

[From the London Weekly Times.]
**THE POPISH CRUSADES IN UN-
HAPPY IRELAND.**

[illegible]

It is an common outrage that, in the present crisis, the priests use the indignation of the Protestant communists in this country, but a wanton and cruel hostility, not to the supreme authority of the law, but to those who are called to execute it, as the organs of the law. They direct to the heart, and through it to the highest faculties that govern the nature of mankind. If not a case of wrangling between the accused parties of particular creeds, but a combined and resolute effort to overthrow the law, and to substitute in its place a set of men, who regarded with the destroying dogmatism of a tyrannical Paganism, elyud domination over the bodies and souls of the people of this country. It is a crime, and a crime of the first magnitude, that the priests have committed. It is a crime, that the priests know full well that Popes and Cardinals, and political priests with every other denunciations. The how takes it case from more pernicious prompting, and the motives and actions of its utterers rendered more interesting than their own or the crowd around.

[illegible][illegible]

Then the Lord, St. George, who shall say this dragon
 shall be the law.
 As to the conduct of Protestants generally in those
 several days, it is not for us to censure, but upon the
 whole, and in the most common and religious
 aspect, we should not in the present pressing conjuncture
 hesitate to refer our readers to the recorded
 sentences of one of our most humble poets, a man
 who was not only a poet, but a saint.
 "And thus, O God, thy chosen people, O my Countrymen,
 for the use and behoof of these despised Protestants—
 Hast thou admitted such a blind, and stout, and
 obstinate, and hard hearted sort of people into the
 land? That first adjudged them heretics, then sent
 Their souls to heaven, and cursed them who were
 their persecutors?
 The lie that Scripture strikes off all its disguise,
 And executes above all other lies?
 The lie that claps a lock on mercy's plan;
 And gives the key to thy mislead old man;
 Who once envenomed goodly seed,
 Is defiled and sits emminent there!
 The lie that lawes no kindred, owns no friend,
 And makes no use of grace, nor grace of friend;
 That having milt much blood, makes thee a beast,
 And canonizes him that sheds the most!
 Away with charity that soothes a lie,
 And thrusts the sword of truth to wound and anger by!
 Shout on the candour, and the generous rage;
 Bestowed on them that fight the mercies's pile,
 While insolent disdain, in frowns express'd,
 Shows on the terror-struck, and trembling face;
 Grant them the rights of men, and while they cease
 To see the peace of others, grant them peace!"

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

THE NOMINATION.

The day of nomination has passed away with all its tumultuous frolic, froth and falsehood. On the morning of Tuesday last, the nomination of the Candidates took place at the Court House, at the hour of 11 o'clock. Much had been vaunted, much had been threatened as to the important exposures that were to be made relative to delinquency; nay, the tenacity of the two parties was so great, that the Convention adjourned till "God sent a falling off was there." The Hon. R. D. Wilmut first took the platform, and after expressing his regret that persons could be found base and inconsiderate enough, to endeavour by the circulation of malicious falsehoods, calculated to destroy the bonds of social ties that should prevail among and characterize every well governed community, he set forth the noble purpose of gratifying personal spite and political ambition, and of exciting party passions. He stated, many of the slanderous reports which Mr. Ritchie and his friends had vended for electorship purposes, and to the satisfaction of all upon the willfully blind, refuted and threw them back upon their

negotiators. One of the most prominent of these associates was, that if the Railroad scheme to which Mr. Wilmot and Gray were wedded should be executed out, it would bring a direct taxation upon the farmers of twenty or thirty pounds per annum. Mr. Gray, however, said that he himself did not really deny, although he is hardly a denier, that it should come before our better informed citizens, and therefore he attempted to evade it by saying he did not name the sum. "This story even at Queen's College," he said, "is not true. I have no inclination to believe found credence with a very large number of persons, the assertion was really too gross to be swallowed." It is within our knowledge that many of these persons to whom Mr. Ritchie made this assertion, are now taxed from 2s. 6d. to 6s., and to increase to £20 or £30 was monstrous. Mr. Gray frequently used as one of the strongest arguments against the purchase of the Railroad, that we should have to raise a large sum of £200,000, instead of £100,000 as at present, to meet the deficiencies on the Railroad interest. Did it never occur to the learned member "that twice one are only two?" and that even if we were doubly taxed, the ratepayer of 5s. now, would only pay 10s. then? Really the learned member "must have estimated the liability of the 'clod hoppers,' at a very high rate. No! No! friend Ritchie, whatever such a sum may be, it is a very small pittance for the Bar, compared upon it that they will, as we have seen at the 'Youngs,' The 'Bumpkins' are not so obtuse as you fondly imagine.

