

To Agents. Our Agents will please collect amount due from Subscribers, so as to be able to pay all balances at the approaching District Meetings.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, 20th May, by the Rev. F. Smedley, Mr. John Clarkson, to Miss Susan May, both of Halifax.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., aged 59 years, Mr. James Old, late Gate Porter at the Ordnance Yard, a native of Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Friday, May 24th—Bridg Mary Soplin, Fisher, Fredericksburg 10 days; schr. Medway, Burns; Dolphin, P. E. Island; Cambria, Co; Attention, King; White Point, Cannon; with the crew, late of both Northumberland, previously reported; Isabel, Dury, Sable Island, wrecked materials; brig Queen Victoria, Warden, 40th day.

CLEARED.

May 23.—Mary, Roberts, Dalhousie, Master; Abigail, Larkin, Horton, Master; Mary and Charles, Larrivay, Sydney, C. B.; Margaret, G. Leitch, New York, S. Conrad & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Quebec, 19.—arr. St. Helena, Lemieux, Halifax; True Friend, Godier, do.

The Wesleyan is published for the Proprietor, BY WM. CUNNABELL, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 1, CONNORS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

THE WESLEYAN.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, LITERATURE, GENERAL AND DOMESTIC NEWS, &c. &c. [Vol. 1. No. 4. HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1850.]

POETRY.

BIRTH OF THE FLOWERS.

By Mrs. M. A. J. JUNKIN. On the 24th of May, the earth is gay, the grass is green, the flowers are all in bloom, and the birds are all in song.

By "giving up the ghost" we now understand giving up his spirit, as by "ghost" we usually suppose "spirit" to be meant. We doubt if the translators intended to express the giving up the breath of life, or breathing out one's life, which is the true meaning.

It may, therefore, here well signify that Abraham had lived as long as he desired, had finished the business of life, and was quite willing to die. He was satisfied with life, he had enough of it, and stood with girded loins ready to depart.

But here is one who professes himself a reasonable being, yet he seeks no intercourse with his Maker—has nothing to do with the Saviour of sinners—is taking no care of the infinitely precious interests of his soul.

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FAMILY CIRCLE.

Be Kind to Your Mother.

Filial kindness is always beautiful. There is not a more touching picture in the Bible...

Then what was the king that the people expressed with reference to the man who had...

And why? rejoined the King somewhat surprised.

It is the law of the land, and I am not...

On his return to Stockholm, Gustavus III...

A Working Man has lately published...

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lous to think of doing anything that ever has been done through the power of simple truth. Mankind have already witnessed revolution in opinion and practice on this subject, nearly as great as those we look and pray for. Compare the spirit of war or modes of warfare now, with those of the middle ages, or of a few centuries back. Compare the feelings and customs of Christian nations, bad as they are, with the conduct of barbarous nations and savage hordes, towards their enemies. Within a short period some of the greatest barbarities have ceased. 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 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 piracy, and the successful robber and murderer in the pathway of the world were rewarded with honour and glory? Now the pirate is branded as the 'enemy of the human race.' The slave trade too, than which not war itself has been more interwoven with society, or supposed more reputable, has been made by law, at least, to be piracy. Most men have come to see the magnitude of that dark iniquity, and the duty and practicability of sweeping it from God's earth. Nor will it do to tell us any longer, that this or any 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.

"There is another answer to the last and every objection. It is drawn from the promise of God. It is the promise of God. It is the sure word of prophecy. It is the seal of him who cannot lie. If not another word had been written by the pen of inspiration, if not another light had beamed from the thick darkness, and nothing in the past were known, and nothing in the future to be seen, for encouragement, one clear and sure prediction were enough.—They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Nay if there were no positive prophecy, as there are many, yet if the truth and designed prevalence of Christianity be admitted, it is an answer to every doubt, a rebuke to every sinner. 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 God.

