

THE GLEANER

And Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester, and Restigouche Schediasma.

Volume XIII;

Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes.

Number 33.

Miramichi, Tuesday Morning, April 26, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 17th September next, in front of Hamill's hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand—

Of ALEXANDER HENDERSON (of Moorfield's)—in and to certain Lands situate in this county, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of J. & G. J. Parker, against said Alexander Henderson.

Of GEORGE SUTTON—in and to a certain LOT OF LAND situate on the Little South West, on which he formerly resided—being part of the Beckwith Tract; the same being seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Coppaga against the said George Sutton.

J. M. JOHNSON, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, North'd }
March 8, 1842: }

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, or to LET, for a Term of years, That well known Property,

belonging to Colin Rankin, situate on the great line of Road leading from Chatham to Halifax, at the Village of Kouchibouguac. On the Premises are a large two story STONE HOUSE, with a commodious Kitchen in the rear; a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family; a large STABLE, sufficient to contain Twenty two Horses, with a forty foot BARN, a Blacksmith's Shop and Cool House—together with Out Houses and Sheds: LAND, cleared and uncleared, consisting of about 700 Acres, of which from 35 to 40 Acres are under cultivation.

The above Establishment is one of the best adapted for a Public Business between Chatham and Halifax, from its local situation, being 27 miles from Chatham, and 12 from Richibouco, bounding on the Kouchibouguac River, and immediately in the neighbourhood of a first rate set of Saw and Grist Mills.

The above Premises are well worthy the attention of any person or persons desirous of entering into a Public Line. For further particulars apply to Wm. McLeod, Esq. at Richibouco, Alex. McBeath, Chatham, or the Subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN RANKIN.
Kouchibouguac, Feb. 14, 1842

A most desirable FARM To Let.

The FARM immediately above and adjoining the late residence of the Subscriber in Napin, will be Leased for such a period as may be agreed on Upon this Farm a NEW HOUSE has lately been erected, and it has 20 acres of clear Land in good condition, and a considerable breadth of superior Land that may be easily cleared. As the proprietor's chief wish is to enlarge and improve this Farm, he will take the rents in clearing and otherwise improving the Land,—and will afford every other reasonable encouragement and facility to a capable, sober and industrious Tenant, (and none but such need apply). Possession may be had early in the spring, so as to lay down first crop, for which 8 to 10 acres are ploughed and in fine order. For all further particulars apply early to Mr Hugh A. Côté, Shippigan, or to the Subscriber, in Chatham.

ROBERT CAIE.
Chatham, March 14, 1842.

Female School.

MISS WYSE having been appointed to the FEMALE SCHOOL in Douglas's own, in the Parish of Newcastle, begs to intimate that she has opened CLASSES in her father's residence, and is prepared to give instructions in the following branches of Education, viz.—English Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the French Language, together with plain and ornamental Needle-work.

In reference to the above, Mr John Wyse begs to intimate that he has given up a House of Entertainment, and having comfortable accommodation, will be happy to receive into his family a few Female Boarders, to be placed under his daughter's tuition. Terms moderate. Douglstown, March 8, 1842.

TO LET,

And may be entered upon immediately—
The SAW MILL, HOUSE and BARN, at French Fort Cove, Newcastle; for particulars enquire of Messrs STREET & KERR, Solicitors, or
J. M. JOHNSON.
26th October, 1841:

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

6 Miles from Fredericton.

Containing about 900 Acres of excellent LAND, at present divided into two FARMS, with about 200 Acres clear and in good order—each field being well fenced. There are about 150 Acres of Intervale Land of the best quality, not to be surpassed by any Island Land in New Brunswick. The Property is well watered: there being three streams running through it, one of which runs past the House. Every Field is well watered. The Wood Land grows Birch, Beach, Maple: and below the Royal Road, which runs through the Property, the Wood never has been culled, and it would take years to get the Logs off.—There is an excellent Saw Mill not more than a quarter of a mile from the Property; to which the Logs can be taken by water, or by the same stream to the river St. John, which is distant from 3 to 4 miles.

The BUILDINGS on the above Property are of the best description. The principal House is built in the Cottage style and now, cost £700, finished after the European fashions. On the first floor there is a Drawing Room, Dining Room, Parlour and China Room: up stairs there are 5 Rooms, with closets fitted with Stoves. There is a Cellar Kitchen with Scullery Room, Milk Room and Log Cellar,—a Summer Kitchen attached to the Parlour. The Out Houses are of the first order, comprising a large Barn, large enough to contain 40 Tons of Hay, Stabling for seven horses, an excellent Cow House, built last year, which will hold 10 Cows, each cow having her own stall and loft for hay. A new Stable, Coach House, Sheep and Cattle Sheds, a Calf House nearly finished, Poultry House, Wood Shed, Sleigh do., a Root House, built last year, large enough to contain 1200 bushels of Potatoes, (nine feet in height) an excellent Garden laid out in the best manner by a Gardener from England, planted with choice Fruit Trees and Flowers at a great expense. This Farm will cut from 60 to 70 Towns of Hay.

