ber of thirty thousand men, by the dismissal of a multitude of non-efficient men which Tyrconnel had indiscreetly added to it. The whole amount of the money given to him by the King of France was four hundred thousand crowns, and the country, already destroyed by the depredations of his soldiers, was no longer able to maintain them by plunder. James was in a wretched condition now; on the one hand he was assailed by the complaints of rude men and angry officers, the latter of a class little superior to the former; and on the other he was controuled in all his designs and actions by Count D'Avaux, who, in the capacity of an Ambassador sent with him from France, was in reality a spy upon all his measures, which he resolved to turn to the advantage of his own ambitious master. This foreigner was associated with the Duke of Tyrconnel and Lord Melfort, in a council, where every matter relating to Ireland was debated, and from them nominally, but from D'Avaux in reality, every decision proceeded. With the view of injuring England in her staple manufacture, this council prohibited the exportation of Irish wool into it, allowing it at the same time to be exported into France. In return for their wool, the Irish were to receive back from France her manufactured cloth, her wines, and other luxuries, duty free.—A blind hatred to England and the Protestant religion, prevented the Popish multitude from seeing the ruinous tendency of such a commercial arrangement, and their bigotted King, a pensioner of France, dared not to breathe a remonstrance against them.

On the 20th of March, all the Protestants of the County of Cavan, in wretched stormy weather, and in great disorder, ran towards Enniskillen and the villages in its neighbourhood, to the great surprise of the inhabitants of that part of the country.—Three troops of horse, and as many companies of foot, led the way, and then the whole Protestant population, men, women, and children, followed, covered to their middle with clay or mud, crying bitterly, and with little or no provision to support them. The Governor of Enniskillen ordered them free quarters for man and horse; a considerable proportion of them were tolerably well armed, and the gallant Enniskillen men were glad of their assistance. On inquiry, it was found that the treachery of Lundy, the false Governor of Londonderry, had persuaded these people to abandon several strongholds, of which they had possession, and the immediate cause of their precipitate flight was the approach of Lord Galmoy, with the army which Tyrconnel had sent under his command towards the passes, between the provinces of Connaught and Ulster. On the arrival of that army in the County of Cavan, they surprised the house of Mr. Dixy, Dean of Kilmore, and took the Dean's son prisoner, along with Cornet Edward Charleton, and about eight or ten of the troopers, of whom young Dixy was Captain. On hearing this news, all the garrisons in the neighborhood broke up, some setting fire to their houses, and the whole of the Protestants fled towards Enniskillen. Lord Galmoy then advanced to Belturbet, and on the day after his arrival at that place sent a party to besiege Crom Castle, then garrisoned by a considerable number of Protestants under the command of Colonel Creighton, ancestor of the present Earl of Erne.

It was situated on the Lake, about sixteen miles from Enniskillen, and had been the frontier garrison of that town on the Dublin side. The walls of the castle were strong, but it had no outwork, fortification, nor fosse, and it was commanded by hills within musquet shot of it. Galmoy, either in derision, or to frighten the inexperienced garrison by a false appearance, sent two pieces of cannon made of tin, near a yard long in the chase, and about eight inches wide, strongly bound about by a small cord, and covered with a sort of buckram, in colour resembling that of a piece of cannon. These he drew with eight horses each, making a great noise as if they were drawn with much difficulty. As soon as they came before Crom, he threatened to batter the castle with them, but he was fool enough to attempt a discharge from one of them, which burst it, and wounded the gunner, upon which the garrison made a sally, seized the other, and carried it away upon a man's shoulder. A hot fire then commenced from the castle, which killed several of the besiegers, but did not dislodge them from their position. On the twenty-second of March, Lord Galmoy summoned the garrison of Enniskillen to surrender, and received for answer that King William and Queen Mary had been proclaimed there on the eleventh of that month, and that they would not only stand upon their own defence, but send what means they could to relieve Crom Castle.

On the arrival of the Northern army at Coleraine, they sent immediate notice of the circumstance to Colonel Lundy at Derry, and in a day or two afterwards several of their officers went to advise with the false Governor what measures were most advisable to be taken. They met Lundy on their way, within a few miles of Nu-Limavady, and he turned back with them to Coleraine. He there declared that he had no ammunition to spare for the defence of that place, and advised the garrison to quit it as soon as it should be attacked. He added, that though the powder was scarce with him, he had provisions sufficient for a year's consumption, and signified his intention to bring all the stacks of corn and hay in the surrounding country into Derry, but this he never attempted to do.

