EO. W. DAY, Proprietor.

VOL. I territe out we short that a a gir

riginal Contributions

Conquest of India. Concluded.

The Mahratta war was succeeded by a pround peace, in which the English, again en-savouring to strengthen their rule and improve the country, introduced great reforms, and put

ed war against them with an unrelenting

the English meeting them on their own ground, brined against them numerous similar detached

dies of men, which followed them up till they ere exterminated. There were also the more

terious and dreadful Thugs, whose religion

sisted in waylaying and murdering travellers an offering to their hideous Divinity. Against se the same system was put in force, until

ey too were exterminated.

But in spite of the peaceful determination of

For the Christian Watchman,

n great variety.
Coats, Leggins, Hats &
pacca Reversible Ceats.
clling Bags,
of Cloths, Doeskins, Casof Cloths, Doeskins, Useter in the most approved.
R. H. (dec. 6)

— Just received ex
x:—Poetical Works of
ow, in various binding;
a of Josephus; The Lan
ompson. D. D. Maury;
e History of England:
Laws, Commerce and
er's Lectures on Religington and Nelson; The
Merton; Robinson asi
nson. With a varied asunch Services.
J. & A. McMILLAN.

portations. R THE MILLION o inform his friend, and in New Brunswick and ow open for inspection the WINTER STOCK, Britain and the United asting of-H, etc., in Pilot, Beaver, n and the United plored Broad Cloths and

old Blankers, clored Coburgs, Lustre, ass Stuffs, Gala and Cotton Plaids g and Square Shawls and rls' Felt Hats, and Bonne res Pet Hate, Sawed MusBorders, Ruches, Blook,
veils, etc.
sloves, Gauntlets, Polkahenile Scarfs, Berlin and
ods, etc.
Boas, and Silk Hand'its
es and Ginghams,
ite Cottons and Sheeting
to Cotton Warps,
ges, Bed Ticks and Denimbleskins and Velvets,
as, Omaburg, Towelling

nirts; Cellars and Rosom d Plush Caps, Haberdash II Wares, Tailors' [Trin he has received from the d WADDING; lannels, Denims, Drilliq ls. Skeleton Skirts, Hoop TRAVELLING BAG CAPS, &c.
and Retail. #1
particularly called to the CLOTHING, consisting all descriptions, for Ms

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CSENTS, R. S. STAPI, and has now open for insy of FANCY GOODS with print Dresses, 2a 24 is 2d; Pancy do, 7 Fancy do, 10 S 2d; 15 dd; Fancy do, 10 S 2d; 15 dd; Fancy Stuffer, 15 3d; 15 dd; Glove to 2a 2d; Ohldren's 16 migs, Brooches in endibert Chains, Toilet Bet andee, Hair Oils, Perfusivent in solicited.

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West India Oranges; pin Apples; in do; rters Raisins, (New Fre firkins choice Valley But JOSHUA S TURNER,

& CALF SKINS -7 do ned Upper Leather; o Patass; o Calf Skins. For sak w. H. MILTO ASON OF GIFTS

EWELKY! R. R. PAGE, PORTER'S BURNI JABOB D. UNDERHIL

in evil, as well as in good. To our eyes, how-

"BY PURENESS, BY KNOWLEDGE-BY LOVE UNFEIGNED."-St. Paul.

## Christian Allatchman

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

## SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

ever, the evil shines conspicuously. Take this kingdom of Oude for example. The king was protected by England on his throne. No foreign army could invade; no army at home could revolt. If the people were oppressed, they had to bear it. The kings were generally of the most besofted, cruel, deprayed, and licentious character. Tyranny in its worst form reigned over the land. The people were plundered, the nobles tortured, the peasants robbed. The best of them left their native country to serve in the armies of the East India Company, chiefly on account of the oppression at home. There is only one thing to which we see compute these conditions, and that is the state of the Bengalese during the earlier period of their conquest. The miserable state of things was evident to all. Englishmen while they mourned over the abuses in British India, felt some satisfaction as they considered Oude, and saw how infinitely superior their exile was to that of a native power. Foreigners were compelled to acknowledge the same thing, even

wn great abuses. Turning their attention to many causes of internal commotion, they were the Pindarees, vast numbers of en whose profession was robbery. They roam-singly or in detached bodies, and never as-mbled in masses. Wherever they went, they mbled in masses.

bbed and murdered. Against so agile and inngible a foe, ordinary warfare was useless, end

signed his crown, and with his toys, his play things, and £150,000 sterling, per annum, he retired to the obscurity of private life.

