

for a little. Mr. Burnside, elder, while trying to protect them was knocked down on the street. Mrs. Smith, the wife of a Colporteur, had her ankle severely hurt by a blow from a stone. They were thus pursued until they were forced to take refuge in Mr. Alexander Cameron's house, having found it impossible in consequence of the threatened danger to their lives to proceed any further towards the manse. So great was the fury of the mob, that they threw stones at Messrs. Chiniquy and Goodfellow, as they were entering the house, and also at the windows by which some panes of glass were broken. The mob continued to surround and besiege the house until after one o'clock in the morning, and during the whole of that time, they continued to make use of the most threatening and violent language.

It is the opinion of those who are best informed that had they not taken refuge as they did Mr. Chiniquy would never have reached the manse alive, as other crowds having all the appearance of murderous intentions were waiting for his appearance at different points on the way.

It is only necessary to add that the session of the congregation of Antigonish at their meeting on the 11th of August declared that the statement of facts as given in the *Morning Chronicle* by the Rev. P. Goodfellow is correct.

By order of Committee.

E. A. McCURDY, *Convener*.

New Glasgow, Aug. 13th, 1873.

This statement they ordered to be sent to the papers for publication, to all the Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church of the L. Provinces, and of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces, as well as to the representative bodies of the Wesleyans and Baptists, with the request that they should take such action in the premises as the circumstances seemed to them to demand.

From the character of the evidence which they had gathered, they saw clearly that the disturbance was of too serious a character to be successfully dealt with, either by the parties assailed, or by any private prosecutors on their behalf, and accordingly they were unanimous in thinking that it imperatively called for the direct interference of the Government. The grounds upon which this conviction rested were, the large number of those who participated in the riot, and the fact that even some of the officials of the Government were implicated in the disturbance. Accordingly, besides appealing to those who might be supposed to sympathize with them for the purpose of securing their moral influence, they also instructed their Convener to lay the matter before the Local Government of the Province, and to request them to take such measures as might be necessary to secure the conviction of the rioters, and the vindication or condemnation and punishment, of their own commissioned servants, who were accused of complicity in the riot. The following is a copy of his letter to the Attorney General: