

Religious Intelligencer.

BIBLE SOCIETY, MISSIONARY, AND SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

McLEOD, Editor.

That God in all things may be glorified

through Jesus Christ—PETER.

TERMS.— ONE

DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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WHOLE NO. 198

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Its extreme length, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya mountains, India is 1900 miles, and in its widest part, from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, it reaches 1500 miles. It is larger than all the United States of America, and as large as all Europe south of Russia and the Baltic. This country exhibits every diversity of soil, climate, and productions, and is inhabited by about 150,000,000 of human beings. Its history dates from the remotest period, far anterior to the Christian era. In 325 years before the Christian era, the Persians, whose dominion extended over another millennium. In modern times, various European nations have made claims within its territories, amongst whom the Portuguese, the French, and subsequently the British. The first ships from England to India sailed in 1511, but it is doubtful whether any of them reached the continent. In 1599 the attempt was made, and Queen Elizabeth sent Sir John Hawkins out as her Ambassador, but he never reached England again. In 1600, the first East India Company was formed, under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East Indies." A few months later they despatched their first fleet of five ships. The territory acquired by the Company in 1612 was in 1640, when Malabar was obtained by treaty with a native Prince. In 1688, the island of Bombay was ceded by Charles II. to the Company, and constituted its chief seat of British Government in India. Its commerce with the country extended, and its position in it was stronger, but it was many years before any attempt was made by direct conquest to enlarge our territorial possessions. Circumstances which occurred in 1756, led to the memorable battle of Clive, who was sent from Madras to relieve and revenge the English in Calcutta. The whole force placed at the disposal of Clive and Admiral Watson was 900 Europeans and 1500 sepoys. Yet with this handful of men, operations were commenced, and in a short time a vast accession was made to the power and to the territory of the British, before whom the Nabob Suraj-ud-Daula was utterly unable to stand. The great battle of Plassey, between Clive and the Nabob, was fought in June, 1757. The British force of the English commander was 2000 men, of whom but 950 were British, and ten pieces of cannon; on the other side were 35,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, and a large train of artillery. The enemy melted away before the English, whose loss was twenty Europeans killed and wounded, and seven sepoys killed and thirty six wounded. The victory was decisive, and a nominee of the English was placed upon the throne. Sixty years ago was laid the foundation of British empire in India. Since that period, by purchase, by treaty, and by conquest, enormous additions have been made to the territory ruled by this country, until it has assumed its present enormous proportions. It is true that there has been employed a vast amount of talent and labour, and myriads of our countrymen have gone there to die. But it is also true that our Indian dependencies have been one of the chief sources of our national wealth, and one of the chief signs of our national greatness. The growth and productiveness of these possessions have been wonderful, and in spite of what has often destroyed kingdoms—war, pestilence, oppression, injustice, selfishness, and folly. There have been exhibited at the same time forgetfulness of Christian principles and unworthy pandering of native prejudices. We have seen that of England in India has been one of the greatest and yet one of the meanest; but it has been copied. A mere handful of British soldiers and officers, compared with the multitudes around them, assisted by native troops, have been enabled to conquer, to consolidate empire and to extend it, to develop the resources of the kingdom, to suppress rebellion, and to give the name of England a prestige such as that of Rome never had. And let it be remembered, that all this has taken place in a country many thousands of miles from us, and of difficult access; in a climate which is proverbially inimical to the health of Europeans. May we not add, that all this has been done in spite of the vice and incompetency of many who have filled office or fought in the ranks in India?

No doubt, consummate skill, great enterprise, and daring, and the still higher qualities of justice, power enforcing law and order, and giving security to capital, have also been among those who have conducted our Indian affairs. Still it is astonishing that so much good has been accomplished in spite of the agencies of evil. We have always thought that God had some special design in permitting the continuance and extension of our empire in India, and that He had laid the vast domains of the East at our feet for something more than to enlarge our wealth and power. We think so still. Recent occurrences, however painful, and recent reverses, however unexpected, are quite compatible with this. Our empire is not only not destroyed, at present it is hardly imperilled. These calamities are a chastisement and a lesson, and should lead those who have the power, to use it as a trust from God. "The thick places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty;" and not even this imperious justice can change the ferocity of the

Benighted tiger into the gentleness of the lamb. What shall we do? God has given us these realms to rule, and we must rule them as becomes a Christian nation. He has given us these realms to evangelise, and we must carry to them the unsearchable riches of Christ. In the mean time, the Christian statesman will endeavour to act as becomes the representative of justice, law, and order; and the Christian citizen will pray for a happy issue to these calamities; while every good man will desire more earnestly than ever India's conversion to Christ.—[London Patriot.]

The Saint and His Saviour.

BY THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

A new book of 350 pages, printed from the author's manuscript, and soon to be issued by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., furnishes the following glowing passage:

We have asked a great thing when we have begged to be wholly surrendered to be crucified. It is the highest stage of manhood to have no wish, no thought, no desire, but Christ—to feel that to die were bliss, if it were for Christ—that to live in penury, and woe, and scorn, and contempt, and misery, were sweet for Christ—to feel that it matters nothing what becomes of one's self, so that our Master is not exalted—to feel that though like a scarred leaf, we are blown in the blast, we are quite careless whether we are going, so long as we feel that the Master's hand is guiding us according to his will; or, rather, to feel that though like the diamond, we may be exercised with sharp trials, yet we care not how sharply we may be cut, so that we may be made fit brilliants to a born King. "If any of us have attained to this sweet feeling of self-annihilation, we shall look up to Christ as if He were the sun, and we say within ourselves, 'O Lord, I see thy beams; I feel thy light to be—no beam from thee—but darkness, swallowed up in thy light. The most I ask is, that thou wouldst live in me,—that the life I live in the flesh, may not be my life, but thy life in me; that I may say with emphasis, as Paul did, 'For me to live is Christ.'"

A man who has attained this high position has indeed "entered into rest." To him the praise or the censure of men is alike contemptible, for he has learned to look upon the one as unworthy of his pursuit, and the other as beneath his regard. He is no longer vain-glorious, since he has in himself no separate sensitiveness, but has united his whole being with the cause and person of the Redeemer. As long as there is a particle of selfishness remaining in us, it will mar our sweet enjoyment of Christ; and until we get a complete riddance of it, our joy will never be unalloyed with grief. We must dig at the roots of our selfishness to find the worm which eats our happiness. The soul of the believer will always pant for this serene condition of passive surrender, and will not content itself until it has thoroughly plunged itself into the sea of divine love. Its normal condition is that of complete dedication, and it esteems every deviation from such a state as a plague mark and a breaking forth of disease. Here, in the lowest valley of self-renunciation, the believer walks upon a very pinnacle of exaltation; he is himself high, when he is sinking to nothing, and, falling flat upon his face, he feels that he is thus mounting to the highest elevation of mental grandeur.

It is the ambition of most men to absorb others into their own life, but they may shine more brightly by the stolen rays of other lights; but it is the Christian's highest aspiration to be absorbed in another, and lose himself in the glories of his sovereign and Saviour. Proud men hope that the names of others shall be remembered as singularities in their own long tales of honor; but loving children of God long for nothing more than to see their own names used as letters in the bright records of the doings of the Wonderful, the Counsellor.

Heaven is a state of entire acquiescence in the will of God, and perfect sympathy with his purpose; it is, therefore, easy to discern that the desires we have just been describing are true earnestness of the inheritance, and sure signs of preparation for it.

Secret Prayer.

Christian reader, do you observe this duty as its importance to your progress in grace demands? The closet, whether it be in the house, the barn, or the silent grove, is the place where the pious heart loves to hold communion with its God—where the melting, sanctifying and strengthening influences of the Holy Spirit, distil like evening dew or fall like the gentle showers of summer upon the thirsty soul. The advice and example of the Saviour should lead to constancy in this duty, and assuredly involved in your Christian profession. "Enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, close, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which is in secret shall reward thee openly." Here we have the command and also the encouragement. The necessities of the soul show the importance of the invisible, and the promised reward should prompt to a faithful observance of it.

