been done through the power of simple truth. was vindictive and implacator in the externs, at Southampton, it was proposed to give him braced in our appropriation of the means marking have already witnessed revolution in and the scaffold as well as the field, incest at Southampton, it was proposed to give him braced in our appropriation of the means the field of a public entertainment. A public meeting opinion and practice on this subject, nearly as great as those we look and pray for. Compare England. the spirit of war or modes of warfare now, with "During the last century or two, there have theman present moved, that as all war was those of the middle ages, or of a few centuries been 24 were between England and France, contrary to civil zation and the best interests those of the middle ages, or of a few centuries; been 24 wers between England and France, contrary to civilization and the nest interests and rightconsly employed, they will prove a back. Compare the feelings and customs of 12 between England, 8 between England and of man, and as the late war in India was most Christian nations, bad as they are, with the conduct of barbarous nations and savage hordes, in all 51. The ascertained amount, though should be given or any other demonstration towards their enemies. Within a short period some of the greatest barbarities have ceased. British money expended during the last six The settling of private disputes by the sword, which was once so prevalent in Europe, that during the first eighteen years of Henry IV., 4,000 French gentlemen were killed in private combats, has been either wholly abolished, or greatly frowned upon and checked, in all countries. It is not two hundred years since prisoners of war were compelled to toil for their conquerors like These were have also cost other nations slaves. What people now dare, or seem desirous, to sentence their captives to the oar or the dungeon for life? How long is it, since vessels were fitted out, even in British ports, on both sides of the Atlantic, for the avowed purpose of States of America £27,000,000; Total, £2,- State." piracy, and the successful robber and murderer 799,000,000; a sum which probably falls conin the pathway of the world were rewarded with honour and glory? Now the pirate is branded nor should we over-estimate their cost by as the 'enemy of the human race.' The slave putting it, -reckening one pound sterling trade too, than which not war itself has been five dollars, or a little less, -at \$15,000,000. more interwoven with society, or supposed more | 000, all wasted, worse than wasted, by men reputable, has been made by law, at least, to be calling themselves Christiane, for the purpose piracy. Most men have come to see the magni- of plundering and destroying other christians. tude of that dark iniquity, and the duty and the practicability of sweeping it from God's earth. Britain has spent 65 years in War, and 62 in Nor will it do to tell us any longer, that this or peace. She horrowed in 7 Ware, which ocany other evil, though its age be that of the mountains, and its foundations stronger than they, because laid in human passions, cannot be rooted up and cast away by that, which, under God who inspires it, is the sovereign of the universe, -mind acting by Faith and Love.

objection. It is drawn from the promise of God. ther such sum would require a tax of \$10 on It is the promise of God. It is the sure word of every human being on the globe. The inteprophecy. It is the seal of him who cannot lie. rest of this sum for one month, at 5 per cent. If not another word had been written by the pen exceeds the amount contributed by the whole of inspiration, if not another light had beamed Christian world for preaching the gospel of from the thick darkness, and nothing in the Jesus Christ to the heathen for the last thoupast were known, and nothing in the future to sand years. Let every Euglishman think of be seen, for encouragement, one clear and sure this fact, while he looks upon the hungry prediction were enough. They shall beat their millions of his countrymen, groaning beneath swords into ploughshares, and their spears into a hurden of taxation. pruning-hooks, nation shall not lift up sword A few years since, it was computed that against nation, neither shall they learn war any the cost of the military peace establishments more.' Nay if there were no positive prophecy, of the following Powers, was in the ratio naas there are many, yet if the truth and designed med to the whole expenditure of the several prevalence of Christianity be admitted, it is an Governments, exclusive of payments on acanswer to every doubt, a rebuke to every sneer. count of debt, viz-Convince me that war is to be perpetual, and you destroy my faith in Christianity. Leave me that faith, and mountains move, war, slavery, and all kindred woes, are crushed beneath the conqueror's foot, man is free, man is at peace. man lives as the brother of man, and the child of