As a minister you will continually contemplate

admire, than to detes. Rising from the con-templation of this subject, we are filled with won-

daring, as enterprising as the English, how is it the Lords of Lords, that they failed?

form of the Deity, arguing all things by his un-erring counsel, and moving them with his Al-

be considered as a retribution for the past, it is respect by the ungodly.

no less a guide and a preparation for the future | What are the privations which we endure?—

was to that of a native power. Foreigners were compelled to acknowledge the same thing, even though they hated England.

One of the lateat books on India was written by one of this class, and there you will find recorded a fervent wish, that degraded, miserable, down-trodden Oude, may soon find peace under the shelter of British Rule.

This was at length effected. Only a few years ago, Lord Dalhousie sent an army there. The King was called upon to deliver up that trust which he had violated, and abdicate the throne which he and all his ancestors had disgraced.—

An English army surrounded the city; English cannon threatened him. Three days were given cannon threatened him. Three days were given more precious than gold or honours, the salvahim to consider. But there was only one excuse tion of souls, the approbation of his God. If he 
left for him. He acceded to the demand, re-

things, and 2.100,000 sterling per annum, he retired to the obscurity of private life.

Thus, in 100 years, the British conquered Indie. Standing at this point, and taking in that history with one glance, we feel that we can find no more thrilling sight in History. Bursting in suddenly among the Dutch and Portuguese, she snatches from their feeble hands every hope of snatches from their feeble hands every hope of the hunas roul, or pass into the world of spirits. conquest, although the first chances were so or look upon the great White Throne, or seek to know more of the love, which passed know-

greatly on their sides. The brave and impetuous French, favored by unexpected circumstances,
shot at one time far beyond them, but it only
roused the English to stronger efforts, and again
in their turn, sent them forever far beyond their
discomfited rivals.

What valiant acts are crowded into that eventful century: what grand thoughts, noble enterful century: what grand thoughts, noble enter nable cruelty! Still, amid all, we find more to to be in a profession which has such an illustri-

der. Was it indeed that little island far away of the ministry. What this call is in itself we in the most distant seas, that accomplished all shall consider hereafter; meanwhile your warin the most distant seas, that accomplished all shall consider nerestrict; meanwaile your wars this? Honor then to her gluious arms. Honor represents the set of the discharge of your duties is the set of the discharge of your duties is the set of the se But are not other nations as gallant and as brave? There is the French, whose history shows as many noble deeds, and whose pre-caninobody but a queen. The Christian minister has nent passion is the love of glory. As brave, as received his call from the King of Kings and

daring, as enterprising as the English, how is it that they failed?

And here we are led to behold a mightier power than France or England; that hidden, mysterious, yet mighty influence, which guides all nations, and moves the destinies of the world. We see uvin all the past. It is the agency of the soul, with the very word of God, with a We see it in all the past. It is the agency of Providence.

Losing sight of this, the whole istory of the world becomes unmeaning, detached, disconnected, and confused. But viewing it as controlled by Providence, then it becomes agreat unity—no longer the history of the world,—but of the human race. And there is the same difference but the world of God spoken-by the preach-human race. And there is the same difference but the world of God spoken-by the preach-human race was a spoken by the preach-human race. And there is the same difference but the world of God spoken-by the preach-human race was a spoken by the preach-human race. And there is the same difference but the world of God spoken-by the preach-human race was a spoken by the preach-human race. And there is the same difference but the world of God spoken-by the preach-human race. And there is the same difference which is the power of God. As to the doctrine which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the power of God. As to the means of influence which is the world of God when the world of God which is the world of G but the word of God spoken by the preachbetween the two views of India. He who sees
England only in that country, sees a handful of
foreigners, liable at any moment to be swept into the sea; whose coming was by chance, whose
power like Aladdin's palace, grew up in a single
pight, to be dissolved as soon.

but the word of God spoken by the preacher wins its way into the very soul, liveth
and abideth forever—principles are infused, character is meulded, and men are delivered from the
power and consequences of sin. Nor are those
who seem to be irreligious, beyond the sphere
of the influence of the ambassador of Christ. The ight, to be dissolved as soon.

