

from it by means of an air pump; a communication is opened with a brine vessel, whence the brine flows into the receiver, until it is about half filled; the air pump is then worked again to draw off every particle of air from the meat, &c.—The brine is then permitted to fill the receiver and a farther quantity is injected by means of a common forcing-pump, the pressure being regulated by a safety-valve loaded with about 100 or 150 lbs. upon the square inch. After remaining under this pressure for about fifteen minutes, the meat is cured and may be taken out of the receiver.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,
SIR,

Referring to your paper of the 27th ultimo, I resume my narrative. No evil can now result from my informing your readers that in anticipation of the plan of our enemies, I desired 60 to 70 of our stoutest men to take breakfast at my place so early in the morning as to be ready to start for Newcastle at day-dawn; and directed our Teamsters to govern themselves accordingly.—I further instructed our men, to take possession of the court-house steps, and to retain possession, unless overpowered, until I should reach up with a reinforcement, giving way to no person except the Sheriff, Candidates, and Poll-Clerks,—the latter part of my instructions was merely as a precautionary measure, as I intended to be at Newcastle myself in time at least, to see the Poll opened. Not knowing exactly to what lengths our truly impartial, straightforward, and respected Bench may feel disposed to go, and supposing that they may go even so far, as to arm their Special Constables with Muskets and Bayonets, I further instructed our people, if there should be an exhibition of anything of that kind, just to take the liberty of disarming the parties, and disposing of such fire-arms as we did of Mr. Hutchison's pistols; but in doing so, not to do the slightest injury to any person in whose hands these instruments of death may be found.

The morning arrived; the advanced guard of our forces marched; and about 8 o'clock found me at Newcastle a few minutes in advance of the main body of our people.—I overtook a part of the Douglastown forces on the ice, close by Newcastle. There was no such thing as mistaking them—they were, every man armed with his bludgeon, strapped firmly (aye too firmly, for his own comfort, as it subsequently proved) round his wrist,—the appearance was really frightful!—but what was that compared with the appearance at the Court-house on my reaching it! such a grove of bludgeons! all uplifted, and ready to operate upon the craniums of our devoted people! Seventy-one good and true men of Douglastown and Newcastle were appointed by the Special Session to carry arms against us,—clothed with legal authority! and armed with Bludgeons! These good men with the exception of three or four, we had repeatedly met, breast to breast, and beard to beard, before, through our political struggle, but until this morning, upon equal terms. Fifty-three of the inhabitants of Chatham were also appointed,—none of them acted;—but the deficiency in force consequent upon the Chatham Constables not acting, was more than made up, eight or ten times told, by the armed and unarmed force on the other side. As hinted at, in the requisition which I prepared in my last letter, meetings were held at Douglastown and Newcastle on the night before, sure enough, and the plan of arrangements for the next day all settled. Captains Crocker and Jardine were to be down at the Court-house in good season on the following morning with as many picked men as they could persuade to accompany them.

And in conjunction with the fighting men of Douglastown and Newcastle, to do the very thing that I anticipated them in, viz., to take possession of the Court-house steps,—but unfortunately, they slept too long, and arrived there a few minutes too late, but in time to discover that John Hea's mob (as they termed our people) had just done the thing which they, the united forces, intended to do. Mr. Clyde was, as hinted at, dispatched if not to Squares Underhill and McLaggan, at least to the latter with a request that all the force that could be mustered in that neighbourhood should be brought to Newcastle, but that proved a failure;—however that deficiency was made up by the attendance of the master-builder, apprentices and others from Russell's ship-yard, who were all marched up to the field in due order,—as were my friend Mr. John Harley, ship-builder of Mr. Abrams's yard, and all the forces that he could muster.—Mr. William Mc-Master and any people that he could influence were also in attendance,—but why do I attempt to enumerate them by name? Your readers will be better able to form a conception of what we had to contend with, when I inform them that we had, if not the following characters, at least all the power and influence which they could muster brought to bear upon us, viz:

4 Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas—17 Justices of the Peace—the Clerk of the Peace—1 Coroner—the Register of Deeds and Wills—3 Commissioners for taking Bail in the Supreme Court—3 Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court—3 Commissioners for solemnizing Marriage—the Issuer of

Marriage Licences—the Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons—the Harbour Master—the County Treasurer—3 Trustees of Grammar School—4 members of the Board of Education—the President, Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and four members of the committee of the Miramichi Immigration Society—the Deputy Province Treasurer—1 Postmaster—2 Supervisors of Great Roads—the Emigrant Agent—the Collector of H. M. Customs—1 Lieutenant Colonel—3 Majors—30 Captains—30 Lieutenants—33 Ensigns—2 Adjutants—3 Quarter-masters—10 owners or managers of Saw Mills; together with a host of others possessing a considerable amount of influence, but too numerous to particularize. But I should not have forgotten one member of the Queen's Counsel—1 Commissioner of Bankrupts' Estates—1 Clerk of the Crown Supreme Court.