other historians, it appears that since the titude of follies. The average expenditure sent time. Great Britain has passed 412 years ending with 1840, exclusive of payments on years only in complete peace; the last being the same years, the average payments for 777 years. The total number of these wars 903. Being Eighty per cent of the whole caster commenced in 1455, and continued expense to the state when we estimate it as the hands of their own countrymen and fel- from the national treasury, low subjects, and in the whole twelve battles, For the Army and Fortifications, \$366,713,209 the number of slain appears to have been 70,- For the Navy, and its operations, 209,994,428 000. A remark of Hume, the historian, on the character of these times, deserves to be quoted in this place. He says, 'There is covers this period, is a scene of horror and bloodsbed, savage manners, arbitrary executions, and treacherous dishonourable conduct leave more and I close this God gives to individuals that they may give leaving particulars. Lat expect to be able to

great wars, was as follows :-

- 1. War ending 1697, cost £21.500,000. 2. War ending 1712, " 48,000,000. 3. War ending 1737, " 46,000,00C.
- 4. War ending 1756, " 111,000,000. American, war of 1775 189,000 000.
- 6. War from 1793 to 1815 850,000,000.

much. The last one, besides burthening Britain to the amount of £850,000 000, cost France £690.000,000 ; Austria £320,000,000: the rest of Europe £1.012.000;000; United siderably below the actual cost of these wars: "Since the great religious Reformation Great cupied the 65 years, £354,000,000. In the same time she raised by taxes £1,189,000,000 thus forming a total expenditure of \$8,932,-120 000. This enormous sum, extorted from the strained sinews of labour, would have constructed fifteen railways around the globe, "There is another answer to the last and every allowing \$25,000 per mile! To raise ano-

Austria, as 33 per cent. France, as 35 per cent. Prussia, as 44 per cent. Great Britain as 71 per cent.

You are foul of comparing your own republican frugality with monarchial prodigality. National vanity, like charity, covers "From a careful examination of Hume and not only a multitude of sins, but also a mul-Norman conquest in 1006, down to the pre- of the Federal Government for the six years in war, 102 years in partial warfare, and 263 account of debt, was, \$26 474.892. During but about one-third of the whole period of naval and military purposes, were \$21,328,life by their means, the money that has been the standing armies of Europe were estimaexpended, the injuries that have been in flictied at 2,265,500 men. If to the pay of these ted, or the aggregate damage that has been men, we add the cost of their food, clothes. sustained by domestic peace, by commerce, ho fging, and of the arms, ammunition, barby industry, by science, and above all, by mo- racks, &c. with which they were formshed, rality and religion? The fierce dome the war, and the value of their I shour which is lost to between the rival houses of York and Lan-lithe community, we shall not exaggerate their fatal quarrel was the cause of not less than 750,000, an amount the mind cannot realize. 12 pitched battles. It is computed to have But before you give vent to your indignation cost the lives of at least eighty princes of roy- against Kings and Emperors for thus squannobility of England; so that at its conclusioner look at home. Your young Republic, sion, it is said that not more than forty neers from the moment of her birth, has scarcely of Parliament. So cruel was the spirit of re-most part, by the ocean, and by interminable taliation and revenge, that large numbers of forests, you have had little to fear from inva-

lous to think of doing anything that ever has in all parties. The animosity between them letter. When Lord Gough, lite commander to him by a meenting the poor and support lous to think of doing anything that ever has in an parties. The animosty detween the properties of the British army in lodin, recently arrived him his cause. Unless these objects are the been done through the power of simple truth. was called, and the Mayor presided. A gen- entrusted to us, they will prove a snare and doubtless far below the actual amount, of approving of the military conduct of Lord Gough-and I rejoice to say that this proposition was carried by the Mayor giving his casting vote-so poor Lord Gough had to decamp for London to seek for military honours. There is no one thing in which there is to be such a revolution in the whole nomenclature, as that which is to be applied to the names, glory, and fame, and military renown. The man who dies, or has died, or shall hereafter science, guided by the principles of holy die, with only a military reputation, is destined either to be ultimately forgotten, or be remembered with dishonour.