"From a careful examination of Hume and other historians, it appears that since the Norman conquest in 1066, down to the present time, Great Britain has passed 412 years in war, 102 years in partial warfare, and 263 years only in complete peace; the last being but about one-third of the whole period of 777 years. The total number of these wars has been about 60. But while we recount the list of her wars, and the periods of their duration, who shall estimate the sacrifice of life by their means, the money that has been expended, the injuries that have been inflicted, or the aggregate damage that has been sustained by domestic peace, by commerce, by industry, by science, and above all, by morality and religion? The fierce dome of war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster commenced in 1455, and continued with some intermissions for 30 years. This fatal quarrel was the cause of not less than 12 pitched battles. It is computed to have cost the lives of at least eighty princes of royal blood, and almost annihilated the ancient nobility of England; so that at its conclusion, it is said that not more than forty peers could be found to constitute the upper House of Parliament. So cruel was the spirit of retaliation and revenge, that large numbers of persons of distinction were beheaded in cold blood, when they came into the power of the opposite party. These terrible contests are known in history by the delicate name of the Wars of the Roses. How little would the name lead us to suspect the misery which lies beneath! At one of the battles in these wars, viz. in 1461, at Towton, no fewer than 36,000 men are computed to have fallen by the hands of their own countrymen and fellow subjects, and in the whole twelve battles, the number of slain appears to have been 70,000. A remark of Hume, the historian, on the character of these times, deserves to be quoted in this place. He says, 'There is no part of English history since the conquest so obscure and so little authentic as these Wars of the Roses. All we can distinguish with certainty through the deep cloud which covers this period, is a scene of horror and bloodshed, savage manners, arbitrary executions, and treacherous dishonourable conduct

in all parties. The animosity between them was vindictive and implacable; in the extreme, and the scaffold as well as the field, incessantly strewn with the noblest blood of England.'

"During the last century or two, there have been 24 wars between England and France, 12 between England, 8 between England and Spain, 7 between England and other nations, in all 51. The ascertained amount, though doubtless far below the actual amount, of British money expended during the last six great wars, was as follows:—

1. War ending 1697, cost £21,500,000.
2. War ending 1713, " 48,000,000.
3. War ending 1757, " 46,000,000.
4. War ending 1766, " 111,000,000.
5. American war of 1775 139,000,000.
6. War from 1798 to 1815 850,000,000.

These wars have also cost other nations much. The last one, besides burthening Britain to the amount of £850,000,000, cost France £690,000,000; Austria £220,000,000; the rest of Europe £1,012,000,000; United States of America £27,000,000; Total, £2,799,000,000; a sum which probably falls considerably below the actual cost of those wars; nor should we over-estimate their cost by putting it,—reckoning one pound sterling five dollars, or a little less,—at \$13,000,000,000, all wasted, worse than wasted, by men calling themselves Christians, for the purpose of plundering and destroying other Christians. "Since the great religious Reformation Great Britain has spent 65 years in War, and 62 in peace. She borrowed in 7 Wars, which occupied the 65 years, £384,000,000. In the same time she raised by taxes £1,189,000,000, thus forming a total expenditure of \$8,992,120,000. This enormous sum, estimated from the strained sinews of labour, would have constructed fifteen railways around the globe, allowing \$25,000 per mile! To raise another such sum would require a tax of \$10 on every human being on the globe. The interest of this sum for one month, at 5 per cent, exceeds the amount contributed by the whole Christian world for preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to the heathen for the last thousand years. Let every Englishman think of this fact, while he looks upon the hungry millions of his countrymen, groaning beneath a burden of taxation.

A few years since, it was computed that the cost of the military peace establishments of the following Powers, was in the ratio named to the whole expenditure of the several Governments, exclusive of payments on account of debt, viz—

- Austria, as 33 per cent.
- France, as 39 per cent.
- Prussia, as 44 per cent.
- Great Britain as 71 per cent.

You are fond of comparing your own republican frugality with monarchical prodigality. National vanity, like charity, covers not only a multitude of sins, but also a multitude of follies. The average expenditure of the Federal Government for the six years ending with 1840, exclusive of payments on account of debt, was, \$26,474,892. During the same years, the average payments for naval and military purposes, were \$21,328,903. Being Eighty per cent of the whole amount! A greater ratio than is expended by any monarchy in Europe, in preparing for war. In 1829, a time of general peace, the standing armies of Europe were estimated at 2,265,500 men. If to the pay of these men, we add the cost of their food, clothing, lodging, and of the arms, ammunition, barracks, &c. with which they were furnished, and the value of their labour which is lost to the community, we shall not exaggerate their expense to the state when we estimate it at \$300 a man; making the sum total \$1,132,750,000, an amount the mind cannot realize. But before you give vent to your indignation against Kings and Emperors for thus squandering the earnings of their subjects, once more look at home. Your young Republic had a hostile neighbour. Bounded, for the most part, by the ocean, and by interminable forests, you have had little to fear from invasion, and never, except in the war of 1812, has a hostile foot, other than that of a savage, pressed your soil. Yet with all your professions of economy, you have pursued the system of military preparation, after a royal fashion. Since the commencement of the Federal Government, to the beginning of 1845, independent of the prodigious cost of arming and training the militia, there have been paid from the national treasury,