To return to my narrative, Sir, on my reaching the Court-house I assure you, that matters presented any thing but an agreeable appearance. I found our people engaged depriving such of the Bludgeon men as had reached them of their weapons—and flinging them as far into the snow as they could send them—others of the opposite party bringing them back as fast as they could pick them up—some struggling hard to retain their Bludgeons, and our people equally determined that they should not.

I had not been there long before the Sheriff arrived, as fierce and determined as a tiger,—and with him a large reinforcement of Bludgeon, and other fighting men, together with Justices Nesmith, Fraser, Allison, McLaggan, Underhill, Allan, and others. Fight, immediately became the order of the day, but I insisted upon it that 'peace and quietness' formed our motto, and that we would respect it, and would not have anything else. The bludgeon and other fighting men of the opposite party, were harangued repeatedly, and brought up even under the command of military men, and supported by the magistracy,—what to do Sir?—why to preserve peace and order you would of course expect to be the reply,—and so it should be if I had not a little a greater amount of regard for truth than to permit me to give you such a reply. No, Sir, but to dislodge our people and take their places; as well might they have brought five hundred rabbits to dislodge two hundred and fifty badgers. There was not a single weapon of any description amongst our people except one hazel cane carried by a man who got badly frozen on the North-west expedition, and an ordinary horse-whip—the handle of which, a bit of ash not over three quarters of an inch diameter at the thick end, and about 28 inches long. I expostulated with the magistrates upon the (much worse than) folly of their conduct in placing such bludgeons in the Constables' hands, and recommended to them by all means to disarm the Constables. The High Sheriff swore by his Maker that not one of the Constables should part with his weapon; then I assured him and the magistrates as well that I felt satisfied our people would not suffer them to carry one of them—and it was not long before Mr. Nesmith told me that if I would keep the people quiet for a few minutes the magistrates would meet and consult upon the subject. They did so forthwith, and communicated to me their decision that the Constables should put away their Battens, and that having been done—and the battens placed in one of the cells or rooms in the Gaol in custody of the Gaolers,—all became peace and quietness, fun and frolic. One or two men who carried long tailed coats lest one side of such tails—and one person for extra-officiousness got one thump under the short rib. Who else was hurt? I do not know—I saw no black-eyes, bloody-noses, or knock-downs—and I think I saw about as much as any one man in the County of Northumberland did.

Now Sir, touching the load of Tree-nails or weapons of some kind that were said to have been sent up to Newcastle on that day, to have ready if there should be occasion—I, in the most unqualified terms pronounce it a gross falsehood—and it now remains for any man who wishes it to come out, and successfully contradict not only that, but any other fact stated in the whole of my narrative.

Finally on this great last day, although we had nothing to eat or drink from the time we had breakfast in Chatham until we returned, I really think we had just as much fun and amusement as our opponents had, and to add to our amusement, after having succeeded in electing our man, at the close of the Poll, were entertained by being designated Rabble, Mob, &c. &c., by Mr. Street, and even Mr. Rankin could not see any Freeholders amongst the mob, and consequently declined addressing a few words to us; however sir, he did not use his spectacles on the occasion, and therefore he should be excused, at the same time that I beg leave to introduce to him the following persons as being of those by whom the Hatings were surrounded or at least who were within the sound of his voice, feeble as it was, at the time, viz:

James Walsh, Wm. Whelan, Patrick McDonald, Terence Cook, William Dickens, Cunningham Kerr, Bartholomew Breen, Thomas Gould, Michael Corry, Wm. Corry, Sherwood Peck, R. Ransberry, E. Quinn, Michael Conway, Phillip Picket, senior, Phillip Picket, junior, Luke Fitzpatrick, Edward Coleman, William Purcell, John Noonan, Con McCarthy, John Harrington, Wm. Tobin, Henry Wyse, Michael Dunn, Patrick Dunn, John McKenzie, Luke Pike, Patrick Fitzgerald, Bartholomew Stapleton, Malachy Dwyre, Dennis O'Brien, Patrick Bergin, Patrick Larkin, Michael McCordell, Dennis McMahon, Patrick Coughlan, Thomas McMahon, Adam Kerr, Phillip Savoy, Alex. Murdoch, James Savoy, James McIntosh, F. McInerney, Daniel Bulman, Patrick Walsh, Patrick Deignan, Thomas Whelan, Patrick Moran, Stephen Fall, P. Butler, Peter Moar, John Joudrey, Alex. McFarlane, P. Keenan, P. Connell, Benjamin Williston, Alex. Williston, Luther Williston, George Williston, William