In my next letter I will give you an account of my tour through the "Granite

P. Tocque. Boston, U. S., April 22ad, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Jorrespondents must send their communications written in a legable hand, and, unless they contemp the names of new subscribers, or remittances, less of pastize; and entrust us in confluence, with their proper names and The Echtor bolds not himself responsible for the opinions

of correspondents—claims the privilege or modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and country piedge himself to return those not inserted.

communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, showed, if practicable, he written on different parts of the sheet. so that they may be separated when they reach u-Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halitax, N. S. saued weekly, on Battuday Morning—Terms Ten Shill.

lings per annum; evolutive of postage-half yearly in advance—Single Copies three pence each.

The Weslevan Ministers of the Nova Scotin and New Brunswick Districts are our Agents; who will receive

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 8, 1850.

SANCTIFICATION OF MONEY.

with propriety, be considered a talent en- against the time to come, that they may lay trusted to its possessors by the Judge of all hold on eternal life." First giving their own men, for the abuse or right use of which selves to the Lord, and unto his Church by they will be held accountable. In some the will of God, they should abound in the quarters an idea has become prevalent that grace of christian benevolence; thus prea good man, as such, should not be wealthy; senting themselves and their substance in or, in other words, the possession of riches, the Author of all good, their gifts will be per se, would indicate a low state of piety. sanctified, and graciously accepted by him Such an opinion, however sincerely enter- who "though he was rich, yet for our sakes tained, we are conflict has no just founda- became poor, that we through his povery tion in any of the unterances of the Lible, might be rich." When thus consecrated 177 years. The total number of these wars 903. Being Eighty per cent of the wilder has been about 60. But while we recount amount? A creater ratio than is expended and therefore should at once be discarded, even meney may be made a mighty instruthe list of her wars, and the periods of their by any monarchy in Europe, in preparing We do indeed read that "the love of money ment of doing good temporally and spirith is the reof of all evir"—a truth as applicable ally to our fellow-men. to the poorest as to the richest man. It is the inordinate love or coreting of money that is condemned, in every person, what- ANNIM EVININATION OF SACRVILLE ACADEM. ever may be his real possessions in the weel l. Wil have been requested by the Reverend "Riches" were among the things formerly Principal to give notice that the Annual with some intermissions for 30 years. This \$500 aman; making the sum total \$1,132. | promised by the Divine Being to the truly Examination of the Wesleyan Academy. pions not to be trusted for as new sarrily Mount Allison. Suckeille, N. B., will comconferring any spiritual advantage, but as mence on Monday Morning of the 17th instaal blood, and almost annihilated the ancient dering the earnings of their subjects, once gifts of a bountiful God to be used for his and be continued through the Forenous glory. The "gold and the silver" are al- Afternoon, and Evening of both that and the could be found to constitute the upper House had a hostile neighbour. Bounded, for the ready God's-they are His as He is the following day, to terminate as usual with sovereign Proprietor of all things. They public exercises, in Declamation, &c., &c., persons of distinction were beheaded in cold soon, and never, except in the war of 1812, possess no intrinsic value in his sight, but, on Wednesday Forencen, the 19th instblood, when they came into the power of has a hostile foot, other than that of a savage, as the world is constituted, he knows they At the close of the Examination an Address the opposite party. These terrible contests pressed your soil. Yet with all your profesting properties and the opposite party. These terrible contests pressed your soil. Yet with all your profesting will be delivered to the Students upon the opposite party. the Wars of the Roses. How little would tem of military preparation, after a royal fu- poses. Therefore he promised to bestow "The proper employment of Youth," by the name lead us to suspect the misery which shion. Since the commencement of the Fe- them on those who feared, loved, and ho- Mr. A. W. McLellan, of Londonderry. The lies beneath! At one of the battles in these deral Government, to the beginning of 1848, noured him in all their ways. In the hands friends of the Institution are invited to fa-30,000 men are computed to have fallen by and training the militia, there have been paid of a good man they are sanctified, and may your the Officers and Students with their relatively conduce to his advantage, as, if presence. We can be speak an interesting rightly used, they enable him to be useful, exhibition. to his fellows, and materially to assist in Total, \$576,707,637 advancing the cause of the Redecmer, which no part of English history since the conquest Here then we have half a bellion of dollars is rendered dependent for its progression on so obscure and so little authentic as these taken from the people, with their own conthe earth, not so much on minutes, as on Ministers of the Nova Scotia District comWestern Company of the Nova Scotia District comwith certainty through the deep cloud which To this immense sum may be added \$61,- well directed human instrumentality. Hence

