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Orininal Cautributions

Conquest of India.

Continued.

But all his power-descended upon his son Typoo

Saib. His father bequeathed him a rich treasury, numerous and well trained armies, and more than all, his own bold and rengeful spirit. While the English were rejoicing over the death of Hyder, they found that a greater than Hyder,

Like Hannibal, from his youth upwards, he

this name was only mentioned with a kind of

The peace was followed by a triumph of Typoo over the Mahrattas, which greatly added to his renown. After this be led his victorious

troops to the territories of an English ally, an broke the treaty of peace by an attack upo

Travencore. The bravery of the garrison led to

his repulse, and the justly incensed English again declared war. An army under Lord Corawallis defeated him after a severe battle, and he was

again forced to make peace.
Yet this man's hate and ferocity were too strong

to be confined by treaties; so strong were they

that continual acts of hostility on his part were constantly breaking forth, and the English had

at length no other resource than to crush alto-gether the disturber of their peace.

A vast army was accordingly sent against him under General Harris. So resistless was its pow-er that Typoo could not face it, but retreated from before it, and finally took up his station in

from before it, and finally took up his station in his capital, Seriagapatam. Here he resolved to fight out this great contest which had been the object of his life.

The English invested it on every side. Their cannonade laid it in ruins. Their batteries played incessantly. Typoe's resistance was made with a flerceness and determination worthy of his character. At last all was ready, and on the

4th of May the final areault was made. Never

did Asiatics fight more resolutely, more despair-

ingly The struggle was terrible. Before these lofty

floated from the highest towers, yet it did not float there till the city was in ruins, the bravest soldiers on both sides slaughtered, and the Sul-

tan himself, struggling to the last, had been slat. in the terrific conflict. Five millions of treasure which they captured

Five millions of treasure which they captured rewarded the victors, and English ascendancy was complete over all Southren India. But never was a victory more dearly purchased. The bones of thousands of Englishmen whitened the plains, and even the vast treasure was not sufficient to pay the enormous expenses of this

Thus ended this most arduous struggle. The eighteenth contury closed, and the English saw themselves masters of the greater part of indis, with their influence everywhere acknowledged, and a prestige around their name such as no

and a prestige around their name such as no other power had ever possessed in India.

Thus the 19th century dawned apon India.

England, emerging successfully from a dreadful struggle almost for existence, looked forward to a long peace which should be spent in consolidating her power, in improving the government, and in advancing the nations under her rule.—

For now the attempt had been made to modify

ysterious terror

For the Christian Watchman,

VOL L

"BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE-BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."-ST. PAUL.

CHIERIAN COLUMN

REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M. Editor

## SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Mahratta.

They were formed by a number of independ
To be continued. The were formed by a number of independent and states, bound together by a confederation.—
The most prominent among their chiefs were Scindish who ruled at Gwalior, and Holkar, who ruled at Indore, the Rajah of Berar, and the It is now many years since the visit occurred.

was as fanatical as ambitious, and as powerful power.
as his father, who was so dangerous a foe to them.

Amount

land's high position, and carrying on her policy, gation had all assembled. There were about a collision with this powerful people.

As all India was either under the rule or protection of the English, the Mahrattas out off from dressed, and some even richly. Several ladies aiding foreign nations, soon began to fight glowed in silk of brightest hue; others in muslin among themselves. Scindiah and Holkar engaged of spotless white. These, however, formed what in hostilities. Scindiah and the Peuhwa united, I may call the aristocratic circles, and sat in pribut were defeated by Holkar. Peishwa applied to the English for assistance. They readily gave body of the chapel, and shone like birds of Pait, and in consideration of a large tract of land ridise in furniture calice of most brilliant color, surrendered to them, they entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Peishwa. His enemies were to be their enemies, and theirs his. At this the other chiefs took offence and the pulpit sat three aged men, with bent figures

the summoned the s Arthur Wellesly afterwards Duke of Wellington, with others who were destined to become

the South Wielesly invaded the land. Everything yielded to him. Cities were taken fortreeses fell, strongholds without number capitalated. The Peishwa was reinstalled with great

At first all was profound attention. As the The struggle was terrible. Before these lofty, walls hundreds of the bravest of England fell, and the deep ditches were filled with heaps of her noblest sons. But all the energy of despair would not save the Asiatics from the hands of the English. Inch by inch they fought their way, resisted till the last; and though they finally conquered; though the flag of England at last

pomp and magnificence.

