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Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se filigunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

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Miramichi, Thursday Evening, June 8, 1843.

Communications.

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

Continued from our last.
To the Editor of the Gleaner,
Sir,—Dr. Whittaker, a very learned divine of the Church of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says—"I must confess that there was originally no difference between a Presbyter and a Bishop. As for Bishops being afterwards placed over Presbyters, that was a human arrangement for the removal of schisms, as the histories of the times testify." Latimer and Hooper maintained the identity of Bishops and Presbyters by divine institution; this was also the opinion of Pilkington, Bishop of Durham. But more than all according to Bishop Burnet, thirteen Bishops, with a great number of other theologians, did, about 1533, subscribe the following declaration—"yet the truth is that in the New Testament there is no mention made of any degrees or distinctions in orders, but only of Deacons or Ministers, and of Priests or Bishops." Burnet also gives us an account of a book called the "Declaration of the Christian Doctrine for the necessary Erudition of a Christian man," drawn up by the Bishops and clergy in a solemn convocation, and copied by Fuller, as he himself declares, out of the original records with his own hands. This work was published by royal authority, and was therefore called the King's Book. In the chapter on orders they expressly resolve "that Priests and Bishops, by God's law, are one and the same, and that the power of ordination and excommunication belongs equally to both." Such are the solemn recorded convictions of the founders of the Church of England,—resolutions which have never been superseded by those of any subsequent convocation, and which may be regarded at this very day as the doctrine of that church on the subject in question. According to Dr. McOris, a historian who for accuracy and fidelity has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed, informs us that the English Reformers (and they be it noted were the very men that drew up her articles, &c.) were "strangers to those extravagant and illiberal notions which were afterwards adopted by the fond admirers of the hierarchy and liturgy. They would have laughed at the man who seriously asserted, that the ecclesiastical ceremonies constituted any part of the 'beauty of holiness,' or that the imposition of the hands of a Bishop was essential to the validity of ordination; and they would not have owned that person as a protestant who would have ventured to insinuate, that where these were wanting, there was no Christian ministry, no ordinances, no church, and perhaps no salvation." Archbishop Laud may be regarded as the father of High Churchism, in the English Church. Since his time there have always been some, who, while in communion with that venerable church have held these intolerant dogmas which I have endeavoured to expose. I feel convinced, however, that the object of one and all of them from Laud down to the Oxford Tractmen, and their puny and powerless imitators, is to reform the church of England backward to Rome. It is well known that in the reign of Elizabeth, Jesuits took orders in the church of England, for the purpose of destroying her. They did the same also during the reign of Charles 1st; and that there should not be Jesuits now within her pale, for the very same purpose, it were indeed difficult to believe. That Laud had a strong leaning towards Rome, those who have read his character, as given by a zealous Churchman, will scarcely venture to deny. "I would," says Bishop Hall, addressing him, "I know where to find you, then I could tell how to take direct aims: whereas now in the tents of the Romaniacs—to-morrow in our—the next day between both—against both. Our adversaries think you ours—we, theirs—I flatter you not: this of yours is the worst of all tempers. How long will you halt in this indifference? resolve one way and know at least what you do hold—what you should cast off, either your wings or your teeth, and loathing this bat-like nature, be either a bird or a beast." An influence over his master, Charles 1st: and the son of Dr. Wiseman, the president of the English college at Rome, who, in his answer to Foynder says "I have myself seen his [Charles 1st's] letter to the Pope, wherein he intimates his readiness to barter the protestant religion Holy See," for temporal assistance from the Pope. The bias of that prelate will scarcely be disputed.
But perhaps the strongest proof that the Reformers of the church of England and the fathers of high churchmen, are opposed to the principle of apostolical succession, may be gathered from the writings of the Oxford Tractmen, of which the following is a brief specimen. "I am

every day," says Fronde, the paragon of Passey, Newman & Co, "I am every day becoming a less loyal son of the Reformation." "As to the reformers I think worse and worse of them. Jewell was what you would call in these days an irreverent Dissenter. His 'Defence of his Apology,' [written against the Jesuits] disgusted me more than almost any work I ever read." Again he says: "why do you praise Ridley? do you know sufficient good about him to counter-balance the fact that he was the associate of Cranmer, Peter Martyr, and Bucer?" "Really I hate the Reformation and the Reformers more and more, and have almost made up my mind that the rationalist spirit they set afloat is the false prophet of the Revelations." Though they hate the English reformers, however, some of whom nobly purchased by their blood civil and religious liberty for their country, there are others they do not hate. "The person," continues Fronde, "whom I like best of all I have read about is Cardinal Pole." "I think one might take the Jansenist Saints, Francis de Sales, the nuns of Port Royal, Pascal, &c. must it not be owned that the Church of England saints, however good in essentials, are with a few rare exceptions, deficient in the austere beauty of the Catholic." Similar quotations might be adduced, but they are unnecessary. In the meantime, allow me in conclusion, to return you many thanks for the access you have so liberally afforded me to your columns. The foregoing letters have been written with a sincere desire to enlighten such of your readers as may not have had a favorable opportunity of previously directing their attention to the subject, on the character and merits of a controversy, which, from the manner in which it is conducted at the present time, threatens to be protracted, ere long, of most important consequences.