a curse; but whenever they are lawfully positive benefit-a blessing of no ordinary character. An attentive perusal of the Sacred Volume will supply both precepts and examples for a consecrated use of temporal means, in the liberal maintenance of christian charity and religious objects. No determinate stan lard of contribution can la established by man. An enlightened con-Writ, is the only sure directory; and whilst the rich are required to communicate according to their abundance, the poorest should be encouraged to give according to their ability, from the consideration, that " if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man liath, and not according to that be hath not." The subject, thus hastily glancod at, is eminently practical, and worthy of more than a merpassing thought. It may be regarded as a test of the amount of concern we take in the interests of suffering humanity and in those of our Redeemer's kingdom, as well as of the extent of our practical obedience to the commands of God. "He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack: but he that hideth his eves shall have many a curse;" or, as it is in another place expressed,-"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will be pay him again." "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laving MONEY, like many other things, may up in store for themselves a good foundation

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING.

menced at Hoten on Thursday lase. We

11 8 8. wat to our readers some inter in our next number. We an subject of " Home Mission 1 velocked by our assemble I e that measures will be adopt dem practical efficiency. We I to believe, that our remarks clic mmendation from some of our who thought it proper to commu at the time a notice of their appl The New Brunswick District recently held at St. John, N. B. nated its sittings, and we shall poolive an official account of it ENGLISH DISTRICT MEET WE have only time to state that man of May 22nd, contains gr counts of several ef our Engl Meetings. The good cause of nection with Wesleyan Method progressing in England. In Districts quite an increase of

CAPTAIR COFFIN IN REPLY TO HIS FRIENDS.

reported. The Connexional fund

well sustained.

We have received the fol from Captain Coffin, accompan quest for its insertion in our co which we cheerfully comply :-Mr. Epitor,-Having recent th's Cayafter a short absence, I plooking over your valuable period ult., a communication by the Re-Weslevan Mi Her, on the Barr heided "Expression of Thanks o postunity of expressing my gra the Reverend Contleman and I triends for the kind manner in w noticed my small presentation. done very little to merit it, wet, of thanks, coming from a people rive had the pleasure of residing is stated by me, and I hope ex se and a place in their value hely, there is no place like " I

Hacifax, June 3, 1850.

Extension of Liberty of Conso Unset the London Paper its and stated that the pul . In land had left the ones it the rights of conscience samuelty among whom w to rement in India. The is becomed is apparent in the published a formight ago. cat "so much of any law o the within the territories tovernment of the East Ind thats on any person forfait potenty, by reason of his or havingbeen excluded from any religion, shall cease to v in the Cours of the I ery, and in the Courts estal Carter within the said ter is the great Charter of R

new about to be established

time throughout the Britis

In Ha. The new law will est

t conscience throughout In ity man to profess the C wathout the fear of being t or all the property to which wise have been entitled. tick of the existence of any 51 onscience la India while t the Hindu Law, which + Magnish it, formed part : le. The present Act is. - "abrogation of that por , which was intended t It lin for ever bound : I' aduism, by ordaining th by the truits of the s

altest his adherence to the of the type of offering the in makes of his deceased ; et on Soctator, Just