Pressed by their dreadful enemy Scindiah and

Other victories were gained, and in the North
Lord Lake with but 4,500 men marched boldly
upon Delhi. Under a common commander a
movement like this would have been estain destruction, but Lake knew himself and the troops
that followed him. After subduing all resistance
he finally came in eight of the towers of Delhi.
Within the walls of that great city, which even
yet though in its decline showed much of the
strength and splendor of former days, there was
an army of 19,000, trained by French officers in

tate all India. Wherever the thundering of the Great Mogul had fallen into their hands .their horses hoofs was heard, there the trembling The struggling remnant of the Mahratta armies native left all and fied with his family to the was soon put down, and when peace was domountains or jungle choosing rather the company clared, a territory had been gained more vast in of the tiger, than the harder mercies of the extent, more popular and wealthy, than that of

as arisen in the person of his successor, who head of all the others, and chief in influence and thement of fugitive slaves, of whose curious cus toms I had heard enough to excite my curiosity. Among the Mahrattas nearly every man was The minister who occasionally preached to then by training and profession a soldier. They armica was a personal friend, Rev. Mr. Hillman, and therefore were atmost innumerable. They were when he invited me to accompany him on one of braver than any other natives and more skilful. all his advantages so skilfully that the English were soon glad to make peace on terms honorable to him.

If there be an Indian whose name is strongly impressed in the English mind, that one is premiently the great Typoo Sultan. Our fathers remember him well, and talk of the days when this found impossible while making of Wellesly, it was found impossible while measures. Answers when he invited me to accompany him on one of the serious contraction. It was small, and as it had been made in the term heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor lish soon found themselves embroiled. In spite of a tropical clime, fared but indifferently under these sterner skies, and on this ruder soil.

Governor General, the Marquis of Wellesly, it was found impossible while measures when he invited me to accompany him on one of the term the small, and as it had been made in the very heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the instruction from home, and the polygy of the great part of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the instruction from home, and the polygy of the great part of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the instruction from home, and the polygy of the great part of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the warmth and indolence of a tropical clime, and as it had been made in the very heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the warmth and indolence of a tropical clime, fared but indifferently under the surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the very heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the very heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the very heart of the forest, I was not surprised to find it rough and uncultivated. These poor the very heart of the for

revolted.

And now a war was inevitable. The Marquis They were the " patriarchs of the tribe." Al of Wellesly was no man for half measures. He these had grown old in slavery, and one had come determined if a blow was to be struck, to strike from Africa, where, it was said, he had been a

manner, his sermons being warm, glowing, carnest addresses. He used such language as famous in future battles.

Then the might of England wielded by no puny hand burst forth as it had never done hefore. Encircling the whole Mahratta country, her armies poured in from the West, the South the least thing drove unto the gravest fault, or and the East upon the startled enemy. From the wildest error; and who at the present time

speaker grew more and more earnest the auditory caught his feeling : some leaned eagerly Holkar united their forces and determined to forward; others bent downward; others leaned sight. They made a stand at Assaye with their heads on their hands, which were spread 60,000 men. Here Wellesly met them suddenly out so as to carry every word to the ear. As with 27,000. A battle ensued. It was the most Mr. Hillman went on they grew still more eager the ribe that had ever been fought in India. For in their attention. Forgetting every thing but the sermon, they began to exhibit strong emoring the plains with dead and dying. The other natives of India never fought like these Mahratips were mingled with sighs, groans, and words na ives of India never fought like these Mahrattas. For hours the innumerable cavalry charged the British ranks, while the unerring cannonades like British ranks, while the unerring cannonades like the unerring cannonades and the disciplined bravery of his toops finally triumphed over all resistance, and even against the great odds opposed to him. The Mahrattas were routed, and the English remained masters of the field.

On the search of the field.

The Mahrattas were routed, and the English remained masters of the field. Other victories were gained, and in the North in the scene but solemnity. The speaker and

part part in the methy hat been made to modify proper in the fand of the relievable was sumptioned in the proper in the fand of the relievable was sumptioned by French officers in the southers find a sequence of miles which has given her absolute a strength in the proper interface of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a small standard of the relievable was sumptioned as a few sum of 19,000, trained by French officers in the small array would have been anabone. So that so compared in the standard of the relievable was summed to the word of the standard of the relievable was the standard of the relievable was summed to the word of the st

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

and now a low sound of singing arose which removing will add to the burden when you already bear. Perhaps you may consider the the three of men who were standing up in front of the pulpit. With closed eyes, and clasped hands, they began a strain of peculiar melody, the notes of which produced a magical effect. Instantly a large number came forward, and "with your own hands minister unto your ne-clasping each other's hands, joined the old men. cessities."

of far-off Africa.

