

Euclid would walk in an Orange Procession; (Laughter). Saw nothing in the conduct of the Orangemen on that day to frighten any firm thinking man. Got his fire-arms ready on the morning of the 12th, and fed them well. Owns a good case of duelling pistols, a blunderbuss, and a rifle. Never lent any one of them. Has them still in his possession, and keeps them at home for his own protection. Got the pistols a few days before the 12th. Thought there might be a riot in Portland, as usual and his house might be fired into. Never saw an Orange procession in Saint John before. Did not on the morning of the 13th July say he had eleven hundred men under his command, and that he could sweep the streets of Orangemen and heretics. Did not say he could turn out 1,000 men and sweep the streets of Portland.

SAMUEL JORDAN.—Saw two detachments of Orangemen meet at the foot of the hill, Mill Street, in the morning, and proceed towards Portland. After some time they came back again, when he supposed they numbered about four hundred. The leaders wore cloaks. Knows nothing of the row at York Point in the morning. Thinks the procession was formed two deep. Upon their return from Portland saw a few carrying guns. They halted on the bridge, and cheered, and then advanced rapidly. Saw several shots fired at them, and then saw firing from the procession. Saw the procession afterwards on King's Square. Did not recognize any of the defendants in the procession. Had heard there was going to be a procession, but it was his impression there would be no attack made upon them; thought they would have been treated with that contempt they deserved. Heard it said among the labouring people of York Point, on the morning after the procession, that O'Keilcher's placard caused the attack, as they were determined to let him see that he had not so much influence over them as he imagined.

(Here the Court adjourned until the next day.)

NATHAN HIGGINS.—(We were not in Court in time to hear the direct testimony of this witness.)

Cross-examined.—Saw a man fire into the procession on its return to York Point, and thinks the shot was aimed at Robert McCready. Heard that the man's name who fired the shot is Gallager. Saw other shots fired at the procession also. Saw nothing in the procession calculated to create a disturbance, or alarm any one.

JAMES JOYCE.—Saw the procession at Indiantown. (Witness here described the appearance of the procession). They came down and turned, were joined by the Orangemen who came down in the Steamboat, and then went up the hill. Only recognized one man in the procession; his name is Andrews, or McAndrews. Witness keeps a flour store in Indiantown. Manks came into his store and asked to borrow his gun; lent it to him, at the same time observing that it was in bad order. It was an old gun, and very much out of order.

Cross-examined.—Was not frightened, nor did he see any one frightened, at the procession. There was nothing in its appearance to alarm any one. Thinks there was nothing in the procession to occasion alarm in the mind of any reasonable man. There was nothing to alarm any one in the appearance of the gun witness lent. Witness firmly believes that those in procession would not have interfered with any one unless they were grossly insulted; he never saw a more orderly set of men.

JOHN NANGLE.—Was on duty on the 12th of July as a Policeman, and stationed in Market Square. Saw the procession as it passed through towards Portland, and followed them up Dock Street. Saw the procession pass under the green arch; they were obliged to lower their colours to do so. As they passed under the arch every man touched his hat. The crowd at the same time was stoning them. Spoke to one of the crowd, but he would not desist. Heard firing as the head of the procession approached the arch, but was not near enough to know where the shots came from. Followed the procession as far as Haliday's corner, and then stopped. Heard that the Mayor had been beaten, and then came back to Market Square. The procession was stoned by people from behind the houses; the missiles seemed to come from every direction, so that one could scarcely tell how, or where they were thrown from. Cannot say if the shops were closed at this time at the lower end of Dock Street, but they were not closed at the upper end of that Street.

Cross-examined.—From what he saw in the procession there was nothing to create alarm. Thinks that if any shops were closed on that day it was not in dread of the procession, but of the party who attacked the procession. Heard remarks at the time to that effect, and the people were glad when the soldiers came. Would have arrested one man at York Point, but knew he would have been rescued. Had to keep a sharp look out to prevent being struck by the stones.

