

the practice of every individual is concerned to whom it is applicable."

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"It is to *defence* that the peaceable precepts of Christianity are directed. *Offence* appears not to have even suggested itself. It is, "Resist not *evil*;" it is, "Overcome *evil* with good;" it is, "Do good to them that *hate* you;" it is, "Love you *enemies*;" it is, "Render not evil for *evil*;" it is, "Unto him that *smiteth thee on the one cheek*." All this supposes previous offence, or injury, or violence; and it is *then* that forbearance is enjoined."

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"In the following quotation we are told, not only what the arms of the apostles were not, but what they were. "The weapons of our warfare are *not carnal*, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong-holds; and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." I quote this, not only because it assures us that the apostles had nothing to do with military weapons, but because it tells us the object of their warfare,—the bringing every *thought* to the obedience of Christ: and this object I would beg the reader to notice, because it accords with the object of Christ himself in his precepts from the Mount,—the reduction of the *thoughts* to obedience. The apostle doubtless knew that if he could effect this, there was little reason to fear that his converts would slaughter one another. He followed the example of his Master. He attacked wickedness in its root; and inculcated those general principles of purity and forbearance which, in their prevalence, would abolish war, as they would abolish all other crimes.

The teachers of Christianity addressed themselves, not to communities, but to men. They enforced the regulation of the passions and the ratification of the heart; and it was probably clear to the preceptions of apostles, although it is not clear to some species of philosophy, that whatever duties were binding upon one man were binding upon ten, upon a hundred, and upon the state."

COST OF WAR.

Since the year 1000, there have been twenty-four different wars between England and France, twelve between England and Scotland; eight between England and Spain; and seven with other countries; in all 51 wars. There have been six wars within 300 years, viz:—1. War ending 1607 cost £21,500,000 sterling; 100,000 slain, and 80,000 died of famine. 2. War began 1702 cost \$43,000,000 sterling; 100,000 British slain. 3. War began 1739, cost £48,000 sterling; 150,000 British slain. 4. War began 1756, cost £111,000,000 sterling; 250,000 British slain. 5. The American war, began 1775, cost £190,000,000 sterling; 2,000,000 slain among the several belligerents. The expenses of the French war have been stated as under, and these sums are probably much within the actual amount viz:

Great Britain spent in the war	
1793 to 1815	£750,000,000
France	690,000,000
Austria	220,000,000
The other states of Europe	1,012,000,000
The three years war cost the	
United States of America	27,000,000
	£2,699,000,000

As regards Great Britain, a large part of the expenses of the late war and now (1836) unliquidated. And to the amount should be added the