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GEO. W. DAY, Proprietor.

VOL I.

Beiginal Contributions For the Christian Watchman, Conquest of India.

Clive had recently arrived from England. When the news of this tragedy had reached Madras all eyes turned toward the man who had previously, so brilliantly distinguished himself. Clive rose with the occasion. Hastily collecting an army of 900 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys trained in European tactics and under his own eye, he sailed to Calcutta. As soon as he arrived his vigor was manifested; fort after fort fell before him, and Calcutta was re-captured. The cow-ardly Surajah Dowlah, trembling at this unexpected result of his cruelty, looked in vain for escape, and at length yielding to necessity he requested a negociation with the English. Bet faithlessness was a purt of his nature, and even while negociations were going on, he was imploring assistance from the French. The intre-pid Ciive cut off all chance of assistance from this quarter by dealing a vigorous blow at the declining power of France. He attacked their great atation at Chandernagore which fell into his hands with all the arms and ammunition contained within it. After this he availed himself of the discontent of the Bengalese and the ambition of one of the chief generals, Meer' Jaffier, to plot and act against Surajah Dowlah. Having obtained from this general the promise of assistance, he marched up into the country, and Surajah Dowlah, hearing of his advance went to encounter him. The armies met near the little

valley of Plassey lift is and instruction of the English at Arcot their power had been rising. At every new move the contest had heightened in charac-ter and importance. Everything had yielded to them and still they rose. Now came the climax -the very crisis of the first part of this strug-gle between East and West. Upon this battle hung the destiny of India. The olds against the English were fearful. On

one side was a vast Indian army of 60,000 men, and a long train of artillery, vaging, excited and fantices, on the other a little band of \$900. Clive passed the night in the deepest anxiety. At first he decided not to fight, but the decision was afterwards changed, and when morning dawned the battle began. The attack was mad with indescribable fury, and the Hindoos poured a perfect storm of shot upon their enemies ; but the English cannonade was far m ore destructive, and spread dismay among the Hindoos. For a while the contest was doubtful, but soon a panic

spected.

We have thus considered the first great con test which the British waged on India .-- The in-

the midst of this rest,-even during the deep calm of Warren Hasting's rule, that a storm burst forth in Southren India. So vast a country as Hindostan was not to be prisoners to death.

orquered in a day, or by a single effort, and thus it is that we shall see the British passing from one conflict into another, each one mightier than the last

The second great conflict then took place in S. India. The rulers in Madras were remarked y eareless or inefficient. With a boundless cou-tempt for the Hindoos which were only equalled Output the same efforts as the Greeks to rule by speech The public use of oratory is now almost entirely confined to preachers and advocates. by their own incapacity. These men were just the ones to excite trouble or provoke rebellion. All that was needed was a leading mind to was found in Hyder Ali.

This great man was one of the many specimens

WATOWNY,

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

their bitter iot to feel the severest wrongs of despotie power and to know too that this power could not be shaken off. There is a part of In-dian history which can never all be told, a part of dx with foul oppression, cruel injustice and keenest suffering; to which no Englishman and took back without shame; and which if nations are punishable for national sin, has already caused England to receive a short but yet fearful retribution. Translated for the Christian Watchwan. **Palpit Elequence.** Tai wery far from wishing to prefer in gene-ral the genius of the ancient orators to that of the moderns. I am wert persuaded of the truth of a comparison that has been made. It is that we trees have the same form now, and b.ar the same fruits that they bore two thousand years ago, so men produce the same thoughts. But

A supervision of the set of the s

are pursuant to receive a short but yet a fearful retribution. Tor a long period this state of anarchy and op-pression continued, and the company made no efforts to reform the state of affairs. The Eng-lish nation at home while it suspected, still knew in reality bai little of the full extent of these ter-rible wrongs. Thus it continued until the time of Wairren Hastings. Under him these evils reached their highest point, but under him also the foundations of better government for the fu-tore were laid by his rare administrative abilities. This man had come to India at the beginning of the conquest and had taken a very active part in all its affairs. Through different stations he arcos to be Governor General. He was a brilliant,