For the Army and Fortifications, \$386,713,209
For the Navy, and its operations, 209,991,428

Total, \$596,704,637
Here then we have half a billion of dollars taken from the people, with their own consent, for the purpose of being ready for war. To this immense sum may be added \$61,169,834, expended in military pensions." The above finishes the extracts from my lecture. A few words more and I close this

letter. When Lord Gough, late commander of the British army in India, recently arrived at Southampton, it was proposed to give him a public entertainment. A public meeting was called, and the Mayor presided. A gentleman present moved, that as all war was contrary to civilization and the best interests of man, and as the late war in India was most unjust and cruel, no public entertainment should be given or any other demonstration 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 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 State."
P. Tocque.
Boston, U. S., April 22nd, 1850.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

Correspondents must send their communications written in a legible hand, and unless they contain the names of new subscribers, or testimonials, free of postage, and enclose their confidences, with their proper names and address. The Editor holds not himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents—claims the privilege of modifying or rejecting articles offered for publication—and cannot pledge himself to return those not inserted. Communications on business, and those intended for publication, when contained in the same letter, should, if practically, be written on different parts of the sheet, so that they may be separated when they reach us. Communications and Exchanges should be addressed to the Editor, Halifax, N. S. The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Districts are our agents, who will receive notices and make remittances.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 8, 1850.

SANCTIFICATION OF MONEY.

MONEY, like many other things, may with propriety, be considered a talent entrusted to its possessors by the Judge of all men, for the abuse or right use of which they will be held accountable. In some quarters an idea has become prevalent that a good man, as such, shall not be wealthy; or, in other words, the possession of riches, *per se*, would indicate a low state of piety. Such an opinion, however sincerely entertained, we are confident has no just foundation in any of the utterances of the Bible, and therefore should at once be discarded. We do indeed read that 'the love of money is the root of all evil'—a truth as applicable to the poorest as to the richest man. It is the inordinate love of earthly money that is condemned, in every person, whatever his real possessions in the world. "Riches" were among the things falsely promised by the Divine Being to the truly pious—not to be *loved*, but to be necessarily conferring any spiritual advantage, but as gifts of a bountiful God to be used for his glory. The "gold and the silver" are already God's—they are His as He is the sovereign Proprietor of all things. They possess no intrinsic value in his sight, but, as the world is constituted, he knows they may be available for many beneficent purposes. Therefore he promised to bestow them on those who feared, loved, and honoured him in all their ways. In the hands of a good man they are sanctified, and may relatively conduce to his advantage, as, if rightly used, they enable him to be useful to his fellows, and materially to assist in advancing the cause of the Redeemer, which is rendered dependent for its progression on the earth, not so much on numbers as on well directed human instrumentalities. Hence we speak of the *sanctification of money*—God gives to individuals that they may give

to him by securing the poor, and supporting his cause. Unless these objects are embraced in our appropriation of the means entrusted to us, they will prove a snare and a curse; but whenever they are lawfully and righteously employed, they will prove a 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 clarity and religious objects. No determinate standard of contribution can be established by man. An enlightened conscience, guided by the principles of holy Writ, is the only sure directory and while 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 hath, and not according to that he hath not." The subject, thus hastily glanced at, is eminently practical and worthy of more than a mere passing 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 eyes 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 he 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; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life." First giving their own selves to the Lord, and unto his Church by the will of God, they should abound in the grace of christian benevolence; thus presenting themselves and their substance to the Author of all good, their gifts will be sanctified, and graciously accepted by him who "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich." When thus consecrated, even money may be made a mighty instrument of doing good temporarily and spiritually to our fellow-men.