Yours, very truly,
JAMES HANNAY.

Richibecto, May 18, 1843.

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th May, received by the Acadia Steamer.

Charles Willmer's American News Letter.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

The subject which seems to occupy most of the public attention at the present time, is the recent proceedings of Mr. O'Connell in Ireland. From the mention of the excitement prevailing there in both houses of parliament, and the unequivocal determination which has been expressed by government to maintain, with all their power, and in its integrity, the legislative union between this country and Ireland, there can exist no doubt as to the anxiety with which this matter is viewed by those in authority. It is evidently been the object of government during these transactions to make an attempt to intimidate Mr. O'Connell from proceeding with the agitation, and he will now clearly see that if he continues he must do so in direct opposition to the English government, and be liable at any moment to have a tremendous power, which he can have no chance of successfully resisting, brought into active operation against him. It would not be very difficult to conceive the disastrous effects which anything of this kind would produce upon the interests of his country and that it would, in all probability, annihilate the small remnant of Irish liberty.

The declarations of the British ministry as to their future course of conduct were received by Mr. O'Connell and a very large meeting of the Repeal Association, with yells of execration and defiance; and though he, in his speech on the occasion, promised that no outbreak should take place in Ireland, those who are acquainted with the effect of excitement upon an Irish mob will easily conclude that, notwithstanding Mr. O'Connell's example and influence, there is very great danger to the peace of the country to be apprehended from the continuance of the agitation.

The recent Corn law debate, through protracted to an unusual length, has excited little interest throughout the country. The subject has been so often discussed in all its ramifications, and has caused so much contention and animosity, which has, however in some degree subsided, that there was little probability of a lengthened debate being looked forward to with the interest common to parliamentary proceedings.

The different items contained in the Budget excited no surprise and very little opposition; the general impression seems to be that as trade continues to progress favorably, and a general improvement to be spreading throughout every branch of our industry; the revenue of the present year will be found amply sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The religious differences in Scotland are still as far from comports as ever, and as Ministers

seem determined to keep clear of them altogether unless they can come to an amicable agreement among themselves, which is not very probable, there is not the slightest chance of their settlement being obtained.

PARLIAMENTARY.

AFFAIRS OF SERBIA.

On the 5th inst., in the House of Lords, a motion was made on this subject, by Lord Beaumont, requesting the production of the instructions sent to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and any other papers relating to Servian affairs. He contended, that it had always been the policy of the British government to maintain the existence and proper position of the Ottoman empire, which was essentially necessary for the maintenance of the balance of Europe, and for controlling the ambitious designs of Russia; which latter country has always attempted, when opportunity offered to push its interests in Servia, for the purpose of gaining a footing in the dominions of the Porte. He thought the present state of affairs in these countries did not warrant the interference of Russia; that this was an open act of aggression, incompatible with the British interest, and a manifest violation of the right which every nation possesses to manage its own internal affairs; that this country should interfere for the protection of the Porte, and for the maintenance of the balance of Europe. The Earl of Aberdeen objected to the production of the papers, as he thought the government of this country had a little right to interfere in the affairs of Servia as Russia; and, moreover, he thought it of little consequence to England what particular chief ruled a few barbarous tribes in an insignificant province. He did not consider that the interference of Russia should be looked upon as an intrigue against the existence of the Turkish empire: the government of the latter country had acquiesced in the demands of Russia, and there was every probability of the affairs in Servia being amicably adjusted.—The motion was withdrawn.

REPEAL AGITATION.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th instant, Mr. O'Brien inquired of Mr. Fox, whether he intended to proceed with his motion on the subject, and whether it was his intention, on that occasion, to move for a call of the House?

Mr. Fox said, that when, on giving notice of these motions, he mentioned his intention of having the House called over, he did so in order to secure the attendance of the Irish members, as he thought the subject of great importance to their country. He did not wish to bring forward his motion in the absence of Mr. O'Connell, to whom he would write on the subject, and proceed at any time which he (Mr. O.C.) should then state as convenient for his attendance.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th instant, the Earl of Roden inquired whether the government had taken measures to put a stop to the agitation now proceeding in Ireland on the subject of Repeal. He was induced to draw attention to this subject, as he conceived it to be of first importance; and if the government did not interfere in the matter, for the protection and encouragement of their loyal subjects in Ireland, the consequences might be most disastrous, as the vowed object of the repealers was the dismemberment of the empire.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said, the government were fully aware of the extent to which the agitation had proceeded in Ireland, and the dangerous consequences which might follow its continuance; they were, therefore, determined to adopt every measure calculated to maintain the union, and prevent disturbances in that country.