Immediately after the conference, Lundy walked towards the bridge, but the mob there already suspecting his fidelity, imagined he was about to desert, and drew up the bridge, while the guard presented their musquets and pikes at him. On the twentieth of this month a ravelin was ordered by the commander to be built before Bishop's-gate, at Londonderry, and the money was advanced for that purpose; several sums were also raised there for the use of the defendeas of Coleraine, and resolutions were entered into that the garrisons of both places would stand together, and succour each other.

On the twenty-first, Captain James Hamilton arrived in Londonderry from England with four hundred and eighty barrels of gunpowder, and arms for two thousand men, with a commission from the King for Colonel Lundy, and a considerable sum of money for the garrison. The King and Queen were this day proclaimed in Londonderry with great solemnity, the Bishop having returned from Raphoe, and being present on the joyful occasion. Captain Hamilton, who was charged with this acceptable errand, was the nephew of Brigadier-General Richard Hamilton, then advancing with King James' army to besiege Londonderry. He was the son of Colonel James Hamilton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Culpepper, of Hollingbourne, in Kent. The estates of Donelong and Mongevelin, in the vicinity of Derry, belonged to this branch of the Hamilton family; and this gallant officer, who declining the title of Baronet, which had descended to him from his grandfather, was usually called Captain Hamilton, succeeded in the year 1700 to the title of Earl of Abercorn, and was the ancestor of the present noble Marquis. Among the resolute Protestants who, at this period, flocked from all parts of Ulster into Londonderry, were John Cochran, of Ballyrath, and Robert Tyler, of Tyross, with John and William Cross, Henry Cust, James Stiles, and Francis Stiles.

We are told by Mr. Stewart, in his history of Armagh, that Cochran survived the war, and returned to his farm, where he was some time afterwards found dead in one of his fields, with his sword half drawn from the scabbard.

Captain Hamilton's instructions were, to summon the Mayor of Londonderry, and all the officers, civil and military, to come on board his ship, and in their presence, to administer to Colonel Lundy the oath of fidelity to King William and Queen Mary. Walker is silent as to this circumstance, and Mackenzie alleges that the oath was administered either very privately or not at all. When required next day by the committee and officers of the City to take this oath, Lundy refused to do so, pleading that he had taken it on the previous day in Captain Hamilton's ship. Mr. Charles Hamilton, Mr. William Stewart, and some others, refused to swear the oath, but the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the officers were sworn. The precise sum of money brought by Captain Hamilton on this occasion was not known; Mackenzie insinuates that it was not applied to the purposes for which it was intended, but as no complaint on this head is recorded by any other writer, little credit is due to this, as it would appear, uncalled for aspersion of the high character of Captain Hamilton, who, in recompense of his distinguished services on this occasion, was called to the Privy Council by King William, and created Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane.

On Saturday the twenty-third of March, many of the Protestants of the County of Cavan left Enniskillen, and proceeded on their way to Londonderry in obedience to the orders of Colonel Lundy. In the afternoon of the same day the Enniskillen forces, horse and foot, were reviewed by the Governor on the common hill near the town, where they remained all day under arms, expecting the approach of Lord Galmoy and his army. Towards evening, however, scouts arrived with intelligence that Galmoy had advanced no farther on his march than to Lissnaskea, a village ten miles from Enniskillen, from which, on hearing of the intentions of the men of the latter place, to meet him on his march towards them, he fell back with his men to the siege of Crom Castle. On the night of that day, Governor Hamilton sent about two hundred of the best men in Enniskillen towards Crom, partly by land and partly by water, in the hope to throw, if possible, a reinforcement into the besieged fortress. This they accomplished next day, after some feeble opposition from the enemy, who, being wretched marksmen, did no other execution on them than killing an old boatman, while the defect of artillery in the castle was supplied by long fowling-pieces with double rests, such as had been long in use round Lough Erne for the purpose of killing wild-fowl. Lord Galmoy was reconnoitering the castle from a hill nearly a mile distant from the scene of action, at this time, and as he stood with a glass of wine in his hand, toasting confusion to the rebels of Crom, an expert fowler from the battlements levelled his gun and fired at him with such precision, as to break the glass in his Lordship's hand, and kill the man who stood near him. In the meantime, two hundred of the Enniskilleners forced their was into the castle, from which the garrison instantly sallied out with them, and drove the besiegers from their trenches, killing thirty or forty of them, and plundering it of two suits of armour, the musquets of the dead, and several other articles of value. Galmoy retired to Belturbet, where he vented the fury of his soul in such a way at his disappointment, as to sink his character to the level of the lowest of his species that ever disgraced human nature, and warranted Oldmixon, in his memoirs of Ireland, to brand him to posterity as an infamous and cruel wretch, whom no titles could honour.