the becounts. Through different stations he arose to be Governor General. He was a brilliant, far-sighted, and unscrupplous statesman. The cruelties which he perpetrated for the purpose of enlarging the revenue of the East India Company will forever be mentioned only to be abhorred. But at the same time he reformed the principles of the Government, and if he was a curse to contemporary subjects, he may be considered a blessing to the future races. On his departure he left the government with more strength and system than before, and with a power which was universally acknowledged and re-

histories of the time, which seem to us almost unworthy of belief, so different a state of man ners to ours do they show. One beholds in They sank for awhile into rest. And it was in Diodorus of Sicily how by turns Nicias and the one causing them one moment to grant life to their Athenian prisoners; the other an instant afterwards inducing them to devote these same

Oratory has no such power among us: On assemblies for this purpose are but ceremonies and shows. Every thing is secretly decided i the cabinet of our princes, or in some special treaty. Hence our nation is not aroused to make the same efforts as the Greeks to rule by speech.

Our lawyers have not as much ardor to gain the cause in a civil action as the orators of Greeze had ambition to usurp the supreme head the discordant nations around. Such a one authority in a republic. An advocate loses no thing, gains as much money even when defeated in the cause he is pleading. Is he yourg? he ish

white the contest was doubtful, but soon a panic arose. Surajah Dowlah, as cowardly as he was cruel, after a period of doubt and despair, ordered his army to fall back. The order threw them into confusion, and at the same moment the Eng-lish charged. Everything gave way before the irresistable onset. The fight became a sizeph-ter, and the native army a flying, disorderly, fightened mob. The victory was complete. more than other qualities in his mind, it was his jealousy and batted of the English. He saw to the objections attending this principle. But power, and determined to enter upon a struggle where are those who possess the grand art of and equipme uts fell into the hands of the Eng-lish, and one of the greatest victories known in history was accompliabled with a loss to the con-querers of only 25 men 1. The results of this great battle were of the most important kind. Meer Jaffier was appointed while these preparations were making. But in the distant mountains which lay on the western side of India a storm was gathering, its muttering thunders already sounded, and the finshes of its light were visible. There it seem- gines it sees that they seek less the glory of God ed as all the strength of native India was congre- than their own praise, and that they are more takgating, guided by a master mind or worked by a en up with their own preferment than with the welfare of souls. They speak as brilliant orators

as, by His blood, not to suffer themselves to refuse the evil and to choose the good, may that lost- to have piy on him who spoke to them like the Jews in the time of Christ, he is only and remedy the wrong. We recognize no coleve is stical sufficient and to call to mind the capable of appreciating external upwirms and he lost- to have pi'y on him who spoke to them like the Jews in the time of Christ, he is only with so much affection and to call to mind the capable of appreciating external opplease and venerable Velerian, who had commissioned him, splendor and power. venerable Valerian, who had commissioned nim, splendor and power. from tenderness for them, to tell them the truth. "It was not," says he, in weeping over them that I caused them to weep, but while I was it on the number of the truth while we accurge. Yet while speaking their tens called forth mine. I confess that I could not then at all restrain myself. Af-bition, the spirit of the true servent of Christ, weak hand went together I began to have great

ter we had wept together I began to have great merely bounds with exultation as he cont hope of their reformation." At last he gave up plates the real dignity of his profission. the discourse he had prepared, since it no longer Years, &r., Eriscoros.

For the Christian Watchman.

The independence of the Church.

2. Each church was independant of every

There was no visible bond connecting togethe

seemed to him suitable to the condition of their minds. In the end he had the satisfaction of seeing that people submissive, and from that day reformed. See also the other occasion, where this Father

VALTAIND MIT

so charmed men's hearts. Let us hear his own words. The visible community so frequently alladed to in the New Testament, and styled the clarch,