To neglect the duty is to disobey the command, and a manifest disregard of Christ's example. How oft he prayed in secret. How fervent were his aspirations. In the hour of sorrow and severe conflict, "The suffering Saviour prays alone."

O how strengthening, when temptation assails the mind, when Zion mourns, when the inconsistencies of cold-hearted professors depress the soul, amid strife and confusion, to retire from the eye of the world, and open the heart to Him who can view our sorrows as we feel them, and lighten the burden of care by the blessed assurance of needful grace to guide, sustain, and direct. How much better thus to commit our cause to God and cast our burden on the Lord, than to settle down in the gloom of despondency, making ourselves unhappy and others miserable.

"I love to steal a while away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of sitting day
In humble, grateful prayer."

"I love in solitude to shed
The penitential tear,
And all his promises to plead
When none but God can hear."

INFLUENCE OF CHARACTER.

A good name is an important qualification for usefulness. The power of any man to do good depends, in an eminent degree, upon the reputation he enjoys. His character multiplies his opportunities, inspires confidence, gives weight to his counsels, and freedom, and energy, and effect to all his doings. To the man of inconsistency it will be said with scorn, "Physician, heal thyself!" But he whose reputation is established for uniform integrity, possesses a winning and commanding influence, which he may turn to most profitable account in a cause of truth, benevolence and piety. It gives us, to use the language of mechanics, a rest and a purchase, in advancing every good work which nothing else can furnish. We should employ no means of obtaining a character amongst men, but the direct and honourable means of steady and consistent deportment, the cultivation and the display, not the ostentatious, but the unobtrusive and unavoidable display of real goodness—goodness that follows in every-day course of well-doing—holds on the noiseless tenor of its way—neither courting observation nor shrinking from it, nor vanishing itself with a false lustre, but appearing in all its native simplicity and loveliness; not slow, but substance; not tinsel, but brilliant. Whilst all this is readily conceded, still we maintain, that to be totally unconcerned whether we be slandered or approved, whether our good be well or evil spoken of, is as immoral as it is unusual.—[Wardlaw.]

Correspondence.

London Correspondence.

London, Sept. 25th 1857.

Evangelical Christendom on this side the Atlantic, and perhaps on your side also, has had its eyes chiefly turned of late to the Evangelical Alliance Conference assembled in the City of Berlin. With all its drawbacks, and there are not trifling (taking the King of Prussia's reputed conservatism, and his undoubted political instability into account) it has been a notable excellent thing. It, no doubt, coincides with the King's present purpose to be thought the protector of Protestant interests on the continent of Europe—(though a very third-rate sort of Cromwell in that capacity will make it)—and in this respect to act as anti-rival of the Austrian Kaiser, who has paved his country's ecclesiastical liberties to the Pope. The Conference consisted of fourteen hundred members, of whom above two hundred were from the British Isles. As usual, the majority of them were ignorant of German, and little better off as regards French; but Rev. J. Cairnes has given great praise for an admirable address in German on the best means of rendering the union of British and German Christians subservient to good results in literature and religion. Several times the Lord's Supper was administered by ministers of various bodies, the last time being in the church of the Moravian Brothers, about 400 persons were present, this forming the concluding and most solemn exercise of all. The law sees on of the Conference was on the 17th inst., the king and queen being present and joining in the closing hymn. The collateral and progressive influences of the Conference cannot but work for good. The Emperor of Russia who has been on a visit to his royal Prussian uncle, was caught *vis à vis* by a deputation pleading for the liberty of translating the Bible into the dialects of his empire—a liberty taken away by Nicholas of unhappy memory. Their memorial was received, and the hope is indulged that the young Czar will differ from his predecessor in this as to other particulars. Strange and awful responsibility for any mortal to assume—that of forbidding the word of life to be prepared for the use of perishing millions, and each of these millions an immortal being!

As showing that the profession of an ungodly man is a sugar-sick, sweet in the mouth and brittle in the hand; it deserves mention that an intimation having been given that the use of the Lutheran churches of Berlin would be afforded to ministers of certain bodies, but not of all. Baptists, I believe, were specially excluded—a unanimous resolution was arrived at, to decline an offer so unevangelically and unfriendly restricted.