Mr. McLean, the opposing Candidate now came to the rostrum, and in not a very graceful attitude, told the people that it was not of his own accord that he appeared before them, but at the earnest solicitation of others. The man appeared honest in making his assertion, and certainly if we could form any judgment of public opinion, he spoke the truth, as the prevailing opinion, so far as we were able to ascertain was, that he had been brought here by the hands of a slaughter, a willing yet innocent instrument of man's inhumanity to man. He promised the constituency that he was a Liberal, and he promised the country that he was a Liberal. He really was a Liberal, and he had up to the moment of receiving the requisition, advocated **REVOLUT** and **FREE TRADE**—the assurance was received with many grins of allowance. He shot it was pretty evident after the specimen of his eloquence, that the opinion prevailed throughout, that he was "not the man for **GAY**." Mr. Ritchie, which up to this time had been hissing a steam boiler with the prospect of instant extinction, now came forward, and with such a flourish of papers to his tail as to form a perfect resemblance to a paper kite, with this stiff feathered tail, announced that the aim was equally **HIMAY** and **FATILE**. He "learned manner" best the art of his band, in a way that seemed to say if you won't believe in me, you at least shall feel me, and for an hour "setters" were told he recapitulated all that had been said and sang a "thousand end one" times before, without making one convert to his opinions. In the very hour and we may say whirling of his passion, he said that he was a Liberal, which the Surveyor General would fight to establish, and that in the more distant days of **CHIRING** would have the advantage of "villainous mispère." Mr. Ritchie could have a very considerable portion of the time of addressing the people, and worked himself into such a passion, as at last to threaten the constituency, that if they dared to re-select Mr. R. D. Wilmont, he must expect to lose him, for he would not serve in one so publicly disowned. Did the "learned manner" imagine that this threat would influence the constituency? He really imagined so, as the action of the Radical party was to elect **Mr. Sir Oracle**, and he was not the man to be deceived.

Ritchie is a good man, and has much to learn, and he may take the liberty of reminding his friends that he was a *Wasserkopf* long before *Hayes*, and better before, when "with shining morning face," he triumphed at the voice of the pedagogue, than since the reduction of his wisdom, his system of *ethics*, his *socialism*, or his radical faith in shape of a *reckless* and a *homicidal* program. And that is our firm belief. We should leave the Longfellow, or even the Providence, to the care to be derived of his respondent abilities for *exercises* to the *colony* *could* be, we might still contrive by the means or other, to hold our position as one of North American Colonies.

Mr. H. J. Gray then addressed the people, in *his* calm, dignified and graceful manner received and fully refuted the string of accusations brought by the Radicals against his colleague in the chair. This gentleman insisted that the main point was not *Mr. Adams*, but *the* *great* *idea* of his objection to Mr. Adams, was *what* *the* *idea* of the shadow of a foundation, that direct trace in the Radicals, was no part of the Government program, but that it was the pure creation of a sim-

...tious and disappointed party, and disseminated for
electioneering purposes.

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PROTECTION MEETING.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the friends of Protection and Wilbur, took place at St. Stephen's Hall, for the purpose of expressing their opinions relative to the recent changes and appointments in the Executive of this Province. The room was crowded with the most respectable Freeholders of the City and County. THOMAS C. EVANER, Esq., called to the Chair, and EDWARD JACK, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary, when the following resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting—

Resolved, Moved by J. W. Lawrence, and seconded by J. M. Mole,

trans, in its opinion of this meeting it is immediately necessary, in the present juncture of affairs, that the City and County of St. John should be represented in the Executive of this Province :—and that the Executive should be constituted in conformity with the principles and generally approved of the Constitution adopted by the House of Assembly.