"It is very necessary to avoid believing that a man has spoken with leftiness and sublimity when his audience has given him frequent accla-mations and great applause. Jokes of the lowmetions and great applause. Jokes of the low-est kind, and ornaments of an inferior description may call forth such successes, but the sublime ized to transact business for the king. In the church was a local institution organ-ized to transact business for the king. Let us here examine the cases which indicate the nature of this insutution. The Greek word translated "church" is used 119 times by the in Mauritana that they ought to abolish a com-bat of citizens where kinsmen, bruthers, fathers, fathers, in the meaning which it had in classic Greek, and children, divided in two parties, fought in public for many days in succession at a critain and in a more extended sense in Acts 7. 38, ime of the year, and where each strove to kill Heb. 2 : 12. The word in two instances seem time of the year, and where each strove to kill the one whom he attacked. I made use of much grand hanguage, to the extent of my ability, to root out from the hearts and manners of the people a custom so cruci and so ancient. I be-liève, nevertheless, that I should have gained nothing as long as Lheard but their acalence in the jury is one of the most valuable of Berlish institutes and a construction of the most valuable of Berlish institutes and a construction of the most valuable of Berlish nothing so long as I heard but their acclamations institutions, not of course meaning one read jury, but *h loped* when I saw them weep. The ac-clamations showed that I had instructed them, includes all the redeemed on earth and in heaven. and that my discourse had given them pleasure. But their tears proved that they were changed. other. When I saw them mell, it was then I believed

that this horrible custom which they had receiv-ed from their ancestors, and which hadjuyrannized No one church pretended to authority over any more, that this people, by the grace of Jesus the other communities. False runners had been Christ, have attempted nothing of a similar circulated, and disputes had arisen in Astioch. Infit." If St. Augustine had enfeebled his discourse gates to Jerusalem, te enquire into the truth of

by a flowery ornamentation, he never would have these rumors, and to ask advice respecting the been enabled to reform the people of Hippo and matter in dispute. This church refated the falschoods, and gave the advice seaght for-falschoods, and gave the advice seaght for-Paul used the document given by the hirethrea in Jerusalem, to quiet dissession in Lysura, Derbe and Iconium, and there seems to have haid FENELON SUR L' ELOQUENCE.

For the Chritisan Watchman. Letters to a Young Minister. DEAR YOUNG BROTHER :

I do not wonder that you, just entering the I de not wonder that you, just entering the Christan Ministry, should feel confused and fearful. You are surprised to find that you have work to do, for which, neither your studies, neither your stu work to do, for which, neither your studies, nor your previous pursuits have qualified you. You have made the discovery that he is also a rulera ruler who exercises authority, over conscience and reison, who can influence, not by naked ecclesistical authority, but by the force of wisdom, piety and love. om, party and love. I am afraid that most young ministers at the performance of these pastoral duties, which they once regarded as of the least consequence. In the management of the church, in exerting a proper influence over individuals, there is required ice. The medical student does not acquire his profession from books, or professors. These profession from books, or professors. These he does not neglect, yet not the least valuable conflict with the rights of any of its members.

Christ. This is the only check on min

NO. 3

For the Christian Watchman After a Tempest.

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

The dark tempest has gone by. The majestic rears of the thunder is hushed ; no longer dors the lightung fish through the dark clouds. The sheep, who had timidly collected under the leafy roof, shook off the rain from their dripping fleece, and scattered themselves over the

reshing meadow. How gloriously the country gleamed ! How ear shone the blae of heaven through the riven cloud ! With what beautifully variegated colors did the rainbow they beam-spanned from Now the clouds fly ! See how they scatter

eir shadows over the region, now resplendant with the rays of the sun. There lies the hill with its huts and herds in the shade ; now the shadow flies and leaves it in the sunshine ; see how it runs through the valley over the flowery meadows.

How glorious is every thing around ! How beautiful all, from the life giving sun to the smallest plant. Oh ! how was I enchanted, when from the lofty hill I surveyed the wide region-or when stretched on the grass I ob-served the many colored flowers and buds, or when at day break I beheld the splendor of the morning-red, or when in the hours of night I gazed into the starry heavens.

Then came a thousand sweet thoughts ; a and grand thoughts enter my heart ; tears of joy will gush from mine eyes, and full of en-thusiasm I pray to him-who has made all things -the Father of all creation. Oh how glorious, how almighty, oh how good must he be. -From the Gorman of Gesener.

Apriculture.