Williston, Edward Williston, John Williston, junior, Benjamin Stymist, James Williston, P. Egan, Peter McGomery, Phillip Wall, Robert Blake, Patrick Maddox, Wm. McLean, Adam McLean, John McLean, James McDonald, Asa Perley, Dudley Perley, Wm. McFarlane, Wm. McKinnon, Hugh McKinnon, Wm. Taylor, Sam. Kingston, James Newman, Humphrey Desmond, Thomas Lane, David Travers, Wm. McRae, James Fenchie, Andrew Wilson, Richard Travers, Jonathan Martindale, William Hay, Andrew Hay, John Anderson, Thomas Mutton, James Connors, Thomas Mallen, Timothy Ivory, Joseph Mann, John McRae, John Kelly, William O'Brien, David Newman.

And these are only a few of the Freeholders who were then present, Sir, and who, as well as the others who were present will, no doubt, feel grateful for the compliments bestowed upon them by Messrs. Rankin and Street; and with these men, and such others, mob and rabble as they are designated, are we ready to come out into the field again, with our unseated member, John T. Williston, Esquire, and to go through the length and breadth of the County with Mr. Street, be he upborne or supported by whom he may, and to shew, and to prove to him, and to them, that the battle is not to the mighty, and that we, THE PEOPLE have, at least, our eyes open to our interests and to the situation in which we have been placed for a number of years past, and to the importance of which it is to us, to have a share in the political representation of the County—and to have a portion of that political consideration, which, if we have hitherto known anything whatever about, has been dealt out with a most sparing hand, and that through a wren's quill.

The Election closed on the 6th January, immediately after which came the Quarter Sessions of the County, and bearing that in mind, and further the fact, that the Poll was opened each day from 4 till 9 o'clock, except the last day, when it closed at 3 o'clock, but that of course does not affect the case, as the whole was in broad-day-light, and that every person on either side of the contest was personally known by some person or persons on the opposite side, who were in attendance.—I would ask how your readers will reconcile the reports respecting the late Election in Miramichi, so industriously circulated through the Province, with the following correspondence:—

Chatham, 27th January, 1843.

Thomas H. Peters, Esq.,
Dear Sir,

I will thank you to let me know whether any Presentments have been handed the late Court of Sessions for this County by the Grand Jury, either for Riots or Assaults, against any particular person or persons, or whether any indictments have been prepared by the Court and laid before the Grand Jury for the like offences. I shall leave in the morning, and be glad to take any commands you wish forwarded.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. WILLISTON.
28th January, 1843.

J. T. Williston, Esq.,
Dear Sir,

In reply to the within I have to state that on searching the files of the Court, it appears that only two Presentments were made by the Grand Jury at the last Session; one against persons for selling Spiritous Liquors without being licenced to do so; the other setting forth the necessity of applying to the Executive for the establishment of a detachment of Troops at Miramichi, in consequence of riotous proceedings at the late Election, (a copy of which has been transmitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor).

I have further to state that no indictment was ordered, prepared, or laid before the Grand Jury, for any assault, riot, or other offence whatever, at the last General Sessions of the Peace held for this County.

I remain, Sir,
With great respect, yours,
THOMAS H. PETERS,
Clerk of the Peace.

I would further add in conclusion, Sir, that at the same time that I am far from feeling reckless of public opinion, yet that the evidence adduced on the part of our political enemies in the late investigation before the Committee of the House of Assembly into our Northumberland Election, is far from disturbing the minds of either myself or the other supporters of our side of the question generally.

I avail myself of this opportunity also of informing the Public, that at the earnest solicitation of numerous individuals in this, and the other side of the Province, extending itself to Fredericton, St. John, and St. Andrews, I intend, so soon as it can be passed through your Press, to publish in the shape of a Pamphlet, the whole of what I myself as well as others have written as well in the Gleaner, as in the St. John Courier upon the subject of the late Election, correcting the Press, and perhaps adding some notes which may prove interesting, and to which I also intend to append an Address to the Bench of the County of Northumberland as at present constituted. If I live to see the Pamphlet ready, I shall give references to depositaries in Fredericton, St. John, and other places through the Province where it can be had, as well as in Miramichi; and sincerely hoping that my political or other enemies will save me the trouble of writing, and yourself the trouble of printing, any thing further of this description, and at the same time with the assurance that if they again cast the first stone, and I retain my intellects, they will find me ready to meet them, and with a tender to you, Sir, of my best thanks for the patience with which you have endured my heavy tax upon you, I take my leave of yourself, my friends and enemies for the present, and am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HEA.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,
SIR,