There was at this time a prisoner in Crom Castle, one Bryan MacConagher Maguire, who had been a Captain in King James's army. Lord Galmoy wished for his release, and on the day after the raising of the siege sent an express to Captain Creighton, proposing to exchange Captain Dixy for him, pledging his honour that if Maguire were sent to him, he would return Dixy for him without delay. An express was instantly dispatched to Enniskillen for permission to make the exchange, which was obtained, and Maguire was sent to Lord Galmoy, with a letter from Colonel Creighton, desiring that Captain Dixy might be returned to him according to engagement. Instead of fulfilling his promise, Galmoy called a council of war, and put Captain Dixy and his Lieutenant, Charleton, on trial for high treason, and they were condemned to death, promises of life and preferment being made to them if they would renounce the Protestant religion and join King James's army. They were both young men, but they firmly rejected the base offer, and wisely preferred death to dishonourable life. Maguire, who had been given in exchange for Dixy, warmly interposed in behalf of the prisoners, and was so disgusted at being unable to save their lives, though at the expense of his own liberty, which he generously offered to resign for them, that he resigned his commission, returned to Crom, and would serve King James no longer. Galmoy, in the meantime, deaf to every remonstrance made to him, caused the unfortunate young gentlemen to be hanged on Mr. Russel's sign-post, in Belturbet, and when they were dead, commanded their bodies to be taken into the kitchen of the inn, had both their heads cut off and thrown out to the soldiers, who kicked them through the street as foot-balls. When the ruffians had sufficiently gratified themselves and their brutal commander by this barbarous sport, the heads were set up on the market house of Belturbet. Galmoy marched in a few days afterwards with his army towards Derry, and passing through Tyrone, perpetrated another act of cruelty, of more than usual enormity. It is thus recorded in Burton's rare and curious history of the Kingdom of Ireland—"At Omagh, he took two men, on the pretence of their having taken up arms for their own defence; they were father and son. To gratify his cruel nature, he first caused the son to hang his father, and afterwards to carry his head on a pole through the street, crying, "This is the head of a traitor!" and then the young man himself was hanged.

On the twenty-third day of this month, Colonel Phillips was sent to England with an address to the King, and also to solicit a farther supply of ammunition and other necessaries.

To be Continued.

PERSECUTION.—We regret to find that Fathers Magennis and Hosty are carrying on a crusade in Ballyheane. It is perfectly insufferable, in a free and civilized country that such conduct would be allowed. The police are obliged to protect little children going or coming from church. Little girls have been beaten going to school. A little boy was whipped by the priests for the same crime. People who are guilty of nothing else than that they wish to be instructed, are hunted like wild beasts. The priests have denounced by name such people as speak or sell to those who are in any way identified with the Bible. One priest raged so vehemently on the altar not long ago, that some of his audience thought he was more than mad. He pronounced his own curse, the curse of the congregation, and the curse of God on any who spoke to the devils—as he chooses to designate people who read the Bible—let them into their houses, sell to them, or walk on the same side of the road with them: if any would disobey, that they might be deaf, dumb, and blind before a year. This county is greatly disturbed in consequence of such a state of things.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT OLDHAM.—On Friday afternoon a shocking and most fatal explosion of gas occurred at the Coal Mine of Mr. Butterworth, Bent Grange Colliery, Oldham, resulting in 17 deaths—15 of the colliers (men and boys), having been killed at once, and two having died subsequently. The accident occurred about three o'clock, and was accompanied by a very loud report. The gas is believed to have been fired in a level running in a westerly direction from the main road, and about 300 yards from the shaft. Some men had been working in this level on Thursday night, making a roadway; and the men whose places were near it were cautioned to be very careful during the day, as night men had of necessity moved a sheet which turned the air into the workings. It is said, however, that William Wild, one of the deceased, went to the spot immediately before the explosion with the top off his lamp, which was placed in his waggon. It is said to have been a practice for the men to work with the tops of their lamps, and to smoke when they pleased.

On Friday week the Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen of Hanover, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Hohenlohe Lagenburg and the Princess Adelaide, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, were invited to the reception. The total number of guests amounted to 2,000. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the *vis-a-vis* being her Majesty the Queen of Hanover and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Queen wore a dress of white silk, with six flounces of white tulle, alternately worked in straw and green leaves. Her Majesty's head-dress was a wreath composed of red poppies, wheat ears, and green currants, ornamented with diamonds.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This society has associated itself with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and is now pursuing its labours among Roman Catholics with very great success. Most of the interesting cases of conversion among Romanists in England lately reported have been the fruits of its labours. The Rev. W. Clementson, the zealous and indefatigable head of the Protestant Training Institution connected with this society, has now many pupils preparing to meet the growing demands of the clergy.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY.—On Sunday last five persons publicly renounced the errors of Popery in St. James's Church, Latchford, Warrington, and were received into communion of the Church of England.