Prepareà for the Christian Watchman. No class of men are so free from vice, and more scined to religious reflections, than those who are employed in the collivation of the soil. The basy inhabitant of the city is surrounded by temptations to dishonesty and vice, his thoughts are nearly all taken up with his business, and there is little in his occupation to force in upon his mind the existence and constant presence of ificent creator. .

The farmer plan's his seed, and beholds it spranging from the ground, advancing to matu-rity; with scarcely any agency of his own,-ger-mination, the increase of the plant, the leaves of various shapes and hues, the beautiful blossom, the precious grain, or root or fruit, are evidently not the work of his hands. The lab chanic may trace no higher agency than his own

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861.

der Braces, for narrow ings and kinee Caps nolined fracture adjust-of lower extremities,

ear Market, St. John RE-OPENED.-The e well known House, is now prepared to ac-ermanent Boarders in a ishment in the eity. A solicited. Stabling ac S. B. ESTEY. S. B. ESTEY. ne Case Superior Hava onchas. "Just received (OMAS M. REED, lead of North Wharf.

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ruler of Bengal, and through him the English had sovereign authority over this vast territory. Of course they did not permit him to be much more than a puppet in their powerful hands. He was the shadow, they the substantial power. Sura-

jah Dowlah fled, but was caught and put to death. All Bengal, the richest part of Hindostan, was by this single stroke united to the British Empire From this period the progress of British power was incessant. Every year added to their ter

ritory, their influence and their weath To tell of the countries overrun, the Princes that yielded o them, and the many acts by which the advance was made would be impossible in the short space at our disposal. The excitation in England over this great conquest was unbounded, and her people henceforth accustomed them selves to consider all India as theirs by the ine-

vitable decree of destiny. From that time the East India Company was orced to take upon itself the cares of state mangement as well as those of commerce. Under here employment Englishmen in large numbers now flocked to India. They looked upon the

lindoos as a conquered race, whom it was quite awful for them to plunder. The same spirit pervaded the whole company from the Directors at home down to the lowest official in their factories. From this cause great abuses sprung up. The natives were despised ill-treated and insulted. Englishmen returned home, after a resider there, slmost invariably with immense wealth, which was acquired by the most atrocious means. So common was this that a returned Anglo Indian was generally supposed to be a man of wealth, and was called a nabob. All this was at the expense of the unfortunate Hindoos. Their situation immediately after their subjugation was far worse than it had been even under their old nasters. Then they were plundered, it is true, but then also they had the power which they often exerted in shaking off the yoke, and freeing themselves from a detested tyranny. But under the English this was impossible. Ground to the dust by tyranny and cruel oppression; robbed

and even tortured by avaricious rulers it was

frightened mob. The victory was complete, ad when the sun set, the army of Surajah Dowlah was scattered to the winds, all their arms with profound anger their steady advance to and equipme uts fell into the hands of the Eng-

Gathering all his energies he raised vast sums of money, collected a great or my, and placed Sir Eyre Coote at its head, he summonde all his strength, and the indote effort he dealt all the might of Engeland with irresitable force full upon the head of the insolent myaders. The blow fell with apalting force at Porto Novo. Hyder his savage hordes to his native dominions and returned home to die.

To be continued

powerful hand. At length in the midst of profound stillness the storm burst upon the startled English, the flood-gates were opened. Forth from the Gha uts with such striving for effect that St. Peter auspeedily rolled all over the plains. The whole

province of the Carnatic was given up to fire, bloodshed, devastation, and crueity. Villages and towns were consumed to ashes; people were cruelly slain, whole hecatombs were offered up in which one can speak, "It is necessary,' at a time to the rengeance of Hyder. There was no resistance to their progress; but making the once fruitful land a desolate wilderness, they passed onward till they reached the sea. Madras speak in a manner gentle, gracious, and perwas encircled by myriads of savage enemies, the suster-*lemperate*. It is necessary when you citizens shat themselves up in the fort, from the want to rouse men up and work upon their pas-

walls of which— "Could the wan burghers spy, The line of blazing villages Reddening the midnight sky : It was as sudden as the Indian Simoon which in the same way bursts unexpectedly in indesci-bable wrath over the land, carrying ruin in its bable wrath over the land, carrying ruin in its

vate and practical work of a pastor, will for a few moments direct you if possible to an apprecia-if a members were neither a heretic, nor vicious tion of your glorious calling.