Although High Churchmen professedly maintain that by Divine appointment there are three distinct grades in the ministry, they notwithstanding after all, *virtually* declare that Diocesan Bishops, as the successors of the Apostles, are the only ministers of Christ. The Bishop of Michigan, to whom I referred in my last communication, in a Sermon on Apostolical Succession, lately paraded in the 'Toronto Church' newspaper, tells us 'there was no other ministry' of Christ than that of the Apostles,—that 'all power was centred in them;' and that while 'transferring their office to others,' they 'also created inferior grades in the ministry, with limited powers, deriving these powers directly from themselves.' These 'inferior grades' therefore, could not be by 'Divine Right' and yet created by the Apostles, nor could their 'limited powers' be derived from Christ, and also at the same time from his servants, unless (as has frequently been presumptuously been asserted.) Christ had delegated to others his office and authority as the only King and law-giver in his Church, and the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls,—they, in consequence, being entitled to exercise them.

If the office of Presbyter is 'created' by Bishops,—if the 'limited powers' of the former proceed directly from the latter, Presbyters are at best nothing more than the ministers of those from whom their commission and authority are derived: and if Christ hath transferred all ministerial power unto Diocesan Bishops, he cannot acknowledge Presbyters as his ministers otherwise than as their substitutes, or deputies.

The advocates of the doctrine of 'Apostolical Succession' appeal to the Jewish Economy as being explicitly in favor of their claims. They tell us that under the ancient dispensation, there were, by Divine appointment, three distinct orders of ministers, namely—the High Priest, Priests, and Levites, and affirm that these have been continued in the Christian Church,—each of them having therein its corresponding office. Accordingly, the ministry of the Jewish Church hath been regarded as typical of that of the Christian Church; and the High Priest, Priests, and Levites, of the former, as types of the Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, of the latter. It is rather unfortunate for these claims, however, that while in Scripture the Priests under the law are invariably represented as 'typical of Christ who is styled 'the great High Priest of our profession,' the sacrifices which they offered up unto God are always spoken of as shadowing forth 'the sacrifice of himself' (Heb III, 1 & x.) And while, throughout the whole of the New Testament, there is not so much as a single hint that any such a resemblance, typical, or otherwise, is intended, it is evident that no such resemblance can be traced. Under the Law there could be only one High Priest at the same time, and even he could not be appointed until after the decease of his predecessor: and accordingly, on High Church principles, there should be but one universal Bishop under the Gospel. The Jewish High Priest was not elected, as modern High Priests are, with the sanction of the government of the Church, and did not, like them, exercise discipline exclusively on his own authority. The High Priest was consecrated to his office, in the first instance, by Moses, who was no Priest, and afterwards by the High Priests,—while a Bishop consecrated by Presbyters, would be regarded by High Churchmen as destitute of all ecclesiastical authority. Even the ordinary priests were not consecrated by the High Priest alone, as Presbyters are by Diocesan Bishops.

The Priests under the law were required to be of one family, and none who could not trace his genealogy directly up to Aaron, could be admitted to the Priesthood.—High Churchmen will not allow that such a succession is indispensable under the Gospel, and that their Bishops must be the *lineal* descendants of the Apostles. And finally,—the ordinary Priests did not derive their commission and authority solely from the High Priest, as Presbyters are supposed to derive theirs exclusively from Bishops. Indeed, it is very questionable whether the Jewish High Priest was of an order superior to that of his other Priests. The circumstance of his being consecrated to his office by common Priests, taken in connexion with the fact, that when by means of ceremonial uncleanness, he was, at any time unfitted for discharging the high duties of his ministry, another of the Priests officiated in his stead, seems very plainly to indicate, that whatever typical superiority he possessed, he was not of a different, or higher order. Well therefore may we conclude, in the words of the celebrated Bishop Stillington, 'it is a mistake to think that the ministers of the Gospel succeed by way of correspondence or analogy to the Priests under the Law,—which mistake has been the foundation and origin of many errors,' among which he mentions 'the sacrifice of the Mass,' and the supposition 'that the elders of the Church derived their succession from the Priests of Aaron's order.'

Another, and as High Churchmen suppose, unanswerable argument in favor of the doctrine of Apostolical Succession, is derived from the Epistles contained in the second and third chapters of the book of the Revelations of St. John. 'These Epistles,' says the Bishop of Michigan, 'are directed to the Angels of the Seven Churches of Asia; and it will be no difficult matter to prove that these were the Apostles, or Bishops of these Churches.' In proof of this position he remarks that the Angel of the Church of Ephesus was 'commended for what was good, and reproved for what was evil in the Church,' which could not have been the case if he had not been 'chief officer,' and 'held accountable for their conduct.' He goes on to observe that the Angel is particularly commended 'for hat-