SAMUEL DALTON.—Resides in Indiantown. Saw the procession in Portland on the 12th July after those from the city had come over. As the procession was returning to the city witness was standing behind Mr. Spillane's new building, at York Point, a building then erecting on the east side of Mill Street. When the head of the procession came up the mob began to pelt it with stones and brickbats, which he had seen them previously collecting at the sides of the street, and on the roofs of the low houses. Went in search of a Magistrate, but could find none near the spot, and thought it strange. Saw the people collecting stones, carrying them piled on their arms. Returned to the spot he had left. That was before the procession had come up. Saw a young man named Brown with a gun in his hand. From the sound of the music supposed the procession was then on the bridge, but could not see it from where he stood. Brown crossed the street, and stood at the corner of a house, in the recess of a window, so as to hide himself. He peeped out twice, and the second time he took aim and fired at the procession. As the procession came near the boys stationed on the roofs of the Shanties commenced showering stones and brick-bats upon them. Heard several shots fired, and then those in the procession fired at the boys on the roofs, and they scampered off. Some of the balls came so near witness that he considered himself in danger, and retreated across to George's Street; from thence he went to Union Street, and saw the rear of the procession cross. There were two elderly men a little behind the rest, apparently unable to keep up, and just as they were crossing Union Street the mob rushed from behind the ruins and threw a volley of brick-bats on them, and knocked them down; they then fell to kicking them, and beating them with clubs, until witness thought they were dead. About six Orangemen then returned from Dock Street, with arms in their hands, and the crowd immediately scattered in every direction. Did not see the Orangemen fire upon them, nor did he recognise any one of the men who carried arms. Crossed the street and saw a man lying dead, and another lying wounded. The two men who were so cruelly beaten were well dressed. The men who were lying, one dead and the other wounded, were in labourer's clothes. Saw the troops go through York Point, and when they returned came down Dock Street.—Some of the shops were closed.

Cross-examined.—Does not think the shops were closed for fear of the procession, as he does not think the procession would harm any one. Is quite confident that the Orangemen did not intend to commit any breach of the peace. Was at York Point about three-fourths of an hour before the procession came; preparations to attack them were all the time going on. Thinks that if the troops had been about they might have prevented all the rioting, as a large crowd scattered before about half a dozen armed Orangemen. There were not less than from thirty to forty beating those two old men, and they all ran when they saw a few Orangemen returning. Supposes these Orangemen, having missed the two old men, returned to save their lives. It was his impression that Brown peeped out from his hiding place to see when the procession was near enough for him to fire upon it. Thinks that was the first shot fired. Saw Brown afterwards in Market Square; he had no gun with him at that time. When the procession passed up Dock Street towards Portland the shops were not closed. They were closed after the attack was made upon the Mayor, and others, and witness supposes in consequence of the riot. Saw no arms with the procession as it passed over towards Portland. Heard the Mayor say he had no authority to stop the procession until a breach of the peace should have been committed. There was time enough to do so after Boon's waggon was attacked, before the two parties came into conflict. The crowd at York Point behaved very bad; saw them mob a woman, and run and shout after her. Saw O'Keilcher there; he was going towards the green arch, and heard a man say, "I suppose he's going to take down the arch; if he does it will be the last he'll ever take down."

JAMES STOCKFORD.—Is High Constable and Marshall of St. John. Saw the procession on the 12th July when it was coming down Dock Street, after the firing.—

Was then in Market Square, with the Mayor and the soldiers. Went up Dock Street with the Mayor and soldiers. There was a good deal of excitement, and several shops were closed in Dock Street and Market Square, and he thinks there were some closed in King Street. The procession came down Dock Street at an ordinary pace; it was all the length of Dock Street, and the rear was then about Union Street. The Orangemen walked down on one side of the street, leaving room for the soldiers to pass on the other, and cheered them as they passed. The rear of the procession seemed to be picking up some men who were wounded. The procession halted in Market Square. On returning through York Point with the troops saw five men lying in York Point; two of them were dead and the other three wounded; took them away in obedience to the Mayor's orders.

Cross-examined.—When the Orangemen met the soldiers and the authorities they welcomed them, and immediately gave way; they evinced no disposition to resist the authorities, and witness thinks they would have assisted the authorities had their services been required. Thinks the shops were closed lest there should be a collision, and the windows broken. It is sometimes difficult to maintain the supremacy of the law in York Point; people were frequently attacked there. It is his impression that the Orangemen would have disturbed no one if they had not been attacked. It is natural for people to defend themselves when attacked.

EDWARD EAGLES.—Saw the procession at Indiantown on the morning of the 12th July; they were there joined by a party who came down in the Steamboat. Saw one man in the procession with a sword; it was drawn, and Mr. Hale, of Fredericton, advised him to sheath it, and he did so. Came over to the city some way ahead of the procession; when approaching York Point, near Messrs. Harris and Allan's store, two men ran past with guns in their hands, and swearing that the Orangemen should not pass. Witness was in company with Mr. Hale, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Travis and Mr. Segee and Mr. Drake were just behind them. Was just ahead of Boon's waggon on arriving at Haliday's corner, and there the mob laid hold of Segee and Drake and witness saw no more of them. The crowd then yelled, and stooped to pick up stones, Messrs. Hale, Robinson and Travis passed on, but witness would not go, as he knew one or two persons who were in the waggon, and feared they would get hurt. Saw the waggon stoned, and the horses down on their knees; then saw them turn down towards Smith Street, and then lost sight of them. As the procession came up saw a young man named Archibald Brown standing at a corner, with a gun in his hand; he looked out twice, and then took deliberate aim and fired into the procession. Witness immediately went up to the procession, and saw a man named McAndrews wounded in the wrist; he was carrying a gun in the same hand, and holding the wounded wrist with the other hand. He removed his hand, and the blood spouted into his bosom; the wound was then bandaged. Witness then came on, and saw a shot fired out of a house upon the procession, and then heard shots from the procession. Saw the house from whence the shot was fired stoned by people walking in the procession. Did not see any shots fired from the procession. At the foot of York Point hill the procession halted, and witness thought they were going up Pond Street; the mob then gave a shout, which he supposed to be a challenge, as much as to say "come on."

