

and in addition to the eighty-eight volumes of the Register and the twelve of Peter Porcupine, he put to press nearly fifty volumes. He was kind to his family, hospitable to the poor, and had a great deal of sunshine in his soul. He will be gratefully remembered by enfranchised Englishmen, when milder and meaner men, who affected to look down upon him with contempt, are forgotten, or are recollected only to be despised.—*Washington Era.*

**THE BERMUDSEY MURDER.**—On Thursday the 25th ult., George Frederic Manning, and Maria, his wife, were placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, charged with the murder of Patrick O'Conner, a Custom House officer residing in Greenwood Street, under circumstances of great atrocity, the particulars of which have already been laid before the public. The male prisoner came from Somersetshire, and was described in the indictment as a traveller. The female prisoner is a native of Switzerland. The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Crosswell, occupied the bench. The Attorney General, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk conducted the prosecution in behalf of the Crown. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, and Mr. Charnock, defended the male prisoner. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry defended the female prisoner. The indictment consisted of three counts, variously charging the crime as having been effected by a crowbar, a pistol, and an air gun. On their arraignment both prisoners pleaded NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry claimed, on behalf of the female prisoner, the privileges of the act Geo. IV., by which foreigners are entitled to be tried by a jury of their countrymen, on the ground of her being born in Switzerland. To this the Attorney General answered that she had become naturalized by being married to an Englishman, and after a discussion of two hours the court overruled the objection, and the trial was proceeded with.

The Attorney General opened the case for the prosecution, giving a brief history of the circumstantial evidence which he expected to be able to produce, and concluded by expressing his conviction that he would be able to make out such a strong case as would leave no rational doubt on the minds of the jury of the guilt of the prisoners at the bar, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

On Friday the court again opened at 10 o'clock, and the examination of witnesses was resumed. When the case for the prosecution closed, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins addressed the jury in behalf of the male prisoner, endeavouring to fix the guilt on the female, and at the conclusion of the learned sergeant's address, Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of his client, the female prisoner. The Lord Chief Baron then summed up the evidence and the cause was given to the jury at six o'clock, who immediately retired to deliberate upon their verdict. The Judges also left the court, and the prisoners were removed amidst great confusion.

At a quarter to seven o'clock the jury returned into court and the judges having taken their seats on the bench the prisoners were again placed in the dock, when the clerk of the arraigns, amidst breathless silence, inquired of the jury if they found George Frederic Manning guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—GUILTY.

Clerk—Do you find Maria Manning guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—GUILTY.

Mr. Justice Crosswell then put on the black cap, when the female prisoner delivered an address of nearly ten minutes' length, declaring that she was most unfairly dealt with, and protested her entire innocence. Towards the close she became very much excited and very passionate, frequently interrupting the Judge, and was at length induced to remain passive until the awful doom was pronounced, the judge holding out no hopes of mercy.

When the sentence was finished both prisoners loudly exclaimed "Shameful England," and were removed in a very excited state.

**THE BOLTON CLAIRVOYANTE.**—The *Manchester Guardian* contains a long account of the second interview between Mr. Haddock, a friend of Sir John Franklin, and the Bolton clairvoyante. She professed to have had interviews with Sir John Franklin, and Sir James Ross, described their position in the ice, with sundry other minutiae. She said she had some refreshment with Sir John Franklin, who had his provisions in thick tin boxes. He had also some bird meat in a big tub. Sir John she said would be out of the ice in less than nine months. That it was ten minutes past eleven by Sir John's time; and a quarter past ten a good while after by Sir James Ross's time. That she went a good way further than Sir James Ross, where it was very dark, and the stars went round and did not twinkle, but she was sure it was quite ridiculous to attempt to find a road for ships over there. That she found Sir John in a house made of large blocks of ice, about nine yards from the ship. That Sir John had been a great way over the country, but had returned to his ships. That Sir John Franklin had seen the natives, but not Sir James Ross; and that there were two ships on their way home, which would bring good news. The statements of this girl have excited great interest all over the country. It has excited attention at the Admiralty, and the matter is said to have been enquired after in high quarters.