Previous to this Conference, another, and though smaller, not less interesting, was in operation in Hamburg—the fourth triennial Conference of Baptist Churches on the Continent. Since the last Conference 3,601 believers had been baptized (an increase of 2,215) and 21 new churches had been formed. On the 1st of January the total number of members was 6,833—a "little flock," but containing not a few of those devoted to Christ from the spiritual excellence possessed. The Conference opened on the 2nd inst., On the 6th (Sunday) sermons were preached, and the ordinance of baptism was administered. Among other business we were told was "a lengthy discussion as to the propriety of treating the use of ardent spirits as a question of church discipline. Some of the Danish churches, it appeared, had excluded persons on account of this practice. It was strongly advised that its suppression should be attempted only by earnest exhortation." The proceedings terminated on the 10th inst.

We have not many public affairs of great importance on the floor at present.

The court is at Balmoral, and most of the ministers of state are out of town.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., has been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ebury, and Mr. Macaulay as Baron Macaulay. The latter has acted wisely in not changing his name in taking a title, as this elevation is prominently owing to his literary merits—for he is not likely to do much talking in the House of Lords—the press is very complaisant and complimentary on the event. Pauch has commemorated it in a lay, after the style and metre of one of his lordship's "Lays of Ancient Rome," in which the Premier appears as Consul Palmerstonius, and Macaulay, as Manlius Macaulaiulus, raised to the Senate by the Consul's wish, to do honour to the pen, the most potent instrument of modern life. (Might not an amusing dispute be got up in the manner of Cowper's "Eyes and Nose," between the Tongue and the Pen.)

Another great man, Dr. Livingston—the doctor has an "E" to his name or not—has received the freedom of the city of Glasgow, presented on the 17th, in the City Hall, amidst brilliant and exciting accessories. His two boys were with him.

The Passivists are with the new Bishop of Norwich, who has invited Christians of all denominations to meet at his palace to consult as to religious services on the Indian mutinies. Poor grumbler! they have fallen on evil days—to them the lawn has lost its lustre since it was worn by the narrow-minded Lord.

The Manchester Exhibition still keeps open. Want of money will prevent the execution of the plan of taking 100,000 Sunday School children to it. On the 19th inst., 2500 men in the employ of Mr. Titus Salt, whose factory near Bradford is one of the largest in the world, visited this temple of art, in the company and at the expense of their generous employer; a dinner being added to the feast of beauty, which the visit placed within the reach of all.

The Atlantic Telegraph is to be stowed away for another year. The cost of the late assessments was £30,000. Small samples of the cable are sold in the strand, whence a rumour has got abroad that the cable itself was cut up for sale. A thousand more miles of wire, &c., are to be prepared in the interval, so that there may be enough to spare when the next "paying out" is attempted.

An atrocious murder has been committed in Leigh Woods, near Clifton, the murdered person a young woman. For some days no clue to her connection could be gained, but this has now been secured, and the supposed murderer—a young man, Keale, in whose company she left a situation under the pretence of going to Australia after marriage—has been arrested.

Another horrible case of the same kind is that of a boy found dead near Nottingham. He was decaying there by a man, for the purpose of being robbed; when, from some unexplained reason, by accident, it is charitably thought, the greater evil was committed.

Among our railways, none has been free from fatal accidents than the Great Northern, which runs direct north to York. But yesterday a catastrophe occurred, which resulted in instant death to four persons, and serious wounds to many others. The breaking of an axle was the supposed cause of the mischance. To the Company a loss of several thousands will accrue.

The new Omnibus Company has now been on trial about a year in London, and carries three quarters of a million of passengers weekly. The system of correspondence, by which, in some directions, a person may travel eight or ten miles for sixpence is working well. At one office 1600 persons avail themselves daily of the convenience it offers. The plan is borrowed from Paris, and is simply that of leaving one omnibus, paying your fare, and getting a ticket which enables you to prosecute your journey on a different route from that which the omnibus vacated was pursuing; you can, thus, in short, traverse an oblique course and take two journeys for one fare.