Cross-examined.—There seemed to be an organized body at York Point for the purpose of attacking Protestants indiscriminately. Segee and Drake were attacked, and they were not Orangemen. Thinks the procession would not have interfered with any one. Heard those in the procession speak to that effect, and that their orders were to walk under the green arch, lower their banners and take their hats off.

(Here the procession closed.)

(To be Continued.)

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, at 6 o'clock a. m.

The weather, during the past week, had been more favourable, and the harvest operations were almost completed. The same encouraging reports of the result were continued.

Throughout England, it appears that the Cholera is again unfortunately on the increase.

The disease has also again broken out in Paris, but not to a very alarming extent. Trade throughout England has been steady rather than active. Very little change had transpired in the Corn market. Flour is again rather lower, and parcels of good sound Western Canal selling at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel: prime Baltimore and Ohio 24s. 6s. to 25s., and uninspected and heated 18s. 6d. to 20s. per barrel.

The Hungarian war has been abruptly brought to an end by the submission of the Hungarians to the Russian forces. We are as yet unacquainted with the precise details of the circumstances which have led to this unfortunate result, but it seems that the Hungarian chiefs held a meeting at or near Arad, where Kossuth, Georgey, and Bem assembled. Georgey there pointed out the utility of prolonging the struggle, and most of the Hungarian Generals sided with him. Bem and Kossuth had no alternative but to leave the place as speedily as possible, and save their lives by flight. They are said to have proceeded to Orshova, but their escape throughout the Turkish dominions is very hazardous. However, Georgey being now left in the supreme command, immediately opened negotiations with Prince Paskiewitch, which ended in Georgey's surrender of himself and the whole army.

The official information was brought to Berlin from Warsaw by Count Beckendorf, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, that the Hungarian army put down their arms at Arad, on the 13th of August.

The corps of General Bem had been previously destroyed by the Russian General Luders, in two decisive battles which had been fought at Schassburg and Hermannstadt.

In the meantime the Imperialists have re-entered Raab, and Comorn must be given up, as Georgey being invested with the Dictatorship has, it is said, stipulated to surrender all the fortresses in the possession of the Hungarians. In statements made that Kossuth, who has carried away with him the Hungarian regalia, and the crown jewels, intends to hold out to the last, with such remnant of the army of the south as he can collect, any thing like a serious resistance seems to us altogether hopeless.

Previous to this abrupt conclusion of the war, it is plain, that notwithstanding the gallant defence the Hungarians have made, they have been worsted in almost all the late encounters, and finding the Russian forces altogether overwhelming, the Hungarian generals have felt compelled to throw themselves upon the mercy of their conquerors.

It is stated that a Cardinal *a latere*, the highest authority next to the Pope himself, will be despatched from Gaeta to Rome, for the purpose of conciliation, and that this legate would inaugurate the reforms contemplated.

The ministerial crisis in Spain has ended in the resignation of M. Mon, who is to be succeeded by General Narvaez, in the Finance Department, who is to be aided by Don Alejandro Olivan. The decrees have been sent to the Queen for her sanction.

The celebrated Mehemet Ali Pacha, died at Alexandria on the 2nd of August, and his body was taken the next day to Cairo, where he was buried with great pomp and solemnity all the foreign consuls attending in full uniform. He was at least 80 years of age when he died.

The brave but unfortunate Garibaldi, after the destruction and dispersion of his adherents, has contrived, it is said, to make his escape to Venice; his poor wife, who followed his fortunes to the last, although so near her confinement, has, according to one of the Italian papers, sunk under her fatigue and has died at Chioggia.

Timber has receded from one farthing to one halfpenny per foot; but Deals were rising, as they commanded a ready sale at £7, to £7 15s. per standard.

CANADA.—A Telegraphic Despatch, dated Montreal, August 27th, states that at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was determined to retain the seat of Government at Montreal.