

ness and cheerfulness, which inspires a joyful confidence in the beholder. This speaks when the mouth is silent, as is most frequently the case: the forehead is serene, and the bearing of the head is such as reminds one of an astronomer, the voice is a deep bass, which is not at all amiss in singing. Here then you have his exterior. His inward self, best Maria, I have not yet myself studied. Betrothed to him only within two months, wife since fourteen days, I have not had great opportunity to become acquainted with a man who is generally silent, and whom I have not known more than half a year. But I trust and hope all for good.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Speech of the Rev Mr McClure at the Bi Centenary Meeting at Londonderry. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

The Rev. William McClure—The leading feature of the Presbyterian system of church government, that the pastors of the flock are of one order, and are equal in rank and power. This principle, I assert, has been adopted almost universally by Protestants throughout the world.—Where the Reformers have taken the Bible for their guide, and where they have been permitted without the interference of the State, to model the church after the pattern on the Mount, they have unanimously rejected Prelacy; and where in some few cases it was retained, they made it distinctly known that worldly expediency, and no divine authority, was the cause of its preservation.

No traces of a prelate, or a diocesan bishop was to be found in God's word, and therefore, notwithstanding the recommendations brought from Rome, he was generally excluded from the Reformed Churches. In proof of this I might refer to the articles of the several Protestant Churches. For instance, the divines of the Confession of Augsburg, which embodies the views of Luther and Melancthon, agree in thinking that there is no difference by divine institution between bishops and presbyters; but as the names are given in Scripture to the same, so the office is the same. I might quote to the same effect from the decrees of the Synod of Dort, and the confession of the Helvetic and French Protestant Churches, but I prefer glancing at the present state of Protestantism in reference to Church Government.

To begin at home. In Ireland we have nearly 500 congregations, and every year is adding to their number. Crossing the Channel, we have the Presbyterians of Scotland, making together 1800 congregations, and these have sent out some hundreds of ministers and missionaries to the colonies of Great Britain. In England the prospects of the Presbyterian Church are peculiarly cheering. The late meeting of the English Synod, which I attended as a Deputy from the Irish Assembly, was full of interest. Two Presbyteries were added to the Synod, and the spirit of union and of love pervaded all its proceedings. The Presbyterian Church in England will yield I believe to no other Church on earth, to the high attainments and talents of its ministers; and delightful to know that these devoted men are encouraged in their efforts by a wealthy and influential eldership, by many who hold a high rank in society, but who are more especially distinguished by their ardent piety, and attachment to Presbyterian principles. (Hear, hear.)

We have heard, and heard too truly, that superstition is abroad in England, that she has not only planted her foot upon English soil, but is making daily advances throughout the land. But while others are proving themselves traitors to the cause of truth, and deserting the bulwarks of Protestantism, our English brethren are worthy of every confidence. Many Independent, Methodists, Presbyterians, as well as evangelical members of the Church of England, have felt the necessity for union, and expressed a deep anxiety upon the subject. At this moment a correspondence is going on between the Calvinistic Methodists and the leading members of the English Presbyterian Synod, with a view to the union of both bodies.—They are already as one on all essential points of doctrine and government; and why should they not be visibly united together? (Hear.) The case of Methodists referred to number about 500 congregations, and if the proposed union, so desirable in every point of view, take place, the Presbyterians in England will be more powerful than their sister Church in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) There are at present 103 orthodox Presbyterian congregations in England, whose ministers and members are striving together for the faith of the Gospel. They have many difficulties

ties to contend with, but set, as they are, for the defence and extension of the truth they will yet, I trust, be able to surmount them.

To be concluded.

ORIGINAL.

To the Reverend James Hudson, Visiting Missionary Priest for Miramichi River, &c. &c.