Competition has been raised, and some of the "opposition" omnibuses are superior to the London Company's but the advantage of correspondence is one which only a powerful co-operation can provide. A curious opera-

tion is reported as having been recently tried with great relief, viz: the transfusion of blood. A wife dying from blood-flooding had a vein opened into which thirty ounces of blood were injected drawn from her husband; she rallied, and is now a fair way of recovery. The ancient idea of making old people young again by filling their veins with young blood is well known, and never could be got to answer for various reasons; but this experiment indicates a means of raising valuable lives which medical science ought not to overlook. Whether the blood of other animals than man would be equally useful I cannot say, but I think I have read of some cases where the plan was successfully tried.

The Indian news which came on the Sunday after my last letter, will reach you before this is far on its ocean way. I need not recapitulate it. The latest Calcutta intelligence at first gave a severe shock to our hoped speedy triumph, but on dissection and comparison those trifles were seen not to be so black as they at first looked. Besides the Chinese contingent, troops from the Mauritius and the Cape would be constantly arriving, followed by the arrival of the succours sent out in July; and each ship with its martial cargo would cheer the spirits and nerve the hearts of the European forces already in the field. The two ends of the Peninsula are yet quiet—the Punjab and Presidency of Madras—and are likely to continue so, and the question of victory resolves itself, after the blessing of God, into the rapidity with which supplies can be sent up to the Ganges. Of course time is an element of the utmost consequence in such a struggle, as to the prevention of atrocities like those which will make Cawnpore a byword, and Nana Sahib a proverb for generations to come. A lady, a friend of my own, who has a son as a branch bank manager in India, requested the Chairman in London some months ago that he might be transferred from his present locality to Cawnpore. The request was not granted, as Mr. Stewart, his wife and children had a prior claim. They went and were murdered; my friend's son did not go and is alive. She, who may believe, sees a warning in that refusal which was not clear at the time it was returned. General Havelock, (a Baptist) is the favorite with the public, and his march on Lucknow is followed with eager eyes and beating hearts. Just now there is a still serious suspense; we wait for news. As I write the secret fire—may be writing the words which willadden or gladden—perhaps both—millions of souls. Good news of course would be a great boon, but adverse tidings would not dispirit us.

The Relief Fund is swelling fast. That of London is now about £60,000 including £1,000 from the Sultan of Turkey. (That news will mighty age the rebellious Mahomedans of India when it reaches them.) Liverpool has raised about £7,000, Manchester £3,000 in a few hours, and every town of importance is doing in proportion. Certainly these feelings of commiseration have not been lessened by the arrival in the "Colombia" of many ladies and others who have been present in the disturbed districts, and some of whom are left destitute of all they had. What a joy to these to find in their arrival that instructions had been received to welcome them with an open and liberal hand and meet every pressing want. On no! England in trying a stern avenging countenance to the traitors abroad, will not forget to bear in her bosom those unfortunate sons and daughters, who have suffered in her cause, the loss of all things but honour and reunion.

Soon we shall be hearing of the meeting of the three crowned heads at Stuttgart and the speculations to which it will give fruitful birth. In this we are little concerned, and when he is not concerned John Bull and family know how to have it. He is much more concerned to see the base and abominable conduct of some Romish Journalists who palliate if they do not defend the cruelties of the Sepoy mutineers. In them, the tree is known by its fruits. It only proves what divided allegiance comes to.

Mr. Gough is lecturing with great acceptance in Scotland, and the temperance cause is generally in a healthy state. Both here and everywhere may it do its work right rapidly in the emancipation of the people and the harbinger of the Cross! B.

Canada Correspondence.

Quebec, Canada West, }
Oct. 2d, 1857.