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.

THE FIRST OF JULY IN LIVERPOOL.—The Grand Orange Lodge of Great Britain met at the Queen's Hotel, Lime Street, on Friday. The meeting was numerously attended by District Representatives from Ireland. After business, the brethren, to the number of 130, sat down to a magnificent dinner, presided over by the Worshipful Grand Master for England, J. T. Ouseley, Esq., Shrewsbury. The proceedings were conducted most creditable to the occasion, and to the loyalty of the brethren connected with the Institution in the sister isle.

Lodge 989, "The George Walker," and 1738, "Cumberland True Blue," Dublin, supped as usual on the evening of the "First." The latter Lodge entertained some distinguished visiting brethren, including Hamilton Finlay, Esq., Grand Master for the City of Dublin. Both entertainments were remarkable for the order and good feeling which prevailed.

THE FIRST OF JULY IN PORTADOWN.—The First passed off quietly in Portadown, there being no other display than the hoisting of a flag on the church steeple, and the firing of a few shots by boys.

MEETING OF ORANGEMEN.—A meeting of the north and south districts, summoned by authority of their respective masters, was held at Kilshaw's large room, Shaw's Brow, on Wednesday last, A. Byford, Esq., in the chair. The various resolutions were duly proposed and passed. Messrs. J. T. Rolstone, W. Clarke, and A. Wynne, dilated upon the proceedings of the late petition, and consulted the members of the Institution as to the way they could be of most use to the cause on the day of election.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Annual Grand Lodge Meeting of all England was held on Friday, at the Queen's Hotel, Lime-street; the Worshipful Grand Master, T. J. Ousely, Esq., in the chair. The assemblage of the brethren was large and influential. The business of the past year, with election of grand officers, &c. came duly off. The G. M. was re-elected; W. Clark, Esq. was elected D.G.M.; A. Byfordd, Esq., G. T.; N. Bradley, Esq., was re-elected G. S.; and the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Grand Chaplain. At seven o'clock the brethren sat down to dinner, and a pleasant evening was spent amid speech, song and sentiment.

Freehold Property for Sale.

330 ACRES of well timbered LAND, fronting on New River, on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte.

ALSO—A Farm of 600 acres, lying on the New Canaan River, 15 miles from Washademoak Lake. On this Property there is an excellent Saw Mill, House, Barns, &c. The farm produces from 30 to 40 tons of Hay yearly.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the same River, 2 miles above. This farm cuts 35 tons of Hay.

ALSO—A Farm of 300 acres on the Butternut Ridge, in King's County, with House, Barn, &c.

ALSO—15,000 acres of Land in different parts of King's, Queen's, Westmorland, and Albert Counties.

Any of the above Land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms, or exchanged for Freehold Property in the City of Saint John.

Apply to C. W. STOCKTON.
Jan. 7, 1853.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store.
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN-STREET.
Women's Cheap Prunella BOOTS,
Just received per steamer "Europa" from Liverpool—

THIRTEEN Packages of Women's, Girls, and Children's Cheap Prunella BOOTS.

Also—A very beautiful variety of Ladies, Girls, and Children's fashionable BOOTS and SHOES, for the warm weather, &c.

August 5. S. K. FOSTER.

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for Sale, a large three Story House situated in Simonds Street, Portland formerly occupied by Mrs. Simonds. If not Sold before the 10th of August, it will then be offered at Public Auction.

July 29.—3i. MOSES SPRAGG.

Full Quarters.—Boarders and others patronizing the *Hibernian Hotel*, Church Street, from the Sister Provinces, will find the Currency the same—the English Shilling will be taken for the full Quarter, and so on *ad libitum*.

July 29. JAMES NETHERY.

REDWOOD! REDWOOD!!—Landing per Schr. *Ori*—2 Tons Redwood.

July 29. S. L. TILLEY.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, August 12, 1853.