PARIS, Thursday.

It was reported in Paris to-day, that the French ambassador at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumour was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st instant.

#### LORD RODEN'S REPLY IN SELF-DEFENCE.

TOLLYMORE PARK, October 8.

"MY LORD,—I had the honor of receiving your letter yesterday, informing me that, in consequence of the recommendation of the Government, your lordship had directed a warrant to be prepared for superseding me in the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth. I cannot help thanking your lordship for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me what I must consider a severe sentence, but to which I respectfully bow as a right vested in Her Majesty's Government, to remove from the magisterial office any individuals, although their service may be as long as mine have been, a period of nearly forty years.—I have also received through your lordship, a letter addressed to you by Secretary Sir Thomas Redington, detailing the reasons for the proceedings in question, and resting them on the report of the Government Commissioner, Mr. Berwick. I shall not now detain your lordship at any length by referring to the parts of that document communicated to your lordship in Sir Thomas Redington's letter. There will, probably, be a future opportunity afforded me of doing so, and of proving that I was in the strict performance of my duty, when acting as magistrate, on the 9th of September; and that I had no reason to consider myself as being 'publicly arraigned,' though I felt that I had been grossly maligned. Nor can I admit that I was implicated in 'abetting the proceedings of an unlawful Assembly.' Having the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission of the peace, I felt bound, in justice to refuse taking information against a large body of loyal men charged with the offence of being engaged in an 'unlawful assembly,' the illegality of which there was no evidence to prove, but, on the contrary, the witness, Mr. Hill, brought forward by the Crown Solicitor, proving the reverse; it also appearing that the procession was sanctioned by the presence of Her Majesty's troops, the county police, and stipendiary magistrates. It was natural, under those circumstances, for me to conclude that, had such a meeting or procession been unlawful, the Government would have instructed their officers to have dispersed it, more especially when they had sufficient force on the spot, if necessary, to carry their instructions into execution. I regret to find that, in the report of the commissioner, I am charged with not using my utmost endeavours to keep the peace, inasmuch as I did not, when addressing the people at Tollymore Park, request them to go home by a different road from that by which they had come. I respectfully submit that it would have been more ingenious of the learned commissioner, had he stated the reasons given in evidence why I did not press this point on the people; and had he quoted, from the evidence, the advice I did give them, part of which was 'to take care rather than provoke it—to let nothing induce them, on returning to their homes, to resent even any insult which they might receive.' He might also have added, with truth, that my advice was most scrupulously attended to by the Orangemen until they were barbarously attacked and fired at from behind walls and houses by the Ribbon conspirators, who had during that day been laying in wait for their prey. Whilst on the hills around great bodies of armed men were collected from the distant parts of the country to effect a murderous attack upon the Protestants of the district, had the Ribbonmen assembled at Magheramayo succeeded in their object—which, under God's blessing, the bravery of the police and the determined courage of the Orange party attacked were, as appears in the evidence, the means of averting. I beg your lordship's pardon for referring to these circumstances; I have done so only with a desire to obtain a just and fair consideration of my conduct in this unhappy transaction. I have no will to remain any longer in the commission of the peace, if my doing so were not considered by all classes of my countrymen as beneficial to the community at large. I shall rest satisfied with the conviction that, however painful to my feelings the course adopted by the Government must be, yet that, in the whole of my public career in this country, I have upheld Her Majesty's authority in this part of her empire; I have endeavored to act justly, without favour or affection to any particular denomination; and, in conclusion, I trust your lordship will forgive me for saying, that it is a great consolation still left me, that the last act of my magisterial life was the conscientious refusal to take information against forty-two loyal men charged with an act not proved to be illegal by the evidence brought before the bench. I have the honor to be, my lord, with great respect, your lordship's faithful servant.

"RODEN.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor."

THE  
CARLETON SENTINEL,  
AND  
FAMILY JOURNAL.

WOODSTOCK, NOVEMBER 20, 1849.