Reverend Sir,

It has always been my opinion, that clergymen of whatever name, or to whatever denomination they belong, should endeavour, as far as duty requires, and principle admits of, to do nothing which has the least tendency to disturb the peace of the community in which Providence has cast their lot. Whether this be a Puseyite opinion or not, I will not venture to affirm; but sure I am, were we clergymen uniformly to act upon it, we would be examples to our respective flocks, and would deserve the name of 'Ministers of Peace.' Should my conduct, in writing this letter appear, to any of my friends, to be at variance with this good name, and inconsistent with the opinion I have just expressed, I refer them for the cause of it, to that most extraordinary and warlike communication which appeared in the Gleaner of the 20th instant, and to which your name is appended. In that communication, you the Reverend James Hudson have without the shadow of provocation on my part given me, as a member of the Presbytery of Miramichi, an open challenge and have even boldly and fearlessly thrown down the Gauntlet to every other member of that Reverend Body. You modestly tell the Editor, and the Public at large, in the fifth of your eight paragraph letter, that with the Bible in one hand, and the noble old Prayer Book and Apostolical and Catholic Tradition in the other, you do not fear even the whole ('so called') Presbytery of Miramichi! Bravo Mr Hudson!!! 'Thou talkest it well, no leader of your Host, in sounds more lofty talks of glorious war.' You fear not the whole of us!!! I ask in reference to what are you not afraid of us? Is it in reference to your Puseyism—your rank Puseyism—your boasted right to call an Episcopal place of worship, to the exclusion of all others, 'the Parish Church.' Is it in reference to the doctrines which you evidently hold as a Disciple of Dr. Pusey that we the Reverend Presbytery of Miramichi 'so called' are no Presbytery—that we have no Ecclesiastical status in the Christian world—that we have no right to the title of Reverend—that we are not ministers of the Gospel at all—that the dispensation of the Lord's supper and the ordinance of baptism by such men as we are, is null and void, and that we and our beloved and attached people, are but a Band of Rebels and Dissenters? If these, or any of these, are the points at issue, and in reference to which you are not afraid of the Presbytery of Miramichi, I tho' one of the weakest of its members, and by no means skilled in the art of intellectual pugilism, I take up the Gauntlet which you have thrown down with a bravado becoming a better cause.

Judging from the crowing style of your communication, I have no doubt you consider it a triumphant reply to the able and manly article of M. G. which appeared in the columns of the Gleaner some weeks ago; but whether it is what you—and perhaps a few of your 'ignorant admirers' consider it to be, the person M. G. (for you do not condescend to call him a man) will without the assistance of his fair helpmate very soon let the Public know—and if he does not, another, in propria persona, will do it for him. In the meantime let me tell you, Mr Hudson, if you require to be told, that I am neither M. G., G. M. nor X., (the persons referred to in your communication), but that I am what I am—not a Puseyite visiting missionary. (God forbid) but the Reverend Robert Archibald, Minister of the Scotch Church, Chatham, and a member of the Reverend the Presbytery of Miramichi, in full and undisguised connection, with one of the Established churches of the British Empire—the venerable church of my Fathers—the Church of Scotland.

I again repeat, Reverend Sir, that I take up the Gauntlet. I am ready to meet you in the field of open conflict with the Bible in one hand, but mark you, with nothing carnal in the other. I am ready to discuss Puseyism and all other points of difference between us, either by the living voice, or through the medium of the Press. Should you prefer the former method, I would suggest that the discussion, for the sake of truth, be in some place of worship—that

the Christian Public be invited to attend—and that each of us have a Chairman of our own to preside on the occasion. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience. In the meantime, I am

Reverend Sir,

Your obed't Serv't,

ROBERT ARCHIBALD,

Minister of the Scotch

Church, Chatham.

Scotch Church Manse, }

Chatham, 26th Dec., 1842. }

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern mail arrived on Monday morning at seven o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Courier from the Southward, did not arrive until Monday morning. He brought the British December mail, which was received at Halifax on the evening of the 19th inst., by the Steamer Britannia, in a passage of 15 days. She experienced very boisterous weather.

The news which our British papers furnish, is of the highest importance. An intermediate overland mail from India and China had been received, and we are glad to perceive that the war in the latter place has been brought to a close, and a treaty of commerce signed by the Emperor. From Afghanistan, the news is equally important and satisfactory—Ghuznee had been entered by our troops, who in a few days reduced it to a heap of ruins. They then advanced on to Cabul, and on the 16th September the British Flag floated over the Bala Hissar, at that place. All the prisoners taken by Akbar Khan, have been rescued, with the exception of Captain Bygrave.

There appears to be some revival of trade in England.—Some rioting had taken place in Dublin. Barcelona, in Spain, had been the scene of a revolutionary movement.

As far as our space would admit, we have given the particulars of these events as they are recorded in our papers.

COUNTY OF KENT—State of the Poll up to its close at Cocagne, on Saturday last:—

Weldon	288
Wark	267
McLaughlin	30

Mr Robicheaux gave up the contest on Friday, having polled 59 votes.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.—State of the Poll at its close on Friday evening:

Smith	507
Palmer	389
Hannington	365
Botsford	290
Chapman	196
Gilbert	183
Crane	136

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Gazette contains the proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, summoning the Legislature of Nova Scotia to meet for the despatch of business on the 26th January next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A press of important news by the British mail, has compelled us to postpone until next week, the Letter of M. G.