After a most patient investigation, occupying great part of two days, the trial of the four young men, charged with assaulting the M'Evoys and others on the 12th of July, has resulted in a triumphant *acquittal* by a most respectable and impartial Jury. The evidence adduced on this trial, incontestibly proved that these unfortunate young men, instead of being the aggressors, were themselves the attacked and agrieved party; that their whole proceedings, after shewing much forbearance, were strictly in self defence; and that whatever unfortunately happened in the *melee* to their cowardly assailants, was wholly the result of their own unprovoked and wanton misconduct. The evidence *proved* that *none* of those four youths are *Orangemen*; that they had not been concerned in any Orange procession or proceedings; that they went as on a mere pleasure excursion, as many others might unthinkingly and justifiably have done, to witness the procession at Fairville, and were returning joyously and cheerfully home, when they were savagely attacked with stones by the McEvoys and their party, and after much provocation were compelled to act on the defensive, and to chastise their cowardly assailants; and thus it happened, to borrow the words of the champion of those assailants, that "three strong, able men were beaten, not because they were unwilling to fight, but because, having been the aggressors, they proved poltroons and cowards, and were beaten by four *lads*, who had the spirit of men!" A very natural conclusion; because mere brute force and savage will, endeavouring wantonly to injure the innocent and the weak, can always be subdued by inferior power, stimulated by a sense of unjust oppression, and a consciousness of the right. The evidence on this trial proved, therefore, that the assertions we have hitherto made in behalf of these persecuted young men, were perfectly correct; that they were the really injured parties, and that they have been subjected to all the ignominy and harrassing anxiety of examination at the Police Office, and public arraignment and trial on a criminal charge, for having defended themselves against the outrageous violence of the miscreants who first wantonly attacked them, and then cried out because they had got the worst of it! The evidence on this trial has also proved, that the exaggerated and virulent statements of the *Freeman* in regard to this case, have been from first to last atrociously false and malicious; that they have been engendered from a malevolent desire to stir up party strife and malice: that they have signally failed of their design; and that therefore they are worthy only of the most profound contempt. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were parties immediately concerned and interested in the matter, and their evidence was confused and contradictory; one of their auxiliary witnesses swore that he *identified* one of the defendants, and even heard the expressions used by the parties, at a distance of nearly, if not quite, three quarters of a mile, he being at the time at Union Mills, and they on the Suspension Bridge road! No wonder the Jury would not believe such evidence. On the other hand, most of the principal witnesses for the defence were disinterested persons, in no way connected with the defendants; and the whole evidence proved, that the dastardly M'Evoys and Cullinan, "three strong, able men," wantonly pelted the party of *mere youths* in the waggons with stones, without cause or provocation, and thus incited them (contrary to the expectation of the cowardly assailants,) to shew "the spirit of men," by jumping out and defending themselves; and then it was, that the *women* of the M'Evoy's party valiantly assisted their ruffianly comrades in assaulting the four boys who were merely acting in self-defence; and it was no wonder that in such a scuffle, in which the females voluntarily bore a part, they should experience a small share of the rough usage. It was evident, however, that the only inconvenience they so sustained, was a slight blow on the face received by one of them, which she admitted she could scarcely feel; and which was most probably the effect of a spent blow, aimed by one of the men at another. Indeed, the woman herself could not tell who struck the blow; she could only *suppose* it to be one of the defendants, because of course none of her own party would wilfully strike her; whereas, no doubt it was an accidental stroke, not intended for her by any one. Moreover, the evidence proved, that these brutal M'Evoys, also on the same day attacked *other* parties in waggons, by pelting them with stones, unconnected with the defendants; and thus shewed that they were resolutely bent on mischief, and promiscuously assailed all who came within reach, regardless of the consequences; until they unexpectedly met with the just chastisement which befel them, when the three proud "Goliaths" presumptuously attacked the four or five little "Davids," who had "the spirit of men," and would not stand it! Upon such evidence, it was impossible for a conscientious Jury to do other than *acquit* the defendants, as they did acquit them, after a minute's deliberation, and without leaving their box; and that acquittal gave universal satisfaction to a crowded Court, excepting only the disappointed *Freeman* and his few worthy compatriots who fostered the prosecution. To the honour of our respected citizens of the Roman Catholic faith, be it said, that they also join in approving the verdict as a righteous and a just one; and many of them have said, that if they had been on the Jury, they would have given the same verdict. The evidence was too clear and conclusive to leave a shadow of a doubt; both Protestants and Catholics saw, that the accused were *not Orangemen*, that they had *given no offence*, that they had done nothing to insult or annoy their persecutors, that they had made no party or offensive demonstration, that they were *first attacked* by the complainants, and that they had acted throughout strictly in self-defence; and that the M'Evoys had merely suffered the natural consequences of their own wanton provocation; and after the clear demonstration of such facts, what righteous man of any faith or denomination could give a verdict against the defendants? Yet the unprincipled Freeman persists in falsehood and inflammatory insinuations; and in its columns of yesterday, labours hard to make out a case of injustice and oppression. The character of that paper, however, is so well established for reckless misrepresentation, and rabid party virulence, regardless of truth, that its statements can have no effect wherever it is rightly known and appreciated; but inasmuch as its editorial of yesterday admits that its previous statements with regard to this unfortunate affair have been "called foul calumnies, and a sad picture was drawn of the effect they were calculated to produce in other countries;" that "they have been read in other countries, reprinted in every important city of the United States and Canada, and *we fear* (hypocritical fear,) *will produce a bad effect*;" we have therefore been more careful to counteract this possible effect, by giving the above succinct and incontrovertible statement of the trial and its principal features, in order that the antidote may speedily follow the poison. We have no fears of any "bad effect" that the falsehoods and party virulence of the Freeman can produce, where its true character is known; but we do wish to expose and defeat them "in other countries" and "in every important city" beyond our borders. The withering castigation bestowed on the Freeman by Mr. Bayard, in his closing address to the Jury, justly merited and severe as it was, will not soon be forgotten by the crowded auditory who listened to and applauded it; but we are hopeless of any amendment it can produce in its reckless and case-hardened object. That audacious journal, in face of all that it has published, and of all that has occurred to belie its statements, had the presumption yesterday to say, "We defy any one to point out *a single line* written from the day of the arrest of the defendants to the present, that was in any way meant to *damage their case or interfere with the course of justice!*" Yet the very *first* line it ever printed on the subject, the very heading to its editorial article of the 14th July, gives the lie to the above impudent challenge: that heading was as follows:—"*Twelfth of July*—UNPROVOKED *and Murderous* ATTACK *by a party of* ORANGEMEN—*Brutal treatment of Women!*" Here is an audacious assertion, that the action of the defendants was an "*attack*" instead of a *defence*; that it was "*unprovoked*," instead of having been the result of previous provocation; that it was by a party of "*Orangemen*," when there were no Orangemen concerned; and that there was "*brutal treatment of women*," instead of a slight accidental conflict with women, *caused by their own voluntary and previous combination with the attacking party!*