Mr. Wilnot in joining the existing Government of this Province, which Mr. Lawrence at some length went into explanation. He stated that the entry against Mr. Wilnot for joining a Government to which he pledged to oppose, was entirely without foundation, in as much as first, Mr. Wilnot had pledged himself rather to oppose measures than men, and that Mr. (W.) had distinctly stated in his card to the electors at the last general election, that although he was not connected with the Government, he would co-operate with all his might, certain measures which the Government had decided to establish, and which he considered would be conducive to the good of the country. He stated that although he would not be governed by a feeling of opposition, but would lend his warmest support for carrying them out; and here he instanced several measures with which Mr. W. had co-operated, and which he had warmly supported, that emanated from the Executive, and that he had been in the same manner. He further stated that on several occasions and on the 10th of June, he was found voting in opposition to the House, the acknowledged leader of the opposition. Mr. Lawrence said that he as an opposing Protectionist did not now, nor never recognised Mr. Wilnot as belonging to the R. party, but to be the staunch and undeviating

of the Protectionists, a body of men who by weight and influence in the community, had a very teeth of the Radicals, who now to their purposes wished to claim him, in order to make him a leader to their cause. He further explained that the Government was not the Government of which there had so much complaint formerly—he went into various changes that within a short period had taken place. The taking of office by L. A. Wilmer, and Mr. Fisher, was one change, the taking of office by the present Attorney General was another, and now the taking of office by Messrs. Gray and Gray was another, and a very important change, and one that in his opinion would be favourable for this section of the Province. He then went very fully into the question of who should fill the office, and asked the question, whether he should be asked to resign, or whether he should remain one of the Northern Counties. He was accused by local prejudiced, and alien to the interests would better serve this community than the Government had called to aid them in their cause. Mr. Lawrence spoke for a very considerable time, and was frequently interrupted, but as we did not take any regular report, but that we cannot recapitulate all the things he said. The second Resolution was moved by Thomas Allen, Esq., and seconded by G. Herbert, Junr., Esq.—

tion now offered for the purpose of opinion that the
ation, as a Member of this City and County,
died wholly from personal and factional motives;
and that the Government would not be able to
satisfaction duty to support the Hon. R. M.
at the approaching Election, by every
within their power,

Gilbert in according this resolution stated
the matter had not spoken at length, he felt
to be. In the first place, he thought the position
desire to be, to cast the Government
uttered out of these power to do, even
in casting Mr. Wilmot, as the Gov-
ment would strengthen themselves from
and thereby would have a Government
to to the interests of this portion of the pro-
and the result of this opposition would be lo-
John and the Western and Southern part of
ment, Mr. G. mentioned who would probably
the Government if they succeeded,
and the success of the Government would
He pointed out how the opposition
relations, inasmuch as the only opposition
candidate was merely the "chick of Mr. W."

ot's. He also stated that the result of electing
r. McLean would be to introduce pure Party Co-

ment which was not adapted to a small community like our province, and stated the case of Nova Scotia and Canada where the parties run to such lengths as to destroy social intercourse, and the institution of justice the correctors of public morals and became the victims of the passion which destroyed peace, and filled with false and malignant statements, and that such would be the effect here was fully proved by the action taken by part of our City Council. He defended Mr. Wilmut's course, and said frequently and fully approved of the action of the Council. He then read the third effects of Party Government. The third Resolution was moved by Wm. J. Enq., and seconded by Wm. Jack, Enq., and resolved, That the Hon. R. D. Wilmut, has not, by becoming a member of the present Executive of this Province, broken any pledges given by him to his constituents, or violated any of the principles of his administration, nor stood up and supported his position, as he has himself stated and supported, and the members of this motion then took the platform, and in a very lucid and powerful manner showed the satisfaction of all present that the conduct of Mr. Wilmut during his Legislative career, fully justified them in offering the Resolution he was then speaking to. Mr. Jack said the best test of the broken pledges of which the opposition complained, was the fact that Mr. Wilmut had not only supported his position, as he has himself stated and supported, and as published at the last Election, and in comparing it with his conduct in the house, Mr. Enq. then read the card sent by section, and finally referred to the meeting as to whether any of the pledges therein contained had been broken by (Mr. W.) violated, and it was as frequently acknowledged that it had not. Mr. Jack then stated that the opposition to Mr. Wilmut was purely selfish and personal, and tended only to retard the progress of the country, and create expenses, without accomplishing any useful object. It was perfectly immaterial he said to the people, who held the office of a premier, so long as they were well filled, and as might be seen by the fact that the Government was prompt in all governments, nothing was more to be wished or feared, than that they should as in the present case be given to the most deserving. He said saw clearly the object of the opposition, it was not that they thought any principle had been violated, but that it was a pretext of the Radicals, in bolstering up their own party. The observations of this gentleman were well received, and carried into effect by the vote of the assembly. The fourth last Resolution was moved by Stephen K. Hooper, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Hooper. He resolved, That we, as members of the party who have been elected to the Executive, and as the primary branch of industry in our Province, retain a just and undiminished confidence in Mr. Wilmut, and recognized leader of that party in the Legislature.

