund, I am innocent, as Mr. Roe kindly told me, and I shall go to God Almighty with my soul to hell flames if I am guilty of this murder. My Roe is in possession of the whole of my statement. I have told him all. I declare most solemnly that I shall die innocent of Mr. O'Connor's murder. I never hurt a hair of his head."

These letters, and some disclosures which it is said Manning offers to make with reference to some robberies in which he has been concerned, will, it is said, be made the ground of an application to the High Court of Justice to grant him a respite. The miserable man persists in saying that his wife committed the murder, and threatened to effect his life also unless he became her accomplice. Mrs. Manning still clings to the hope that Lady Blintyre or the Duchess of Sutherland will intercede for her, and that they will give her a respite, and that she continues to dress with great care, eats heartily, and sleeps peacefully. She attends chapel every morning, and gives very little trouble to those who watch her.

The Sheriffs have appointed Tuesday, the 13th instant, as the day of execution.

When the Sheriff was on Tuesday permitted to have another interview with his brother Edmund Manning, who arrived at the gaol about noon, accompanied by a married sister, who had come to town for the purpose of seeing her wretched relative. The Rev. Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Keane, the governor of the gaol, were present at the interview, which, as a matter of course, was a very painful nature. After the first outburst of feeling had subsided, the convict was addressed by his brother at some length, and urged to communicate all he knew on the subject of the murder. Manning expressed his readiness to do so, and commenced by reiterating his former statement, to the effect that his wife shot O'Connor as the latter was proceeding down stairs to wash his hands. He further stated, that O'Connor had noticed the hole dug in the back-kitchen, and that he had offered visits paid to him by the Duke of Devonshire to Mrs. Manning that it was a drain they were making. On the day of the murder, when the unhappy man went down stairs, Manning states that on reaching the back-kitchen, he heard him address his wife, and say, "What, haven't you finished the drain yet?" "Yes," she replied, "it is almost done." "Then," he uttered, for immediately afterwards he heard the report of a pistol, and then a heavy fall on the floor. The wretched man, in answer to other questions put to him by his brother, has confessed that he pledged a pair of pistols, with one of which the deceased was going to bed, on the evening of the day his wife left town, and that he was seized with remorse. He has also confessed where the watchman led to the late Patrick O'Connor, and the crowd with which the murder was completed, may be formed. The brother, Edmund Manning, on taking leave promised to see the convict again on Saturday (this day) but the sister took no notice of it.

Manning is more resigned to his fate, and he was for two or three days after conviction. At first he would neither eat nor drink for some hours together, but now takes his meals regularly, and expresses himself well pleased for the awful change he has undergone. It is not probable that he will theretofore have an interview with his wife, who positively refuses to see him. Edmund Manning, when at the prison on Tuesday, sought to obtain an interview with her, but she declined to see either him or her brother, and there has been no application to see the female convict on the part of her own friends since her conviction.

**COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL, EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.**

**THE QUEEN V. MARIA MANNING.**

WEDNESDAY.—This being the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal in the above case, the following Judges assembled in the Exchequer Chamber to try the appeal: Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Rolfe, and Mr. Baron Platt. The merits of the case having been stated by Mr. Ballantine on behalf of the female prisoner, and replied to by the Attorney-General, the learned

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

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## ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN ROSS FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The Enterprise, Captain Sir James Clark Ross, as the Investigator, Captain Bird, arrived off Scarborough on Saturday last, and sent Sir John Franklin express by rail at the Admiralty to London, arriving with the disheartening information that he had not seen or heard of Sir John Franklin or his party. The arrival of Sir James in London, and the intelligence communicated by him, was immediately transmitted by the Admiralty to the several port admirals on the home station.

The following extracts from private letters addressed to personal friends, will be found highly interesting.

"Her Majesty's ship Enterprise, at sea, becalmed about forty miles to eastward of Scarborough, Nov. 4th, 1849.

"We have been boxing about the North Sea these last seven days, having made the Orkney Islands on the 25th of September. We got clear of the ice on the 26th of September, and have been ever since endeavouring to communicate to you, beyond that of the ice, but neither heard nor seen anything of Sir J. Franklin. We wintered in Port Leopold (entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet.) Sir James C. Ross and a party of about twenty men set out on a journey to the westward, along the coast of North America, and was absent from the ship forty days, during which time they must have travelled somewhere about 200 miles, a journey unparalleled in the arctic regions. Saw nothing to lead to a belief that Sir John Franklin had been on the western shore. We are all well and hearty, and are contented with our lot. I have not yet told us my stay in Port Leopold, which place we entered on the 11th September, 1849, and got out into open water, Barrow's Strait, on the 20th August, 1849, having been shut up in our winter harbour 342 days."

"At sea, lat. 50 12 N., long. 20 E.  
Oct. 31st, 1849.

"We are off the coast of Great Britain so far as well, and have taken our last look of the former on the 26th of September, having left the coast at the 10th of October. We are all well and hearty, and are contented with our lot. I have not yet told us my stay in Port Leopold, which place we entered on the 11th September, 1849, and got out into open water, Barrow's Strait, on the 20th August, 1849, having been shut up in our winter harbour 342 days."

"We have certainly had to grapple with difficulties of no ordinary nature, but thanks to the energy and dauntless courage of our experienced commander we have triumphantly overcome them all. The voyage has been replete with incidents varied and interesting, which have been a sufficient cause to feed my mind, and I have been a subscriber of labour during the two summers we have been gone, and spent rather a cold winter in Port Leopold, Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, lat. 73 50 N., long. 50 12 W.; (Godben not excepted) will not begrudge us our daily pay."

"Your other opinions may be hereafter expressed with regard to the success, or the ending of the expedition, I am ready to maintain that that success could have been done by Sir James Ross; and I believe there are few but will admit that he is an officer of no ordinary character, whether as regards naval or scientific abilities. Sir James Ross seems to have been fortunate in his choice of the service to which through life he has devoted himself. To great physical power, and a constitution equal to every privation and fatigue, he has added the mental qualification necessary to constitute the man destined to conduct a great and hazardous enterprise."

"We have lost four men through sickness—assistant-surgeon and three A. B.'s—men whose institutions were thoroughly broken prior to leaving England, and in my opinion they could not have lived twelve months longer in any climate, however congenial."

"While I write this I am ignorant of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition."

"I may remark that our consort, the Investigator, is in company with us; we have never lost sight of each other during the voyage."

"Her Majesty's ship Enterprise,  
off Scarborough, Nov. 4th.

"Here we are again. We did not get out of the

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL, EXCHEQUER  
CHAMBER

THE QUEEN V. MARIA MANNING.  
WEDNESDAY.—This being the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal in the above case, the following judges assembled in the Exchequer Chamber at ten o'clock: Lord Chief Justice Wilde, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Baron Rolfe, and Mr. Baron Platt. The merits of the case having been stated by Mr. Ballantine on behalf of the female prisoner, and replied to by the Attorney-General, the learned judges then retired to the audience.

