

and as we go along we shall perhaps give some items from the conversation of others in whom we have full confidence.

The Rector of Trinity Church in this city, having kindly invited us to meet the Eastern Prelate at the Rectory, on the evening of August 23d, we repaired thither. As we entered the parlour, we were presented to a goodly figure of a man in Eastern costume, the minutiae of which we must leave to those versed in such things. His aspect was bland, and his countenance interesting and intelligent, so far as it well could be in the estimation of Americans, who, until of late, have not become familiar—in any considerable degree—to a heavy long black beard and mustachios of the same colour. The Bishop was seated at a table, busily preparing autographs for sundry young ladies and others who stood near him. When this was over, and while coffee and other refreshments were handed round, we entered into conversation with this turbaned successor of the Apostles in the valley of Oocoomiah, and now proceed to give as distinctly and faithfully as is in our power, the substance: occasionally perhaps using as our own the questions asked by others, for the sake of avoiding circumlocution. Our brethren will, we are sure, pardon us in this thing.

It may be well to state here, that Oocoomiah is one of 18 Bishopsricks in Persia. They are not of very great extent, and, as Mr. Perkins, who is ever present with the Bishop, assured us, of a very low and debased population.

Our first question was—In what light do your people regard Barsumas, as compared with Nestorius? Mar. Y. 'No good, he had man—Unitarianism. On taking his views of what Unitarianism consisted, we concluded that he either did not comprehend the Unitarian controversy, or was not sufficiently familiar with our language to enter into full explanation. He however stated that they had the Nicene creed in the Syriac language, and that they fully believed it and taught it. What, we asked, are your views of the ministry? Mar. Y. 'We have nine degrees of clergy, but only three sacred orders.—What are they? Mar. Y. 'Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.—Who ordains? Mar. Y. 'I do; the Bishop, nobody else.—Do you Presbyters impose hands with you? Mar. Y. 'No, never.' This brought to our mind the conversation between Mar. Dionysius and Dr. Buchanan about a Presbyter Church. (See Buchanan's Researches.) Again we asked—What knowledge have you of Calvin, Luther, Cranmer, and the English Reformation? Mar. Y. 'We know nothing of them till Missionary come with us; we have no books—our people no read, very little.—Whence do you get your sacred orders? Mar. Y. 'From the Apostles, St. Thomas, St. Mark, and Thaddeus.—We noticed that he gave the appellation of St. to the first two, but not to the latter, and he repeated it more than once. And again we asked—How do you regard the Romish and Greek Churches? Mar. Y. 'We love them not, no good. We from the Apostles; we pray not to the Virgin Mary, we have no relics, no images, in our churches one simple wooden cross, that's all.—Do you baptize infants? Mar. Y. 'Yes, always, every child baptized.—How? Mar. Y. 'We put him in one vessel of water up to the chin, and then' (putting his two hands together forming a cup,) 'we dip up and pour water on the head three times, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—How do you baptize adults? Mar. Y. 'We have none to baptize; every child as soon as possible is baptized.—But have you no converts from Paganism or Mohametanism? Mar. Y. 'No, never; when one Pagan, one Mohametan declare he converted, then he burnt.—Have you the rite of confirmation, and whence do you derive it? Mar. Y. 'Yes, always; it came from the Apostles.—Who administers it? Mar. Y. 'I do.—The Bishops do it.—When? Mar. Y. 'Just before young people come to communion the first time, I lay my hands on the head, and bless them and pray over them.—We then recited the sentence of our own Bishops in confirmation. Mar. Y. 'Yes, yes, I hear that in one of your churches; it is like our own.—At what age do you ordain clergy? Mar. Y. 'When we find good young men, sometime 15, 16 year we ordain them.—How soon after that do you admit them to Priesthood? Mar. Y. 'If I want some good man for one place, I ordain him in a few days.—We then remarked that our Church deemed it not safe to ordain Deacons sooner than 21 years, nor Priests till 25. Mar. Y. 'On what leaf of the Bible you find that? some

young men 16 better than some men 50.' We remarked that all that might be true, but you have no express rule in so many words upon any leaf of the Bible for infant baptism; and from some further remarks we were induced to believe that his ignorance of our language, or want of theological reading, prevented him from perceiving the difference between Scriptural authority and ecclesiastical usage.

On the subject of his visit to this country, he stated that his intention had been to spend three years here, for the purpose of learning our language, that he might read the theological writers of the English Church; but in coming through Turkey he was robbed of all his money, manuscripts, and clothing, and must now return to his own people.

The question was asked him—How, Bishop Yohannan, does it happen, that while you discard the idea of Presbyterian ordination, you are every day sanctioning it by your acts? Mar. Y. 'O, very well, I no believe in Presbyterian ordination, but these people very kind to me, they send us missionaries, give us much books, give us printing presses, and we love them very much, we thank them very much, &c. We make no comment.

We asked, What is your custom as to the Lord's day? Mar. Y. 'Our Sabbath begin at sunset on Saturday, and continue till the midnight of Sunday. We have much of the time three services, and keep very strict the time. We use always our Liturgy; and preach by talking to our peoples, but no write sermons.—Do you observe any other day? Mar. Y. 'O, yes, very much; Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the Forty days of Lent, Saints' days, as you do here in this country.'