A more violently inflammatory heading to an article, one more replete with falsehood, one more designed or calculated to excite party feeling and malevolence, and to stir up the worst feelings of the worst men in the community; one more expressly meant to "damage" the case of the defendants, or to "interfere with the course of justice," could not have been found; and we envy not the position of the person who could first pen such a heading to an *exparte* account of a transaction, which, as a public journalist, he was bound to state *truly*, impartially, and without prejudice; and who could afterwards boldly pen so impudent a challenge as we have above quoted. That audacious challenge is also abundantly belied by the whole tenor of the Freeman's comments on the case and the evidence from time to time; especially in its long articles of the 14th and 28th of July, which we have heretofore denounced, and again fearlessly denounce, as jesuitical, inflammatory, virulent, and atrociously false, and to which we refer our readers for further confirmation of our assertions.

The malevolence of the Freeman, indeed, does not end with the trial; it is abundantly evinced in its long editorial comment of yesterday; and as nothing is too sacred, nobody is too exalted or upright, to be the object of its venom, it concludes its spiteful tirade with an insinuating fling at the Chief Justice, for admitting the parties, who had been so honourably acquitted on the charge of assault, to bail on their own recognizances, to appear when called for trial on the second charge, of wounding William M'Evoy; a charge originating out of the same circumstances, and supportable and defensible on the same evidence. The Freeman charitably does not wish the Court and Jury to be bored with a repetition of the same evidence and the same *declamation*; inasmuch as the latter would involve a second edition of the characteristic description, and the skinning castigation, included in Mr. Bayard's address to the Jury; which would naturally attract a fresh set of delighted auditors.

In conclusion, we must say, that such a journal is a mere incendiary and disturber of the public peace; a nuisance and disgrace to any community, and wholly unworthy the patronage of a people, whose confidence it abuses, and whose harmony it systematically labours to disturb.

Arrival of the Baltic.

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

BOSTON, Aug. 9, 1853.

The Baltic arrived at New York, on Sunday evening.

The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The ship "I. Z." from New York to Liverpool, was burnt at sea July 7th, lat. 42, long. 62. Capt. French and all hands were saved by the ship *Ebenezer*, and arrived at Liverpool. The ship *Robert Kelly* also went to her assistance. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

The Turkish difficulty is considered as settled, although the Czar's acceptance of the proposals is not announced. His assent is daily expected, and until received nothing definite can be known.

The state of the crops in Great Britain is, on the whole, considered to be good. There are no indications of the potato rot.

From France we have no news. Our correspondent says, that the opening of the French ports for breadstuffs is more to quiet anxiety than from any fear of scarcity.

Christiana, of Spain, is in Paris, intriguing, they say, to marry her daughter to Prince Napoleon, and so set the young couple up as King and Queen of Mexico, or any other South American State that will accept them.

The grape disease is feared in Portugal.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark, to obtain command of the entrance of the Baltic.