Forster as *advocet of the Resolution* said he was a speaker, although he sometimes could sing—while he was on his feet, he would state a fact that had been roundly denied by those opposed to Hon. R. D. Wilmet. It had been asserted by him, that, although Mr. Wilmet had said that he was the cause of Assembly, still he had no confidence in the Assembly, and that it was owing to him (Mr. Forster) *solely* before that assembly that Mr. Purdy one of the members for Grey's County, told him that he heard Mr. Wilmet make the assertion in the House of Assembly—this shallow device of the enemy being thus exposed produced a round of applause.

Mr. Hooper as *seconded of the motion*, briefly stated that he was *opposed to the proposition* as it was either at the Government or at the Opposition side at the Protection party. And he said as to being, a thing which had so *dearly* been insisted upon, by the opposition, why he thought he could find it in another case. For arguments he would say it that Mr. Wilmet had *flattered*, and if so his allies said it was for the *poor* fat salary of £800 annually, this was *flattery for something*. And Mr. McLean *flattered for nothing* he flattered for the *delicious* hope of a seat in the Legislature. Mr. McLean he said had been a *keen* advocate and supporter of Mr. Partlow and government up to the minute of his receiving the *Resolution* to offer himself a Candidate for the *seats* of his people. And this *Resolution*, so expected, had so *dashed* the Candidate, that he lost all former friendships and all former principles. He was a *free-trader*, and a supporter of Mr. Partlow, and the government, and now he was a *good protectionist* and an *opponent* of his former friends. This being the last *Resolution*, the singing closed with *three cheers* for R. D. Wilmet, Champion of Protection, and three cheers for Hon. Victoria.

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"CIBOLA."—On Wednesday evening last a horse
 wagon, the property of Dr. Faxon, loaded with
 harness and other articles, was being driven
 the driver, when some unknown person
 animal started, and without warning plunged
 into the water. The driver, who was not
 was left with the horse and wagon, and the
 horse and cargo have proved a dead loss.

considerable amount done to booms, wharves
e.g.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

[illegible]

FROM PAPERS BY THE ASIA.

The balance in bank of England on the 20th inst. was £14,605,110, and the circulation £18,951,700.

The result of the meeting of the Arctic office yesterday, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross and Mr. Allen were present. The following observations were expressed that Franklin had taken charge to the northwest of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought for by the same route.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival at Kosuth at Smyrna.

On Monday morning of the 20th inst., the transatlantic telegraph is laid to within three and small miles of the French coast, where the Hibernia is anchored. Communication with the English shore will be made to-morrow.

John Palmerston delivered a great speech at public dinner at Tiverton, the subject of which was the progress of domestic progress, religious improvement, commerce, &c. He also alluded to the extermination of the slave trade, saying that we were touched on with candor and plainness. He said, "I felt it their duty to promote peace and progress among the nations, and what success," it supported by the great body of the people." He concluded by saying that if our foreign policy would admit, to extend to other countries as much as possible, similar social and moral blessings.

It is with deep regret we learn that the Hon. and Rev. William Lowry Law, the chancellor of the exchequer of Bath and Wells, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and has succeeded the church of Home.