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Labourer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the Subscriber, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ALEX. FRASER, Administrator. Chatham, August 1, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of JOSEPH HOME, late of Newcastle, Esquire, deceased, will please render the same duly attested, to Messrs. Street & Kerr, within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will please make immediate payment to Street & Kerr. ALEXANDER RANKIN, Executor. Douglstown, 20th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber having discontinued her business, has placed all her Notes of Hand, Books and Book Debts, into the hands of Edward Williston, Esquire, Solicitor, for Collection; of which the several debtors will take notice and pay the respective amounts due without delay, and thereby avoid Law expenses. BRISEIS HENDERSON. Newcastle, 19th May, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just claims against the Estate of PATRICK HENDERSON, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same without delay, to Messrs Street & Kerr, Solicitors on the said Estate, for adjustment.—and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Street & Kerr. A. KEY, Administrator. MARGARET KEY, Administratrix. Chatham, 9th August, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN LAYTON, of Richibcto, in the county of Kent, Esquire, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to the Subscriber, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARY LAYTON, Administratrix. Richibcto, October 4, 1842.

NOTICE.—All persons having any just demands against the Estate of JOHN McMAHON, late of Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester; Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within Three Months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT ROBINSON, } Executors. JAMES YOUNG, } Tracadie, 19th Sept., 1842.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber informs all Persons wishing to take Passage with him to Fredericton, that they will be conveyed from Chatham to Newcastle, on the mornings of Monday and Thursday, by their notifying Mr. McBeath of such desire. JAMES M. KELLEY. February 1, 1842.

The New World.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME I.

ON and after the 7th day of January, 1843, The New World will appear in the shape of Royal Octavo instead of Quarto. This change will be made in accordance with the request of numerous agents and subscribers, who are very desirous to have our journal, with its collateral issues, in the form most convenient for binding. A new, clear, and beautiful type will be used, and there will be no diminution in the quantity of articles given—since there will be thirty two pages instead of sixteen as at present. Thus, there will be two beautiful semi-annual volumes, adapted to the shelves of modern book cases. The Extra Numbers, which we shall continue to publish, will form two or three separate handsome octavo Volumes. These will not consist chiefly of romances, but of really valuable historical, biographical, scientific and standard works. They may all be obtained regularly as they appear by all of our subscribers, if, in renewing their orders for the next year, they will each send \$5 instead of \$3—directing the surplus to be applied for the new works as they are successively issued. Our materials for the regular edition of the New World are excellent and copious. They shall be used with no sparing hand. We shall give several admirable original stories and translations, in the course of the next Volume, by the most popular American writers, besides the richest selections from the periodical press of Great Britain. Our correspondence with the different parts of the world will be continued.

The interest of our paper will also be greatly enhanced by the travelling sketches, first impressions, and letters, which will be furnished from time to time by James Aldrich, Esq., the Junior Editor, who sails for Europe on the 25th day of October. Mr Aldrich, being perfectly acquainted with the manner in which this journal is conducted, will be able to impart more entertainment than could any other correspondent. Mr Aldrich will complete our arrangements in England and France for the earliest possible transmission of every new publication.

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I have endeavored to develop, in a manner correspondent to the present state of science, the fundamental principles of Chemistry in general, and the laws of organic Chemistry, in their application to Agriculture and Physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay, and putrefaction,—to the vinous and acetous fermentations, and to nitrification. The conversion of woody fibre into wood and mineral coal, the nature of poisons, contagions, and miasms, and the causes of their action on the living organism, have been elucidated in the chemical operations.

Perfect Agriculture is the true foundation of all trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of States. But a rational system of Agriculture cannot be formed without the application of scientific principles; for such a system must be based on an exact acquaintance with the means of nutrition of vegetables, and with the influence of soils and action of manure upon them. This knowledge we must seek from Chemistry, which teaches the mode of investigating the composition, and of studying the characters of the different substances from which plants derive their nourishment.

The chemical forces play a part in all the processes of the living animal organism; and a number of transformations and changes in

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Agents, postmasters, and all others, are requested to take an interest in the circulation of this work. Every farmer will take a copy if solicited, and its importance made known to them. Book sellers will find it profitable to order supplies. Terms, \$16 per hundred, and in proportion for 25 copies. Address orders (post paid) to J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann st.

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The Subscriber has for Sale Choice Assortment of Wines,

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JAMES JOHNSON.

Chatham, 29th August, 1842.

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A NEW Copper fastened Barque, of about 260 Tons Register, will be despatched for the above Ports early in March next, should sufficient encouragement offer. The number of Passengers will be limited. Passage Money—First Cabin, £40 Currency; Second Cabin, £25 Currency; for which sums Passengers will be found in Provisions, Water, and every other necessary, except Spirits and Bedding. The Vessel, which is now building under particular inspection, is of a beautiful model, and great strength, and expected to be an uncommon fast sailer, will be fitted out in a very first style, and commanded by an experienced Seaman.

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December 1, 1840.