We have in our possession several communications—some detailing the superior claims of the respective Candidates to public favor—and others speaking in no measured terms of the character and conduct of the old members. No good can possibly accrue from the publication of these articles, as there is every prospect that the discussion will be prolonged after the election has been brought to a close, which will keep up a feeling of hostility between parties, which it will be better to suppress. Entertaining these sentiments, we have determined not to insert the letters of our correspondents. In coming to this decision, we feel satisfied we are consulting the peace of the community, and in so doing we shall receive the approbation of the thoughtful part of our readers.

FIRE AT DOUGLASTOWN.—We are sorry to have it to state, that the Dwelling House, owned by Mr. Kerr, and occupied by Mackie, in Douglastown, was destroyed by fire, on Monday afternoon last.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

We have delayed the publication of the Gleaner, to enable us to give the particulars of the proceedings at the hustings yesterday. Had we published as usual, on Tuesday morning, we should have been thrown a week behind. The delay, we feel convinced, will meet with the approbation of our readers.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

A Poll for the Election of Two Members to represent this County in the General Assembly of this Province, was opened at Newcastle, yesterday morning.

The Candidates were ALEXANDER RANKIN, J. A. STREET, Esqrs. the old members, and J. T. WILLISTON, Esq. The first named Candidate was proposed by Alex. Fraser, Jun. seconded by John Nesmith, Esqrs. The second by Mr. Francis McKnight, seconded by Mr. Richard Sutton, and the third by Dudley Perley, Esq. seconded by Mr. M. Dunn.

We have been at the opening of several Polls during our residence in the County, but we never saw such a crowd as was assembled in and about the Court House, or witnessed so much feeling and anxiety as was evinced during the whole of the day.

We trust every individual will use his best endeavours to prevent riots, or any outbreak of popular feeling.

We have endeavoured to give below the substance of the Addresses of the Candidates to the Freeholders.

Mr Rankin spoke as follows—

Gentlemen,

Having had the honor of representing you in General Assembly for a period of fifteen years, I can conscientiously say that I have duly felt the importance of the trust you have been pleased to repose in me, and that both in the House and out of it, I have endeavored to promote the best interests of this extensive and important county; and of this section of the Province generally. It has been my anxious desire, and constant endeavor, to obtain from the Provincial Revenues that support for Education, for Agriculture, for Roads and Bridges, and for the encouragement and protection of the Fisheries, which was so much required. And I am happy to say, Gentlemen, that not only has the number of our Parish Schools of late years been increased, but also their efficiency. The sums yearly voted for Education in this Colony, have been very much greater than in the adjoining Colonies. The appropriation for Grammar and Parish Schools, during the last few years, have amounted, I believe, to nearly £13,000 a year.

Formerly Communication with this side of the Province, except by water, was exceedingly difficult,—but by the outlay of the very large annual appropriations made by the Legislature, excellent Great Roads have been made throughout the Province,—and very much has been effected also for the Bye Roads, a very great amount also has been expended on Bridges, which has rendered travelling expeditious and comfortable; respectable individuals who were acquainted with the state of the Roads in Canada and Nova Scotia, and who have passed through this Province, have expressed themselves surprised and pleased at finding our Roads in so advanced a state. In promoting the Great and Bye Roads of this County, I considered that I was taking the most effectual way of promoting its Settlement, its Agriculture and Internal Resources. I have supported from year to year the votes of the House for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies,—and I rejoice to say that Agriculture (too long neglected in the Colony) is now receiving yearly increased attention; and that the success which has attended these laudable exertions has already to a large extent, benefited the country; and I have no doubt, that by a continued perseverance in this course, the solid and permanent good of the Colony will be promoted.

Much of the difficulty under which the Province now labours has arisen from the neglect of Agriculture, and the great and protracted depression of the staple Trade of the country, and the consequent great falling off in the Provincial Revenue.

From the pleasing intelligence however, of the settlement of the difficulties with the Chinese Empire, and other favorable accounts just received from Britain, of the state of affairs in the East, it is expected that trade will ere long improve in the Mother Country, which would be a prelude to its improvement in these Colonies. And this I trust, may be followed by the revival of Ship Building and Lumbering among us to a prudent extent. The neighboring Colonies and States are well known to have their share of the general depression of Trade and scarcity of Money. I am of opinion, however, that we have no cause for despondency, and that by industry and a judicious management of our Internal Resources, which are yet great, this Province will ere long recover from its present depression, and continue to advance in prosperity.

Gentlemen—It is unnecessary for me to say much as to my political views: they are already, I may presume, known to most of you. I may mention however, that I am desirous that a change should be effected in the appro-