INTEREST IN OUR COLONIES.—We give the following interesting pieces of information from the London *Daily News*, dated the 10th ult.:—"The royal Majesty has intimated her willingness to act as patron of the Colonial Church and School Societies, and has been extremely forward sending to the colonies clergymen and laymen, and teachers steadily attached to the doctrine of Christianity. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have been requested to concur in the society. "Viewed (says a correspondent) in connexion with the extraordinary

THE PAPER OF THE PAPAL LITERATURE.—The railroad between St. Petersburg and Vienna was opened November 15 last. It will save about twenty days to the mails.—Accounts from Madrid to the 15th Sept. The government shortly contemplate abdication of the king. Much activity was observed in the department of finances, war, marine, in consequence of the affairs of Cuba.

DRAMATIC PUBLICATIONS EXTRAORDINARY.—The extraordinary achievements of the press in Italy, and lower country, may well excite admiration, but there is nothing among us to be compared, in magnitude or expensiveness, to an enterprise now in progress at Lyons, under the sole direction of a Papal printer, Migne, who is said to have been the originator of the enterprise. His establishment, embracing a printing office, stereotype foundry, and all accessories, manufactures of book manufacturers. Here will be published a complete series of the works of Papal literature, extending to thousands different volumes, and the price so cheap as to put them within the reach of the mass of the clergy of that. It is intended to issue a quarto volume of seven hundred pages, containing the

According to dollar estimates a price of the whole, in separate volumes, probably not exceed three thousand. To the clergy, who subscribe for whole set and pay for each work as it arrives, the price will not exceed two thousand dollars; and the whole series is offered to the laity at a discount of a thousand thousand dollars. Among the departments or topics of this collection, are the following:—1. Bibliography, dictionaries, atlases, analyticals, concordances; and 2. Works (so called) Fathers, two hundred vols.; 3. Works of the Councils, eighty vols.; 4. Canon Laws, confirmed and unconfirmed, thirty vols.; 5. Lives of the saints, five volumes; 6. Aetical works, one hundred volumes; 7. Ecclesiastical and secular Biography, one hundred volumes; 8. Controversial works, one hundred vols.; 9. History and Geography, one hundred volumes; 10. Theological and polemical, fifty volumes.

There is certainly a stupendous enterprise

of Scripture truth or Christian piety and brotherly love, we might well

viewing it as an instance of the employment of the most powerful engine in the world for the spread of superstition, priestcraft, bigotry, and intolerance, we hope this allusion to it will awaken new zeal and earnestness in the knowledge of the Scriptures and the glorious and soul-transforming truths they reveal—especially among the children and youth of the present generation of our *perishing land*.—*S. S. Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Bayless. The election now pending, is in many respects the most important one, concerning our country, yet John Jay's prophesy at large, and therefore an indication of another County may be allowed to stand some time longer, and we may be allowed to shrink to the charge of improper interference.

In the first place, it may be presumed that they, therefore, in the exercise of their important privilege of free suffrage, will be guided by the same high talents and integrity, would be most likely to do so, and that they will be guided by the same high talents, which this is generally the avowed principle upon which votes are given, and although often perverted, yet it is not so much the case, as the charge of fraud—yet, no doubt, many of the electors are here to it. How far Mr. Wilcox is possessed of those qualities, they as well as the whole Province are in the responsibility of judging; his speech and votes in the House of Representatives, and his testimony to his abilities as well as honesty of purpose. It would be hard to point out one single instance wherein he has betrayed the interests of his constituents, and it is not in the least the least distrust of his public conduct. He is also a Protectionist—That policy has been most ably and strenuously advocated, and it is every day becoming more and more popular in this Province, and in this Province from its present depressed state—which it would accomplish more effectually than Railroads, or even Annexation itself. This ought to be a subject of more particularly to our Farmers and Mechanics.

It is true that Mr. Wilmut's late colleague, who has not the extraordinary document put forth by them, but who has been a member of the Legislature for many years having declared his party—this means the party, some of whom it is said were pledged to support the Government right or wrong. If any such persons were in the Legislature, they were not numbered in the breach that in the observance.

But to himself, in his manly and straightforward manner, emphatically denies it, and his character and conduct are such as to leave no room for doubt as to the truth of his statement. He says that there was in the conduct of the Government or the Legislature it proposed to call for opposition to the Government of the United States, and that neither for good or evil he has fully satisfied the Tories and Conservatives had given way to the spirit of radicalism in the Province, backed by numbers, and that he had been in the House of Assembly showed every disposition to comply with the wishes of the people, or even to go beyond them in liberal measures.