fessions sometimes gain ; cften feel that no-

thing but a naked sense of duty impels them to their work. Some times their discontant with

tures ; he cad therefrom the most severe re-proaches; he adjured his hearers by the humil-iation, the sufforings of Jesus Christ, by His. callings shows that he does not yet know how to

idant absolutely, can engage in no be fancied that a pastor was simply a preacher, and that the great requisition for a minister was the ability to deliver an acceptible sermon. You society, but such as he has given. 4. This independence of the church did not

it aside. 3. This independence was not absolute

interfere with the unity of the churches. We find them performing the most friendly

offices for each other. They sent teachers to aid weak communities. Acts 11. 22 27 .- They I am afraid that most young ministers at the present day, find the greatest difficulties in the 16: 1-3.2 to 8: 1-4.9:1-15.

They sought or accorded advice when it was needed or required .- Acts 15 chap. The unity which was exhibited by all th

per infuence over induviduals, there is a spin the holy brethren, was lat more the mean of the well stored intellect, in the brilliant ima-nation which entrances in the pulpit, but gen-the members of the churches had experienced holy brethren, was far more perfect than could the same great change, they believed the same tieness, nrmnass, tore and common sense. The licentite, whether in college or out of it, these practical duties of the pastor, or to acquire those attaiments which conduce to success. The wards each other which knit the separated and attainments which conduce to success. The students of other professions are wiser. The law student does not merely study laws and independent communities into one glorious body. In this way was exhibited the answer to the Re-oratory theoretically, he learns all the practical the profession of some lawyer in practhine own name those whom thou hast given me that they may be one, as we are.

the physician, or in the hospital. But I must leave this subject for the present, and before considering specifically the more pri-vate and practical work of a pastor, will for a few moments direct you if nossible to an avoid the character related to what

I do not know how it is with you, but young orderly life, he was entitled by the Law-giver to ministers-as they contemplate the opulence, or the exalted position which men of other pro-feasions semetimes seint effeas for the three for the semetimes and the semetimes

omes coloured." CONCLUSIONS .- The church is a local organi Rancid butter, though it can never be render-

inde-

ed fit for the table, may be improved so as to be suitable for ordinary culinary purposes. Such butter should be placed in clean spring water, placed over a slow fire, and kept there until it boils, when the butter may be akimmed off. If very rancid a repetition of this process will still further improve it.

BEST TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES .- According to the Scientific Artizan, the best time for painting the exterior of buildings, &c., is late in autumn, or during winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer, or is hot weather. In the former, it drys slowly, and becomes very hard, like a gluzed surface, not easily affected afterward by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms

skill and will, as they contemplate the results of their labor: but the farmer is compelled continually to feel that though he may plant and water, He who tille God alone giveth the increase. ds that all around nim proves the exthe soil, fir istence of a Creator, Almighty and all wise. He rate of a Creator, Almignly and an wise. He cannot repress feelings of gratitude, at the gift an abundant barvest, nor in the time of drought or failure can be help acknowledging the agency of the Most High.

The farmer derives some benefit from every change in the temperature-every variety of weather, rais and sunshine, storms and calms, heat and cold, ice and snow-all combine to improve the soil which he tills, or adeance its rege-

Even snow is a much more active agent for good than the farmer commonly imagines. A fall of snow forms a light covering for the earth, prevents the escape of heat, and so pre-serves from destruction the plants which may be in the soil. In the spring of the year it preserves the tender grasses from feeling the changes of temperature ; it also, as it gradually melts, of temperature ; it also, as it grauusly supplies the herbage with constant moleture. Besides affording those benefits to the soil, snow is a manure. The ammonia which it contains acts upon the soil, and the nitrogen, of which it contains far more than rain-water, doubtless acts beneficially. Johnston says, in reference to the fertilizing effect of snow: "I may mention a ertilizing effect of snow : fact observed by Heyer and quoted by Liebig, that willow branches immersed in snow water put forth roots three or four times larger than when put into pure distilled water, and that the latter remains clear, while the anow water be-