Solo-" We're goin' up to Heaven above, And soon our trouble will be over." This was sung by one of the old men, and imnediately the whole congregation burst forth into triumphant chorus-

Trouble over ! Trouble over ! Bye-and-bye our trouble will be over!" After singing many different verses with th ame chorus, they commenced a second : Solo-" Oh I wandered up the valley. And I wandered down again,

Chorus-" What a wonder, What a wonder. What a wonder if I ever get to Heaven !" A third then followed, which was sung with wondorful enthusiasm: Solo-" Oh we are a seekin', we are a seekin

And I wonder will I ever get to Heaven.'

We are a seekin', we are a seekin', We are a seekin' for thy kingdom, Lord!" Chorns-" Down in the valley

We will go, Is there any mercy here below, Lord Pity-poor-me !

Their glowing visages, lighted up with joy; their impassioned manner, formed a wonderful scene, which is vividly impressed on my memory. cartily feelings. The heavenly Canan, the season, and reaping the only necessary work.

New Jerusalem, the golden streets, the palms of Finally, you will be pained to find that your glors, the robes of white, all seemed present to work is not appreciated. Country people, espe-

Changes have taken place. The successor of same motives which influence him, are engaged in the same work? He must live a solitary life, tices for he considered them barbarous, and reduced the congregation to a civilized standard. It is not probable that I shall ever hear such a

For the Christan Watchman Letter to a Young Minister.

DEAR YOUNG BROTHER:

On the beginning of your ministerial career it will be well for you to form a correct estimate of the peculiar trials and discoura gements to which the peculiar trials and discourance trials are trials and discourance trials and discourance trials are trials and discourance trials and discourance trials are trials and discourance trials and discourance trials are trials and discourance trials are trials are trials and discourance trials are trials are trials and discourance trials are trials you will be exposed. These are not always sufficiently considered by those who have the ministry in view, and hence when they arise an unnecessary degree of disappointment and discontent is

wided around Mr. Hillman, eager to grasp his debts have increased in the same proportion. If ad, and gain a word or a smile. They looked you do not pay what you owe, all will condemn, to him as to a superior being, with mingled as and veneration which was touching to be did. They asked a thousand questions, and overed a thousand lessings on his head.—

The debt due to you will, in all probability, neer her end of the chapel, where finally a crowd will still find, a deficiency at the end of the year.

All the time lost, and the expense increased in the same proportion. If Now we have every reason to believe that it was in Bethabara, it e. Bethany, that Jesus was beptized. Sameon, in his article in the Baptismal Tracts for the Times, says: "The point of the river, her one as he shook hands passed on to the paid. In the Church to which you go, you will still find, a deficiency at the end of the year.

All the time proportion. If Now we have every reason to believe that it was in Bethabara, it e. B lected.

All the time lost, and the expense incurred in a low sound of singing arose which removing will add to the burden which you altered bushed every other voice. It came from ready bear.

Perhaps were proposed in the proposed in the state of the proposed in the state of the proposed in the propos

and formed a kind of circle, which enclosed the But this is not the only trial to which you will and formed a kind of circle, who described the preacher. He did not seem at all surprised, but the subject. Perhaps you will be discontented stood listening with a placid smile. They all with your limited field of labor. You will imagine sang together, their bodies swaying backward and that your talents it you for a wider sphere and sang together, their clasped hands moving up and down in unison with the tune. Their melodies is very common. But taking it for granted that were wild and plaintive, created by their own one is not mistaken in the flattering estimate race. They had brought them over the ses, and which he forms of his own abilities, he ought through the forest, and out from the land of bondege; and though the words expressed the hope of the Christian, yet the airs had first sprung to life beneath the fervid skies, and the shadowy forests tax the abilities, of the ablest minister. As a matter of fact, however, most ministers feel that they could fill a higher position than they at present occupy, and are apt to be discontented

their lot be cast in the midst of a scanty population, and with an illiterate people. Again, you will find that the ministry is a very labori life. If you be a conscientions man you will find plenty to do in any situation. Your preparation for the pulpit—your pastoral duties—your oversight of the temporal and spiritual affairs the church, will occupy all your time. Nay, you will continuelly feel as if driven. Though you work ever so hard, you will not be satisfied as you review your labors. The time will seem to be too short for the important and various duties which will devolve upon you, and you will con-tinue to feel that after all your work is only half

Besides this, you will probably be discouraged in reviewing the results of your labors. Your eager desire for the conversion of sinners and the advancement of the church will not always be gratified. You will find sinners become hardened under your preaching, and you will of-ten see with pain that professors of religion are becoming worldly and faithless. It will not tend to encourage you to discover that the church with which you labour never dreams of attaching any blame to itself in view of these sad circumsta They threw themselves into the rapture of the It will hold you responsible for the low state of moment; they lost themselves in their enthusi-asm; and all carried away by the inspiring chant, seed, no matter how faithfully you water the the leader improvised words that stirred their soil. The people are too apt to think that in the souls, till they seemed to lose sight of earth and spiritual field, harvest time is the only precious

their souls, while their eyes were closed, as cially, fancy that the minister leads a very eas though they wished to shut out earthly scenes, and ding more closely to the heavenly vision.