On the other Farm are about 20 Acres of Cleared Land, with a new frame house built last summer, well finished, also a new Cow House.

Any one wishing to invest money cannot have a better opportunity. Terms of payment will be made easy, but as the owner intends leaving the Province on account of ill health, it will be sold as low as possible.

The Title can be seen at the Office of the Hon. G. F. Street, Sol. General, Fredericton. Application to be made to A. Deuchar, Halifax, or to T. Deuchar, on the premises. Fredericton, January 13, 1842.

REMOVAL.

MRS. JAMEISON respectfully informs the Ladies of Chatham, and its vicinity, that she has removed her Class Room from the Royal Hotel, to the house lately occupied by Doctor Pallen as a Surgery, opposite the Wesleyan Mission House, where she has opened CLASSES for the instruction of Ladies in WRITING, and VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Those who cannot write, or who write ever so badly, may acquire a competent knowledge of that elegant accomplishment in about 12 Lessons.

Mrs. Jameison having been a pupil of that celebrated Vocalist and Musician, Miss ST. LUKE, feels every confidence in offering her services to the public.

Ladies wishing to learn, or receive further instruction on the PIANO FORTE and FRENCH ACCORDIAN, will meet with strict attention Mrs. J. engages to teach the same in the most modern and easy style.

Mrs. Jameison can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of her capabilities from the most respectable persons in St. John, Halifax, Boston, New York, and several other places where she has been teaching. Chatham, March 8, 1842.

Dissolution Notice.

The Co-partnership lately existing between the Subscribers as Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 21st day of December last; their business will hereafter be conducted in their separate names at their respective offices in Newcastle and Chatham.

C. A. HARDING.
J. M. JOHNSON, JUN.
Miramichi, 15th January.

HAY.

The Subscriber has for Sale,
12 Tons of Good Hay.
Deliverable in the Town.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Chatham, 18th April, 1842.

THE GLEANER

VISIT OF MAR YOHANNA, THE NESTORIAN BISHOP, TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Friend has requested us to transfer to our columns the account of the visit of the Nestorian Bishop to Boston; 'a narrative,' says the Editor of the Church, 'full of deep but quiet interest: as we read it, we felt drawn nearer, by centuries, to the Apostolic age; and our belief in the divine institution of Episcopacy struck deeper root as we dwelt on each detail, and almost heard Bishop Yohanna proclaim, 'Our Church is from the Apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I am happy to find it like your Church. We have Bishops, Priests and Deacons. Our Prayer Books are like your Prayer Books. Our Religion, old Religion.'

On Sunday morning, February 27, Mar Yohanna, the Nestorian Bishop, attended divine service at Grace Church in this city, (Boston) and received the Sacrament at the hands of the Right Reverend Bishop Griswold. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr Snow, and at the close of the ante-communion service, the Rev. Mr Clark, Rector of the Church, made the following Address:—

The present is an occasion of deep interest to us, both as Christians and as Churchmen. The stranger who worships with us to day, has travelled many thousands of miles, for the purpose of seeing a people where the Bible is in every one's hands, and in the vernacular language of the country. He wishes to trace the influence of our high privileges, as developed in the character and institutions of this nation.

His residence is in the far east, where American missionaries had never penetrated until the year 1830, when the Rev. Messrs Smith and Dwight, under the direction of the American Board, in a tour of observation, travelled about 700 miles from the Black Sea to the interior of Asia, where they discovered the Nestorian Christians, surrounded by Persian and Turkish Mohammedans. Until this time, this secluded people had lived in profound ignorance of even the existence of our western Churches. They had indeed seen Romish ecclesiastics, and had witnessed their religious ceremonies; but regarding some of their doctrines as idolatrous, they could not sympathize with them as Christians.

The district of country inhabited by the Nestorians lies partly in Persia on the east, and partly in Mesopotamia on the west. It contains a population of about 140,000, of whom 30,000 reside in the beautiful plain of Ooroomiah. The village of Galivan, situated in this plain, and within two miles of the lake of Ooroomiah, is the residence of our beloved friend, Mar Yohanna, bishop of the Nestorian Church, who visits our Church to day, that he may partake with us, and with our own respected Bishop, of the Holy Sacrament of the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Most gladly and cordially do we welcome a Christian Bishop, from the midst of venerable and benighted Asia, to the table of our common Lord. In the long continued existence of the Church which he represents, shut out from all communion with other Christians, and environed by influences altogether hostile to the Christian faith, we detect a most interesting proof of the divine origin and divine power of our holy religion.