If a war arises with Russia, it is feared that breadstuffs will be short in Italy this year.

It is rumoured at Constantinople, that the United States are negotiating to purchase the port of Marmorezza.

The Russians are quiet in the Principalities.

The Costa affair remains unchanged.

The "St. Louis" had left Smyrna. Two Austrian frigates had arrived.

News from the Cape of Good Hope is to June 11th. All quiet.

The mail from Liverpool, Wednesday, 27th, brings nothing particularly incapable.

The Indian mail had arrived at Trieste with dates from Hong Kong to June 7th; Calcutta, 16th; Bombay 20th.

The Empire of China is divided, and is independent of the Tartar dynasty. Great anxiety prevailed at Canton, and fears were entertained of a rising.

Trade in India dull. Exchange at Calcutta on London, 2¼.

From Burmah the intelligence is, that no advance is to be made on Ava.

The screw steamer *Lauriston* was lost on her passage from Shanghae to Hong Kong, on Turnabout Shoals. The crew and passengers were all saved.

PARIS, July 26th.—News of the crops in the South is favourable, particularly corn, olives, and figs. The same in Normandy. The funds were steady; three per cents. 75,20; four and a half, 102.65.

VIENNA, July 22.—A conspiracy has just been discovered. Forty-seven persons have been arrested, some of them being students.

The difference between Austria and Switzerland are nearly settled.

The vanguard of the Russians entered Bucharest on the 15th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 25th.—A private telegraphic despatch has been received from Berlin, dated this morning, which states that an Austrian Cabinet courier left Vienna for St. Peterburg, with an important communication addressed by the Porte to the Russian government, through the Austrian government. It was to the effect that Turkey would yield on the principle of the Russian demands, but that their form should be changed, and the Porte, being unwilling to take a useless step, desired to know previously whether Russia was disposed to accept the project of arrangement; and if so, that the Turkish ambassador would be sent to St. Petersburg.

Vienna, July 22.—The misunderstanding between the Austrian government and that of the United States is likely to be a serious one. On the 5th the Italian and Austrian refugees in Constantinople gave Mr. Marsh a serenade, and the American diplomatist came out on the balcony and gave a cheer for the freedom of the United States, Italy, and Hungary.

On the 13th, as soon as the two Austrian frigates, "Bellona" and "Novarra" sailed into Smyrna harbour, the U. S. sloop weighed anchor and left. The Austrian press asserts that the assassin of the young Cadet, a certain Bassiz, an Hungarian, was in the service of Mr. Lewis, the English clergyman; and it is hinted that the reverend gentleman connived at the murderer's escape.

Omar Pasha is constructing a fortified camp near Shumla.

Liverpool, July 27th.—Cotton—Since the "Niagara" sailed, a large but lifeless business has been done. Eastern affairs, though pacific, being still uncertain, had checked speculation.

Breadstuffs.—The transactions in Flour and Wheat are extensive, but without excitement. Prices, though, are very firm and dearer. Indian Corn is in moderate demand. White Wheat, 7s. 8d., Red, 7s. 6d.; Western Canal Flour, 27s. 6d. a 28s.; Philadelphia, 28s. 3d. a 28s. 6d.; Ohio, 28s. White Corn, 31s. 6d.; Yellow, 31s.; Mixed, 30s. 6d.

Provisions, &c.—There is more doing in Beef and Pork, at easier rates.

Manchester.—The Trade in the manufacturing districts of England is generally sound, and the home demand is large, whilst transactions for India had rather decreased.

Birmingham.—All descriptions of iron manufacture are steady. Coffee is firmly sustained.

London.—Money—English Securities are heavy in tone, with limited business. Consols closed, for money and account, 98¼ a 11½d. White Bengal Rice, 11d. 1s.

Glasgow.—Iron—Pig firm at 58s.

Latest from England.

BOSTON, AUG. 11, 1853.

Steamship *Africa* arrived at New York this morning at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to 30th July. Steamer Lady Eglington, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool, 11 days.

Sultan has signed an agreement dictated by England, France, and Austria, and would send an Ambassador with it to St. Petersburgh.

Another Hungarian Refugee was captured at Smyrna, by Austrians, escaped and proclaimed protection of American Consul, who forced Austrians to give up his wife and children.

Italy in a feverish state, especially in Roman territories.

Riots had taken place in many Italian cities, also many assassinations, among others Secretary of Republic, San Marino.

Cotton at Liverpool was firm. Breadstuffs firm. At London Grain Trade dull.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—On the 6th inst., a number of the members and seatholders of the St. John Presbyterian Church, presented the Rev. William Elder with a handsome Gold Watch, chain and purse containing over £50, on the occasion of his taking leave of this congregation in which he has, for some months, been officiating as temporary supply. The Watch has the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Rev. Wm. Elder, as a token of esteem, and in appreciation of his valuable services as Incumbent of the St. John Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B., 1853."