But he who believes in Providence, who sees chind all the whirl of human affairs, the shadowy sinning, the attraction to the house of God,

However ungodly men are, the very fact that However ungodly men are, the very fact that mighty hand, sees in the Erglish invaders the instruments of everlasting blesing to miserable ladia. In that country he sees the means appointed by God to carry the truths of a pure religion into all parts of the earth, to raise India waters it, and reaps the harvest. We commend from the dust and clevate her into a glorious ourselves to every man's conacisnee in the sight nation. All circumstances strengthen the belief. The vast missionary schemes which have at will be seen that the words we have spoken. embraced the land, the schools, colleges, churches when received have been the means of eternal embraced the land, the schools, colleges, cluveles new-papers, presses, Bibles, all show the purpose for which England was chosen. It was, therefore, the God of Providence which guided the energies of England in this unequalled strife which gave alotty to her arms, and crowned her with honor among the peoples of Asia. View-wall be the condition of the world in one ng her as the messenger of God, we cease to What would be the condition of the world in one wonder at her success.

Here we may pause. Beyond what is related above, there is a chapter in Indian history more terrible than any which have preceded it. But every event of this is yet fresh in the minds of our readers, to whom nothing would be new that we could compress into our narrow limits. It is enough to say that if this latest struggle must be considered as a retribution for the past, it is respect by the ungodly.

The Church, as an organized society for the extension of the Redomer's Amgdom, asseled officers. These were essential not to the existence of the Church, but to the efficient performance of the Church, but to the efficient performance of the church. On this he posted his memorable and the church.

of the community, and were the agents for the mentous.

energies of the apostles.

their widows were neglected in the daily distribu-tion of alms. A new office now became neces-sary, and accordingly the church, conducted by the apostles, chose seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghest and of wisdom, to attend when grateful millions in both hemispheres, would regard him as the great Reformer. to the secular business of the Church, so that the apostles might give themselves up wholly to way, and for the reasons above a leged, deacons were first appointed. This office, as we find from subsequent notices, was intended to be permanent. In the course of time the sphere for apostolic labour was greatly enlarged. It is probable that as the necessity of surrendering up the secular business of the Church, led to the appointment of deacons, so a similar necessity in China, greeting:

Lee, the ratiful King Chang Wang, and Cambridge Cha of surrendering up the government and oversight of the community led to the institution of the office of the Elder. But however this may be, we know that men were ordained whose special office it was to preside over the Church, and to able country carly obtained evidence respecting able country carly obtained evidence respecting

Churches were confined to the Jews, the term On examination I find that from the year 1853, th Elder well known to them, would be employed; third year of our true and holy Lord's ascension but that when Churches were founded among the

neet at one time in one place.

he was simply a missionary. He might be a that it may not hence be as the navigation of an deacon as Philip, (Acts 21: 8, or a bishop as intricate sea, or the scaling of a mountainous Timothy, (2 Tim. 4: 5, but his special work was rough road. The fish are deep and the wild

## For the Christian Watchman, Luther's Theses.

It is interesting for us to notice those circumetances in the life of Luther, which led him to ven, I have succeeded in capturing Soo-Chow begin a battle which all wise men saw was imby experience, that it is by faith we are justified.

forward, prepare and make known the true prin

tence of the Church, but to the efficient performance of its great work.

For a time the twelve apostles conducted the nothing in this Theses which a moderate Romanworship of the brethren, were the recipients of the offerings which were made for the benefit the less heroic—nor the consequences less most the church. On this he posted his memorable the church and the church are church as the church are church are church

However, not long after the day of Pentecost, it became necessary for them to attend more exclusively to the spiritual duties which devolved upon them. The number of disciples greatly increase and myliting of ponitary were seen. creased, and multitudes of penitents were seeking the salvation of their souls. The proclamation of the gospel to sinners, the instruction of
the new converts, and the maintenance of the
had done. He obeyed the dictates of his conworship of God in the Church, taxed all the science, yet he could not foersee that this obedi-In the meantime the temporal affairs of the community became decayed. The Grecian Jews the burdens which Rome had imposed. His comnurmured against the Hebrews, alleging that duct was applauded by many, and he became, at their widows were neglected in the daily distribu-once, the leader of those who were disgusted by

## proyer and to the ministry of the word. In this King Chung Wang's Letter to Lord Elgin.

Lee, the faithful King Chang Wang, and Com

preserve order and harmony in all its meet- this wonderful doctrine's origin and promulgated ings.