And our interest in the Nestorian Church is greatly heightened, when we perceive in its constitution, its forms, and its doctrines, so striking a similarity to those of our own communion. Its constitution is episcopal; there have always existed in this Church three orders of the ministry—bishops, priests, and deacons; and the peculiar powers and duties of each of these orders are essentially the same as with us.

They have a liturgy, which, so far as we can learn, is not unlike our own in its general features; in the arrangement of their ecclesiastical year, their fasts and festivals, in the responsive use of the Psalter, in the introduction of stated lessons of Scripture, in the repetition of the creed and the Lord's prayer in every service, and in the form of administering the communion, as well as in the usual dress of the officiating minister, we see a remarkable correspondence between the Nestorian and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The doctrines of the Nestorian Church harmonize, in all important particulars, with those of the reformed evangelical churches. The doctrine of the Trinity, of repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ as the substance of Christian duty, and of the holy sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are recognized in the formularies of this

church in a manner similar to that in which they are held amongst us. Picture and image worship, invocations of saints and angels, and prayers to the Virgin Mary, so prevalent in the Romish and Greek Churches, are abhorred by the Nestorians as unscriptural and blasphemous.

The plain of the Ooroomiah, 40 miles long by 20 in width, contains about 330 villages, of which 15 are under the spiritual supervision of Bishop Yohanna, comprising 20 priests and 40 deacons. The more ancient churches are built of stone. The records of one of these go back about 1200 years: and another, in the town of Ooroomiah, is said, by tradition, to have been founded by the wise men who went from the East to Jerusalem, when the Saviour was born, and were led by the star to Bethlehem.

It is also a current tradition that Christianity was established in this part of Asia by St. Thomas the Apostle; and this is by no means improbable, as the Church ritual of the Nestorians frequently refers to this disciple, and many of their Churches are called by his name. For many centuries the Nestorians were a powerful and zealous Christian people. In the middle ages they were especially renowned for their missionary enterprise; between the years 636 and 781, no less than 70 Missionaries from this Church, whose names are still preserved, labored in the Empire of China: the Gospel was promulgated in 10 provinces, and all the cities were supplied with Churches. Ecclesiastical historians say there is conclusive evidence that as early as the seventh century, China contained numerous Christians, over whom presided, during several subsequent centuries, a Metropolitan sent out by the patriarch of the Nestorians. The Nestorian interpreters of the Scriptures, in the sixth century, are said to have been the best any where in the Christian Church at that period, as they, and they alone, searched for the true sense of the inspired words. The missions of this Church, in central and eastern Asia, continued from about the third century to the thirteenth. The more active periods of their missions were from the seventh to the middle of the thirteenth centuries; a long period of time, evincing great perseverance, and showing, one would think, that the true spirit of Christ must have been at least one of the grand actuating motives.

But, during the last 1000 years, they have suffered, persecution, oppression, and even martyrdom itself, in propagating and defending the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ. During this long period of distress and trials, trodden down and impoverished, both by the Persian and Turkish Mohammedan, they have been gradually reduced to their present condition of poverty and comparative ignorance. Copies of the Scriptures were scarce, and the art of printing being unknown, they could be multiplied only by the laborious process of writing with the pen—Besides which, what few copies of the Bible were in use among this people were written in their ancient language, and not in their spoken tongue; the vernacular language not having been reduced to a written form till since the visit of the American Missionaries.

All the prayers and offices of the Church were therefore, of necessity, in the ancient tongue.

The old Churches, erected when this people were strong and flourishing, which still remain standing, are built of stone and are of considerable size; but during the 1000 thousand years of their sufferings and oppression, they were driven from one mode of erecting Churches to another, till they finally built them of mud and clay, without floors and with little furniture, or outward emblems of religion, except a simple cross laid upon the Scriptures, a stone font for the baptism of their infant children, and an altar for the communion. These buildings are small, with a single door but three feet high and two feet wide, so that the only entrance is about the size of the doors of our pews. This was a matter of necessity, as had the doors been larger, the Mohammedans would have used the Churches to shelter their horse and cattle. In the place of windows there are small openings in the walls, too narrow for thieves and enemies to enter.

When it is remembered that very few of this people possess any portion of the Word of God, that even the Churches are supplied only with parts of the sacred Scriptures, and that the means of education have been exceedingly limited, it is not surprising that many of their priests are very ignorant, and a large portion of the people are unmindful of the holy law of God. Sabbath breaking, intemperance, falsehood and other vices, prevail amongst them; and this interesting Church—this remarkable relic of Christianity, seemed fast verging into moral darkness, when the American Christian Missionaries, with the light of the Bible in their hands, were guided by an unseen but an ever watchful and ever ruling Providence, to their isolated abode.