#### CARLETON IRON.

Mr. Stevens, the Agent of the York and Carleton Mining Company, has returned from England, whither he has been on business connected with the Company. We understand that he has met with the most encouraging success, and that the Iron has been pronounced, by some of the most scientific judges in England, to be of a superior description and of high value as a steel producing article. This result must be gratifying to the country at large, for every thinking man must be convinced that the only chance for a revivification of trade in this part of the country, depends

on the success of the Mining Company, and on the building of the Railroad hence to St. Andrews. We are glad to learn that there is a certainty of selling at a remunerating price, all the Iron that the Company can manufacture; and we hope the time is not far distant when, in addition to making pig Iron, the Company will extend its operations to the manufacture of bar Iron and Steel. It is pleasant to perceive however small a glimmer of light in the gloom and despondency which has surrounded the prospects of the people of this country, and we feel disposed to augur good from present appearances. We have been favoured with a plentiful harvest, and confidence is beginning to be restored; and now is the time for those who have any patriotism, or even foresight, to provide against a recurrence of former depression, by developing the resources of the country, and by securing an outlet for such articles as they can either raise or manufacture; and we hold that that man displays true patriotism who invests any portion of his means in the furtherance of either of these objects.

#### "ORANGEISM AND ITS FRUITS."

"The Orangemen have been getting into bad odour of late. Lord Roden, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in Ireland, was recently removed from the Commission of the Peace, by his Sovereign, in consequence of his participation in the disgraceful affair of Dolly's Brae. The Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in Canada, has been even more signally marked.

"We learn, says the *Montreal Pilot* of the 27th ult., that Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been dismissed from the Magistracy, and deprived of his Commission as Colonel in the Militia, on account of his being present, and assisting at the burning of his Excellency the Governor General in effigy at Brockville last spring.

"Served him right."

We copy the above from the *Halifax Nova Scotian*, of the 14th instant. What the Orangemen of Nova Scotia may have done to arouse the wrath of the Liberal organ, we know not, this much, however, we do know, that, while as a body they cannot meddle with politics, yet as individuals, this unjustifiable attack on them by a journal avowedly in the interest of a party, is not likely to make them feel friendly to that party; and if the *Nova Scotian* and its friends possess the smallest portion of wisdom, they will not interfere with, nor insult, the Orangemen by misrepresentations of this kind. Lord Roden was not removed from the Commission of the Peace because he, as Grand Master of the Orange Institution, "participated in the disgraceful affair of Dolly's Brae," but he was removed because a contemptible Whig understrapper, anxious to propitiate the Government, to whose political views Lord Roden is a consistent advocate, saw fit to make a misrepresentation of the matter; just as the *Nova Scotian* endeavours to do, in order to gain the support of the Roman Catholics of that Province, to bolster up its falling party. With regard to Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., we can only say, that he is not the Grand Master of the Institution in Canada, nor has he been since 1846.

In this day's impression, will be found a portion of an very ably written article, on the Canada question, from *Blackwood's Magazine* for October; it purports to be written by a resident of Hamilton, C. W. The length of the article precludes the possibility of our publishing the whole of it in one number of the *Sentinel*, but we will give our readers the conclusion as quickly as possible.

A Correspondent wishes to know if the Editor of the *Freeman* is aware of the request contained in the sonnet signed "Laura," which appeared in that paper of the 10th instant. What does he mean, friend *Freeman*?

We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Furniture Factory, which may be found in another column. Mr. Watts is prepared to furnish all articles in his business at the lowest rates. Give him a trial.

COMMERCIAL BANK AGENCY.  
R. English, Esq., AGENT. J. Gover, Esq., CASHIER.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW BRUNSWICK.  
AGENT FOR WOODSTOCK.—L. P. Fisher.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY.  
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—James Robertson, Charles Perley, Charles Connell and D. L. Dibblee, Esquires.  
AGENT.—Charles Connell, Esq.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### LOOK HERE!

JUST ARRIVED, and for sale low by the Subscriber, a good assortment of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,  
for which he will take in exchange, CASH, OATS, POTATOES, BUTTER, BUCKWHEAT-MEAL, BEEF, PORK, and other produce.

—ALSO—

FURS of all descriptions, for which money will be paid, and the highest price given.

JOHN D. BAIRD.

Woodstock, November 10th, 1849.