1. The first notice we have of these officers is in the West. How execeedingly excellent. But our true and holy lord Teen Wang (the Emperor) is the year 1848 was received up by a heavenly messenger into heaven, and himself had an interview with the heavenly Father and heaven in Iconium, Lystra and Derbe, Paul and Barna-bas ordained elders in them. The office is afterwards frequently alluded to, and the duties con- for the regulation of the whole country. Again The terms bishop and elder apply to the same blocks and printed the Scriptures and administeroffice. Paul, in addressing the elders of the Church of Ephiesus, said, "Take heed unto your-selves and to all the flock, over which the Holy this purpose) Although there is the difference Ghost hath made you bishops," etc. He writes of sooner and later, first and last, still with you to the methren at Philippi: "To all the saints which are in Jesus Christ at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." So in Timothy 3: 1, no other church officer besides the bishop is mentioned, except the deacon. Again Paul exhorts the true doctrine, but when I consider that our Titus (Titus 1: 5) to ordain elders in very people for thousands of years had not obtained church, and immediately afterwards calls them this extraordinary doctrine, it is to be regretted. bishops.

It seems very p s-ible that so long as the cies for want of the knowledge of its principles of the Imperial throne, the desire to become dis Gentiles, the term bishop—far more intelligible to them—would be also used to designate the heads of the Christian communities.

As to the numbers of these officers it would this class, and now it has widely extended and seem that several were appointed over each Church. The reason of this probably was, that the Church was obliged to meet in various locali-tics. Until suitable places of worship were erested, a large Church could not conveniently

I have now prepared for your honorable country a manifesto and true explanation so as to remov The Evangelist was not an officer in the Church the difficul ies that intercept the way between u the proclamation of the gospel to the destitute.

ALEPH.

ALEPH.

ALEPH.

ALEPH. nearer together to be mutally understood.) Have ing increased the army, the press of business has not permitted me to do as I would wish.

During this year, relying on the power of he But though the seed of the Reformation was ciples of the 'gosple to my people, at which I should greatly rejoice beyond the power of expression, desiring that those who are of the same leart.

In 1508, not long after his conversion, he was detrine might soon become of the same heart. an roos, not long liter his conversion, he was appointed to the University of Wittenberg, and The publication of this dectrine would soon beamong other duties, was required to lecture on come general, and the right way be made clear, the Holy Scriptures once a day. Soon his lecture on the Holy Scriptures once a day. s were attended by throngs of eager listen-His studies were enlightening his mind— he was dispensing the light all around this be a flourishing, glorious result. I have reverently received the imperial con

im.

In 1611, he visited Rome, and was amazed at mands to march through every Chow, Foo and the licentousness, avarice, and infidelity which Hin. I myself wished to have an interview with

the soldier in the prospect of victory or motion will endure privation greater than we knew, and unprepared though he be, will into the jaws of death with a cheerfulness of the many—raising immense sums of money for the paper.

A few years after, Tetzel appeared in Germany—raising immense sums of money for the paper.

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A few year after for the p hing was in jeopardy. I was therefore under the necessity of hastily assembling my troops to march to the rescue. These are the facts in relation to my former visit to Shanghae.

Now as to the honorable countries, the several ministers of which are at Shanghae, fostering the establishment of factories for commerce, I

beg to remark to them, that as commerce, for these several past years in succession, has been

going on as it should, why not pursue the same road as in former days? I, myself, am willing to treat with the several ministers, and accord-ing to the constant regalations, govern all the laws of the custom houses in relation to receiving duties, entirely acting upon the prepared rules, most certainly not increasing the duties. Because our heavenly dynasty, together with these honorable countries, revers the same hea-venly system of worship, so that it may be said that all of us under heaven so doing appertain to one family. Why should not all the brethren of the four seas throughout the world—East, West, North and Soath—pursue the practice of peace and good will towards each other? The ing all together, I beseech your honorable countries to exercise liberality of thought towards us-It has now been ten years since our true and holy lord—Hung-Sow-Chuen—was elevated to holy lord—Hung-Sow-Chuen—was elevated to imperied power. In the year 1851, when he received heaven's mandate to go around and carefully govern the beloved people, but to expel the injurious; to quiet the good, but to make it his business to execute the evil, retain the upright as heads or officers, seeking truly to imitate as Lord of the nation the great Iu and Shun (two famous ancient Emperors). And management famous ancient Emperors), And moreover, Christ's system of religion, which has hitherto only been practiced in western countries, now flourishes in our middle country—China, which has had its commencement from our true and holy Lord. Every foreign minister near us in our country must be able fully to know these things, his own eyes seeing, and his own ears hearing them. Hence I trust that he himself will early prepare a document and carry the report to his own honorable country. Although upon rumination you should think the capital distant, yet the sails and wind will waft you thither in a hort time; do not, upon beholding the great cean, turn back. (In this clause he seems still to be in the dark about our postal arrangements, Though I have this year repeatedly urged a cor-respondence, yet I have not had the good fortune to receive a documentary reply by which my mind might be delivered from perplexity and

aspense.

