

donald. He paid no attention to a petition in his behalf, although it bore the signatures of Six hundred and seventy heads of families; while he acted upon Mr. Macintosh's petition, which had not more than twenty names to it. Every sensible, thinking person in the Island, that knew any thing of the affair, was satisfied that he favoured them; and when they ascertained his flexibility, it inspired them with such courage, that before the contest was over, they had accomplished—backed by his support—what at the outset they would not have dreamt of.

11th. On the 1st of January, 1844, under the pretence of effecting a reconciliation, Mr. John Macintosh, with his followers, obtained admission into the St. Margaret's Chapel; on his own assumed and unwarranted authority, appointed Church Wardens, and passed strong resolutions for the immediate expulsion of Mr. Macdonald from the parish; and on the 6th of January following, at the head of a party, he interrupted divine service, endeavoured to lay violent hands on the Priest, and uttered the most unbecoming language.

12th. It then became the general opinion, that in order to vindicate the sanctity of the altar, and protect the liberty of divine worship, it was necessary to prosecute Mr. Macintosh, and his associates; accordingly the ringleaders were bound over to keep the peace, and a Crown prosecution was instituted against John Macintosh, by the Grand Jury of the County, for disturbing and preventing divine worship. The whole of the trial was in Mr. Macdonald's favour, and the Court and the public expected that the verdict would be accordingly. But the verdict depended on the Jurors, and was lost owing to the party spirit of