Lord Jocelyn, in the House of Commons, put the same question to the government, when Sir R. Peel said, he was authorised, on the part of her Majesty, to state her intention to maintain, inviolate, the legislative union; and though he deprecated all war, especially civil war, he would resort to this alternative rather than allow the dismemberment of the empire.

CORN LAWS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the 12th instant, Mr. Villiers rose to bring forward his annual for a repeal of the Corn-Laws. He thought this a subject of great importance to the commercial interest of the nation, as by these laws, as they at present existed, commerce was embarrassed, our relations with foreign countries interfered with, the revenue diminished, and the productive classes injured. He contended, that laws which had their object in raising the price of food, could not be anything but injurious in their operation upon the general interest. The suffering and privation which for some years past prevailed amongst the laboring classes of this country, exceeding in their intensity even the horrors of war, had, he thought been the lamentable result of these laws. This country could never produce sufficient corn to support its increasing population, and therefore the duty of government clearly was, by the admission of foreign corn, to make a due provis-

ion for the people. He thought we could not ensure the continuance of the late improvement in our commerce without repealing these laws, as the policy of them was evidently to benefit the landowners, at the expense of the people. He then concluded by moving for a committee, with a view to the immediate abolition of the corn laws.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone opposed the motion on the ministerial side, and said that the object of this motion could not be to take the sense of the house on the subject, as that had been sufficiently demonstrated in the division last year. With respect to the question of protection, the difference between agriculture and commerce should be borne in mind; and even with respect to the latter, protection was in some instances deemed necessary. He contended that the condition of the labouring population was, notwithstanding the existing distress, much improved during the last 60 or 70 years, and even during the time when the trade in corn was practically free in this country. He then entered into a lengthened defence of the existing corn law, the continuance of which was, he considered, essential to the well being of the country. He stated, that were we to import corn from America at the present time we should have to pay for it in bullion, to our great inconvenience, and contended that the only way to ensure, an abundant supply of food was to give protection to the home grower; and, therefore, he could not consent to any alteration in the existing law.

A long debate followed, which was not concluded until the 15th instant, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 253; but, as the subject has been so long before the public, and every argument for and against again and again reiterated, we shall not trouble our readers by following out this tiresome and uninteresting debate. The proceedings in both houses for the last few days have been entirely destitute of interest to our American readers.

COMMERCIAL.

The increased demand for our manufactures, combined with the existing spirit of speculation, has at last had its legitimate effect upon the cotton market. It is rumoured that in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather in America, up to the date of the last advices, the crop will not prove so large as was previously anticipated, and this no doubt has had its effect in raising the price of cotton here. Though the stock in hand is at present very considerable, the steady increasing demand for manufactured goods will justify us in affirming that the present is a legitimate rise, not caused though perhaps increased by speculative transactions. Moreover, the extreme lowness of prices lately, and the state of trade generally, especially that of the money market, would naturally lead us to expect the present favorable re-action.

The state of the manufacturing districts is steadily improving, the demand continues good, and the condition of the operatives is much improved, as there is now a comparative abundance of employment, and in some instances, a slight advance in wages has been obtained, which, combined with the lowness of the price of provisions, will render their condition a happy contrast to what it was six months ago.

It is impossible to calculate upon the continuance of the present prices of grain, as they have already operated extensively in increasing the consumption; and there can be no greater evidence of the uncertainty existing in the corn trade, that the fact of its being influenced by every change in the weather, which of late has not been so favourable as was anticipated. In the event of the harvest proving deficient, there can be no doubt but that prices will rise very considerably.

The late news from Jamaica, in conjunction with the supposition that it is not the intention of government to reduce the duty on foreign sugar, has had its influence in slightly raising prices, and giving increased activity to the trade.

The London money market continues without any material change, though a small decline may be noticed in the prices of government securities, consols at present fluctuating between 95½ to 96. The cause of this decline is the effect upon the public mind of the recent transactions in Ireland with reference to the repeal legislation, though the conduct of government in this affair might have been expected, from the firmness and determination which characterized it, to have a contrary effect, and even to have increased confidence rather than diminished it in the fact proved.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.—Sir Charles Napier, in a characteristic despatch, the style of which is as buoyant as his spirits, and as dashing and vigorous as his exploits, announces to Lord Ellenborough the subjugation of the Ameers. Scinde, which European husbandry will render one of the most prolific Asiatic possessions of which Britain can boast, is declared to be a province of this realm. The chivalrous Sir Charles is appointed to the government of the territory upon