The following is a copy of the address which accompanied the presentaiton, and Mr. Elder's reply:—

TO THE REV. WILLIAM ELDER.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, Elders, members, and pewholders of the St. John Presbyterian Church, having for several months past enjoyed the benefit of your labours both publicly and privately, as a Minister of the Gospel, cannot allow the occasion of your leaving to pass, without giving expression to our feelings towards you.

Your public ministrations, so faithfully, fervently and affectionately discharged; your private visitations, as a Christian Minister and a Gentleman, and that charity towards other Evangelical denominations, for which you are distinguished, have fully borne out the high testimonials through which you came for a time to be settled amongst us.

And now, requesting your acceptance of the accompanying expression of our esteem and affection, and praying that the Great Head of the Church may ever be present with you in the discharge of your sacred duties, in whatever sphere you may, in His providence, be called to labour,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Very faithfully and affectionately yours,
ROBERT KEDEY, GEO. HUTCHINSON,
ROBERT RICHEY, JOHN HEGAN,
THOMAS PARKS, JAMES REED,
JAMES DUNN, JAMES JOHNSTON,
and others.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 5th, 1853.

REPLY.

My Dear Friends,—I am deeply affected by this renewed expression of your good-will, and scarcely know how I may suitably acknowledge it. Feeling as a man, and as a minister of the Gospel, keenly alive to the good opinion of those whom I esteem and love, your approval of my ministry and pastorial labours, is to me a source of very great gratification; and I gratefully accept it, not only as a tribute of respect to the servant, but as a pledge of your love to the Master, and of your prayerful interest in the advancement of His cause.

A Presbyterian, and a Free Church-man from conviction, and from the fondest attachment, I have felt pleasure in meeting, beyond the pale of my own denomination, ministerial and other brethren, whose wisdom and piety would do honour to any Church; and it were to forego one of the greatest privileges of an age of growing Catholicity, to be indifferent to such intercourse.

Again thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, and for the Christian solicitude with which you follow me to the path of future labour; and commending you, and all the other members and adherents of St. John Presbyterian Church, to the care of "The Good Shepherd."

I am your affectionate friend and servant in the Gospel,
WILLIAM ELDER.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 6 1853.
To Messrs. ROBERT KEDEY,
ROBERT RICHEY,
GEO. HUTCHINSON, &c., &c.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—His Excellency the Governor General passed through Montreal on Wednesday morning, *en route* to the Ottawa. The visit of His Excellency Lord Elgin, to Bytown, following so closely upon that of Mr. Hincks and other members of the Cabinet, and the open avowal by Mr. Drummond, the Attorney General, that he preferred Bytown for the Seat of Government, to any other locality in the Province, may not be without some meaning. Some twenty years since, when Bytown was a hamlet shaded by forest trees, and stumps undecayed in the mud paths, an eccentric gentleman—resident of that place—evinced a perfect monomania upon the subject of Bytown becoming the seat of Government. His grave is now pointed out to the traveller, and many tales recounted of his pertinacity, in believing that the seat of Government would ultimately be established at that spot. It would be a curious fact, if the predictions of that gentleman should be confirmed; [illegible] in Assembly counted in anticipation. It is not generally known that the mileage to Bytown would be less than to any other suitable spot in Canada—it has therefore a central position to recommend it.—[Montreal Advertiser.

☞ The *Gazette* says that notice of an action has been served on the Mayor by the relatives of James McRae, one of the parties who lost his life by the firing of the troops of the lower division on the night of the 9th June. Damage laid at £1,000. The civil remedy invoked by this proceeding is under the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 6, entitled, "An Act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident," &c. &c. It is said that similar actions are about being instituted by other parties.—*Ib.*

EXECUTIONS IN PRUSSIA.—Two women, named Charlotte and Matilda, mother and daughter, were executed last week at Insterburg, in Prussia, in virtue of the sentence of the Court of Assize, for having murdered a poor Jew hawker and his son, named Luchstentein, and then robbed their residence. They both displayed great firmness as they were led to the place of execution, which was in the interior of the gaol. On seeing the fatal block Matilda's courage gave way, and falling on her knees she entreated she might be executed before her mother. This was granted. The mother, on the contrary, made use of obscene language up to the last moment. All the windows opening on the place of execution were kept closed, and the only persons present at the ceremony were a judge, a public prosecutor, and a clerk of the Royal Court, a priest, a physician, and surgeon, and twelve citizens, chosen by lot from the jury list.