Mr. Editor.—It is interesting to the inhabitants of any country to know that they are not behind their neighbors, and there is a pardonable pride in connexion with it. It used to be the fashion, and is yet in some quarters, to regard the United States as progressing with vastly greater rapidity than any portion of the British Provinces. The idea was probably correct to a considerable extent when it was originated; but it is well known that there is such a thing as the deterioration of old statements without the thought of calling them in question; and what was once true is supposed to be always so. The superiority of the United States compared with Canada, for example, is one of these. Dr. Lillie, of Toronto, was among the first

to direct public attention to the true state of the case; and I well remember the astonishment of his auditors, myself among the number, when the reverend gentleman proceeded to give statistical evidence which proved to a demonstration that Canada was not behind, but considerably in advance of even the Western States, the growth of some of whose cities is almost incredible. The Montreal "Gazette" has been going into some interesting calculations on this subject, as appears by a recent issue. Some idea of the progress may be gathered from the fact that Canada doubles its population every fifteen years. Its present population is estimated at two and a half millions. The increase of the United States during the ten years ending 1850 was 35 per cent.; that of Canada West 104 per cent; and of the whole province, which is perhaps the fairest mode of computation, 65 per cent. Since 1848 one million has been added to the population of Canada.

There is of course another side to this picture. A mere increase of population is nothing; nor is enterprise nearly all in the prosperity of a country. We have unfortunately copied the neighboring Republic in the recklessness of our speculations, and all its attendant trials or evils. The ink is scarcely dry in recording some newly developed fraud, when the pen of the faithful chronicler must be resumed to add some later development, some new piece of rascality. The worst feature in these cases is that the very best men, by reputation, are seriously and criminally involved. The teller of the Gore Bank, London, has absconded, and the agent is seriously implicated, so much so, that he has been dismissed from his office. The cause, as in the case of Cummings, of Toronto, is found to be a hastening to be rich. Money in times when speculation is ripe, is at its highest value, and while the bubbles continue to expand, fortunes can be easily and rapidly made. An investment for a few days or even hours may make a fortune independent. Those who have large sums of money entrusted to their care are sorely tempted at such times to use it for their own advantage, and it is easy to say, "where is the harm, provided it is replaced?" In time of temptation, how many fail! "Let him that thinketh be steadfast, take heed lest he fall." It remains true however, "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much."

The name of Townsend in Canada has a meaning very unlike the same name in the world's metropolis. Here we have a notorious murderer, bearing that cognomen, rivaling the highwaymen and robbers of olden time, who was tried recently at Cayuga, C.W. The defense rested solely on an attempt to prove that the accused was not Townsend. Several witnesses swore to his identity; and others were equally positive that the wrong man was before them. The jury could not agree upon a verdict, but it was the intention to arrest him again on another charge. The murder for which Townsend was tried was perpetrated nearly three years ago. There were five persons concerned in the affair, of whom Townsend was the leader. Two of these were executed for the crime, a third was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the fourth was shot by an officer of justice in the discharge of his duty. There is something peculiar about this robber. Money is the object for which he kills his fellow-men, but he does not spend it, as most robbers do, in dissipation. It is affirmed that he is perfectly sober in his habits, abstaining wholly from intoxicating drinks. He is also taciturn and morose. It is said that he once admitted his having procured the death of six men prior to the murder for which he was tried. Since that time he shot a constable who attempted to arrest him. His stratagems to avoid apprehension, exhibited much cunning. It is to be hoped that he will not escape the due reward of his deeds.

Cruelty to animals is greatly to be deprecated; and we but copy the sacred writings in reproaching it. Two men were recently fined ten dollars each in London, for attaching the rope, with which they were engaged in mising stones in the construction of a building, to the tail of a horse that refused to draw, another rope was then passed around his neck, and two other horses dragged the reluctant brute forward. This is not unlike an instance of cruelty which came to my knowledge recently, where a horse was fastened by his tongue, and actually pulled it out, and in that state was worked for several hours by its owner, the author of the cruel deed; but as this happened in New Brunswick, it is scarcely within my province to record it. But what a pity it is that men will give way to temper to such an extent as they must do before they can bring themselves to torture animals inferior in some respects certainly, but vastly superior to a maddened human being. Is there not a proverb of the wise man which reads thus—"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

A reputed quack Doctor, named Tumbly, has been committed to goal in Montreal on the charge of aiding to procure abortion. Dr. Tumbly has been a resident of Toronto, till of late, where he came off triumphant in a trial for illegal practice. He may not be so fortunate in Montreal. He was certainly guilty of gross impropriety in circulating immoral pamphlets recently in that city. The prison has put a stop to that for the present.

A. B.