I have recently received the command to subjugate the South, North, East and West, with out reference to the place of location. Although at the time of receiving the holy instuructions I most devotedly designed their fulfilment in minuties, yet in embodying the way of carrying them out, I did not purpose greatly product disorder and destruction, bringing shame a

emorse on myself.
At present the American missionary, Lo-How-Chuen-Sing Sang, with whom our true and Holy Lord, Hung Sow-Chuen, was formerly acquainted in Canton, not regarding the distance of several thousand le, has arrived, with whom I full knowledge of the several countries that re-vere the heavenly system of religion; his abili-ties to make known the mysteries of the Gospel n words to the near and in ideas to the dist opening up their understandings and, moreover, he has fully informed me concerning the business of my former approach to Shanghae ; therefore -having come a distance of seventy thousand le from his native country with the desire to pub-lish the true doctrine in China—it is proper that he should be unrestrained in doing soheavenly dynasty, in the establishment of such work for myriads of years, will united n promo a work for myriads of years, will united in promo-ting the effort to publish the Gospel-which may be called doctrine indeed—there not being another system of religion of like origin. Even should it not immediately produce harmony among neighbors and polish them well, yet, with united effort of body and mind, ere long its holy doctrines shall attain their desired results Where then can its compeer be found?

Again, the New Testament, which your ho Again, the New Testament, which your honorable country so greatly prizes, is that which our heavenly dynasty has cut on blocks for printing and though the language is different, the meaning is but one, and soon we shall obeyjit, regard it and thoroughly circulate it throughout China. But I truly fear that the yoemanry and common

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

NO. 5

cessive governors, war was forced upon them ain. The pride, obstinacy, and ignorance, of e Burmese government, led the English to evitable hostilities. An army was sent to Burwhich met with the usual success, and hen the war ended, a large portion of Burmah as added to English territory. This war, more han all other Eastern wars, is familiar to us, for en the noble Judson was taken out from prison, nd sent to conduct negotiations on the part of e. Burmese, and we heard the exiled Amerim, as soon as he heard the English language, we the English face, forget ting all national difrences, bless with a bursting heart the glori-as race of his fathers.

And now the march of events goes onward wiftly. The energetic acts of the English, their extent of influence around, the ovements introduced all over the land, were rthy of their great race, considering their arduand unequalled position. But among these iseworthy acts, we beheld acts of wrong, intice, bad policy, and downright immoralitych we see only to deplore.

Wherever the English power extended, there ollision with surrounding nations was inevita bon-ion with surrounding nations was nevited.

c. Afghans, which produced the mournful epide of the expedition into the Afghan country, a retreat of Cabul; a miserable event which

r awhile obscured the prestige of English law, ad clouded the glory of her arms. But prestige ad glory were shortly afterwards fully recover-, and rose to all their pristine splendor during foarth great Indian conflict-the War in the unjaub.
This country is situated at the termination of River Indus, and takes its name from the five

ths through which that river flows to the It is a fertile and a beautiful district, and Sikhs who inhabit the land, are a stelwart, re, and high minded people. If there be a e in India who can be compared with Euroans for hardihood, courage, and resolution, that se is the Sikhs. The ambition and impetuity of this people, soon brought about a th the still more ambitious English.

When Lord Gough with 11,000 men, after rible march across the intervening desort, fel n them. A great battle was fought in which ey were defeated, and shortly afterward, they are overcome at Ferozepore. The defeat was terrible, that the Sikhs implored peace, which

But with so proud a people, peace could not ng continue on such terms, and so their rage d turbulent passions soon stirred the natives into frenzy which burst forth in a second

We have all heard of the siege of Mooltan, great conspiracy of the Sikhs against the lish, and the triumph of the English over We saw-and well we remember itrd Gough directing against them the terrific ry of English arms at the fierce battle of Chil

wallah; and we benefit that thunders of wat the enemy amid the dread thunders of a battle of Gujerat. There the vast army of s Sikbs were utterly overthrown by the armies England, and after a convulsive struggle, they d in ruin from the decisive field. All that great country with its populo

ts rich mineral treasure, its fertile fields, its soble population, fell beneath the sway of Engand, who, from that time, were the Lorda of india, from the mountains to the sea. Yet another event remains which closes this period-the annexation of Oude. This was all

that remained to complete the universal sovereign ty of England This kingdom was brought under the protec-tion of the E. I. C. during the last century, in consideration of certain territory ceded to Engand, and the Ruler of the country was permitted

to style himself King. This system of protectorates has been fruitful