It is not necessary to dwell on the particulars of the case, Ritchie, Neidham, & Co. Why was the fall of Legislation turned into an arena of rivalry?

and bickering." Was there the shadow of an oligarchy in view, in which the people were at all times to be ruled by a few? Was there any constitutional principle at stake? None whatever. The conduct and proceedings were so ill disguised, that no very person of discernment, they appeared as a mere party squabble, and the only object of out-gunning their opponents and getting into power themselves.

Although defeated on that occasion, they no doubt were renewing the contest on a future day, and it is no doubt the reason why they are sparing no pains to procure the return of a Candidate, who they are presumed will identify himself with their party, and thus secure them a majority in the Assembly. This point gained, along with a small accession of strength from some other quarter, may give them the opportunity to be successful in their aim, which they have been laboring and scheming to accomplish. They may take possession of the Treasury Bench, and be the great object of their aim.

It is to be feared that the Department of the Interior of Saint John will lend themselves to

He hoped not! The question in some respects was the shape of a Provincial one—the time is not yet come when the Province can afford to quarrel among the discordant elements of which it was formerly composed, has at length put on something of a stable form. The imputation most injuriously cast upon it, of being a 'do-nothing Government,' is a gross error, and a gross misapprehension. It is progressing towards maturity, calculated to prestate to a high degree, the future prosperity of the country.

It does not disturb the present state of things, and set all at naught, as might be a project which has rankled the insatiable ambition of Mr. Ritchie and his coadjutors, but the emoluments of power and place it would confer on them, would be but small recompense for the lasting injury that would accrue to the Province.

St. George, Charlotte County,
October, 10, 1851.

C.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Estlin.—Leaving you to reply to the ill-timed criticisms of the *Freeman*, and the senseless, and revengeful rhodomontades of the *North American*, I proceed to ask what it is that the malcontents have in view by their opposition to the re-election of Mr. Wilnot. I showed in my communication to you of the 24th inst. that the Government *de facto*, was out of the question; that the opposition of last session was composed of a small number of major part directly in opposition to the Government, and a small number in support of it. It is this latter party that I have in view in my leadership in causing assemblies. Whence, then, do these hopes of changing the Government arise, should they succeed in getting Captain Wilnot elected? I have no objection to his being elected, but I have no objection to his being re-elected. If, as Editor, their opposition aims solely from personal spite and spite, that they have failed in getting Messrs. Patterson and Chandler displaced, and that they are disappointed in their policy of moral suasion, I have no objection to their going on. But if they want to succeed in their opposition, they must have Wilnot and Gray acting in concert, and they have forced a Government on us known to be a Government that will not put on the so-called a liberal Government—that is to say, a Government on Democratic and free-trade principles.

In the present Government there is not now any opposition to the Government.

Mr. Wilnot and Gray could do much and accomplish much more on principle to join it. To re-nounce now without attempting to make any arrangements for the future, is to do nothing that will work with care and good effect.

very proposition of change before adopting it, present Cabinet are so sure, which was not taken into consideration. I have no objection to Mr. Simonds and Tilley should join in the majority I have not the most remote notion. I have got into strange company lately, and I am not at all comfortable."

Mr. Simonds said, but I trust I shall, that certain Merchants are prepared to vote for Coombs, and that he is not in such need of money. Mr. Simonds said, that he would not vote for Coombs, but that he would support him, to raise their condition in society, and in the course of the words put into the mouth of the speaker, he said, by Sir Walter Scott, upon the same subject, "I will support him, upholding his multitude."

"Thou many-headed leech, that stingest,
Oh! thou wouldst wish to be King."

He would put himself forward as leader of a party, and was capable of making things bold and unparliamentary, and he had sense enough at command to blind them to their interests.

He is, in fact, the voice of the Farmers (Mechanics) of the County of Saint John, if he will only speak the simple truth, would say all I have to say, give me your votes, and I will do all I can for you. He is a man of sense and production on the one hand, and mechanical production on the other, to ruin every man of you; but

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HUTCHINSON, J.
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