We retired after a long time, but the services sion upon the memory and heart, is anything but continued longer. I left them feeling strangely a sportaneous and extemporaneous effusion, moved. These simple souls were more demonspoke the language of the Kingdom, and the song which they aung was the "song of the lety which he experiences, his labors a- a pastor, Lamb." Many years have passed since then who appreciates, but those who, impelled by the

These, my dear young brother, are the diffiservice again, but the remembrance of that day culties under which the conscientious minister will always linger in my heart, and the strains of must labor. Some of these you have in part extheir wild and rapturous melodies will never be perienced,—all of them will probably, ere many years, make themselves folt. Others to which I cannot now direct your attention will also ap-Yours, etc., pear.

For the Christian Watchman,

NO. 4

for the Times, says: "The point of the river, near Bethabara, at which John first baptized, is fixed by an unbroken and unwaying tradition-As early as one handred and fifty years after Christ, the place was known. Such a spot could no more be forgotten than can Bunker Hill.— Less than two hundred years after Christ was bap-tized, Origon found the site fixed by a permanent tradition. He adds: "There is shown, they say, on the banks of the Jordan, the Bethabare where they relate John baptized." The Latin where they relate John baptized." The Latin pilgrim of A. D. 333, records the following:— "Thence (from the Dead Sea) to the Jordan where John baptized, is five miles. Jerome's note is much the same." Bethabara is beyond Jordan, where John baptized unto penitence Whence also even until this day, very many of the brethren, that is, of the number of those bethe brethren, that is, of the number of those be-lieving, desiring there to be born again, were baptized in the life giving flood. The Scotch Abbot Adamanus, who entertained the ship-wrecked French Bishop in King Alfred's day, about A. D. 698, gathered from the pilgrims lips these particulars. "In the place in which the Lord was baptized, there stands a wooden cress

as high as the neck, which sometimes is hidden by the water rising above it." Lieutenant Lynch, commander of the United States' exploring expedition, thus writes: "At 9.30 P. M., we arrived at "El Meshna," the 9.30 F. M., we arrived at "El meanna," the bathing plece of the Christian pilgrims. This Ford is consecrated by tradition as the place where the Israelites passed over with the ark of the covenant; and where our bleased Saviour was baptized by John. On that wondrous day when the Deity veiled in flesh descended the bank, all nature, hushed in swe, looked on, and the impetuous river, in grateful homage, must have stayed its course and gently laved the

body of its Lord.

Over against this was no doubt the Bethsbars of the New Testament, whither our Lord retired after the Jews sought to take him at the feast after the Jews sought to take him it the least of the dedication. The interpretation of Betha-bara is "a place of passage over." Our Lord repaired to Bethabara, where John was baptis-ing, and as the ford probably derived its name from the passage of the Israelites with the arl of the covenant, the inference is not unreasonable that this spot has been doubly hallowed.— The party which had disturbed us was the advanced guard of the great body of pilgrims.

In all the wild haste of a disorderly rout, Copts and Russians, Poles, Americans, Greeks and Syrians, from all parts of Asia, from Europe, rom Africa, and from far distant America, o they came. Each one plunged himselt, or was dipped by another, three times beneath the su face in honor of the Trinity." X. Y. Z.

## Anvientiure.

Agricutural Science.

Many people, and indeed the majorily of farmers, seem to think that the business of farming requires very little study or intelligence; yet no trade, no mercantile business, requires more strength, sense or knowledge.

Modern science had given her aid to agriculture—and wherever her voice has been listened to, her disciples has been rewarded. It is com-

ported that the products of the soil have been doubled, when farming has been conducted on Scientific principles. In England, Scotland, and Belgium—the increase of products has been truly astonishing. Nature is so bountiful that ahe repays the most unakilful of her servants for his toils. But to the intelligent student of her operations—she offers all her wealth.

operations—she offers all her wealth.

There is scarcely a branch of modern science which is useless to the agriculturist. Botany, Meterology, Mineralgy, Geology, and Chemistry, may also be studied with advantage. Not to take the place of experience but to assist the industrious farmer in his operations, to enable him to spend all his time and strength to advantage, and render his business not only profitable, but pleasant.