ENGLISH DISTRICT MEETING.

We have only time to state that the issue of May 22nd, contains great accounts of several of our English Meetings. The good cause of religion with Wesleyan Methodism progressing in England. In Districts quite an increase of reported. The Connexional funds well sustained.

CAPTAIN COFFIN IN REPLY TO HIS FRIENDS.

We have received the following from Captain Coffin, accompanied by its insertion in our columns which we cheerfully comply with. Mr. ELLIOTT.—Having recently visited Halifax after a short absence, I am glad to be able to present you with a communication by the Rev. Wesleyan Minister, on the Rev. Dr. H. W. Coffin, on the subject of the "Sanctification of Money." It is a most timely and interesting contribution to the cause of the poor, and one which we all should read with attention. It is a most timely and interesting contribution to the cause of the poor, and one which we all should read with attention. It is a most timely and interesting contribution to the cause of the poor, and one which we all should read with attention.

EXTENSION OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

One of the London Papers has stated that the petition for the extension of the rights of conscience among whom we are so numerous in India, is now before the Government in India. The petition is apparently in the hands of a favourable committee, and so much of our law of the territories under the management of the East India Company on any person forfeit his property, by reason of his religious opinions, has been excluded from any religion, shall cause to be in the Courts of the East India Company in the Courts of the East India Company in the Courts of the East India Company in the Courts of the East India Company.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF SACKVILLE ACADEMY.

We have been requested by the Reverend Principal to give notice that the Annual Examination of the WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B., will commence on Monday Morning of the 17th inst., and be continued through the Forenoon, Afternoon, and Evening of both that and the following day, to terminate as usual with public exercises, in Declaration, &c. &c., on Wednesday Forenoon, the 19th inst.—At the close of the Examination an Address will be delivered to the Students upon "The proper employment of Youth," by Mr. A. W. McLellan, of Londonderry. The friends of the Institution are invited to favour the Officers and Students with their presence. We can speak an interesting exhibition.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District commenced at Halifax on Thursday last. We have not as yet had an opportunity of giving particulars, but expect to be able to

do so to our readers some time in our next number. We have some time ago published a subject of "Home Missions," which was very ably spoken by our assembly. We believe that measures will be adopted for their practical efficiency. We believe, that our remarks on the subject will be of some use to those who thought it proper to communicate a notice of their appointment. The New Brunswick District recently held at St. John, N. B., its annual meeting, and we shall give an official account of its proceedings.

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CAPTAIN COFFIN IN REPLY TO HIS BARRINGTON FRIENDS.
We have received the following Note from Captain Coffin, accompanied by a request for its insertion in our columns, with which we cheerfully comply—
Mr. Editor.—Having recently returned to the City after a short absence, I perceived, while looking over your valuable periodical of the 14th ult., a communication by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister, on the Barrington Green, headed "Expression of Thanks." I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful feelings to the Reverend Gentleman and my Barrington friends for the kind manner in which they have noticed my small presentation. I feel I have done very little to merit it, yet, the expression of thanks, coming from a people with whom I have had the pleasure of residing, is highly appreciated by me, and I hope ever to retain a place and a place in their valuable estimation. If there is no place like "home," Yours, &c., PETER COFFIN.

Extension of Liberty of Conscience in India.
One of the London Papers received by the mail stated that the public authorities in India had had the question of protecting the rights of conscience in the native community among whom we have, to the Government in India. The result of this conference is apparent in the draft of an Act published a fortnight ago, which ordains that "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or which in any person or persons of rights or property, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company, and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." This is the great Charter of Religious Liberty now about to be established for the first time throughout the British dominions in India. The new law will establish the rights of conscience throughout India, and enable every man to profess the creed he prefers without the fear of being thereby deprived of all the property to which he would otherwise have been entitled. It was idle to talk of the existence of anything like liberty of conscience in India while the provisions of the Hindu Law, which were designed to distinguish it, formed part and parcel of our law. The present Act is, of course, a complete abrogation of that portion of the Statute which was intended to keep the land of India for ever bound to the support of Brahminism, by ordaining that no one should be admitted as a witness in any Court of law, or be eligible for the office of a juror, or be entitled to the type of offering the funeral rites to the deceased parent. *—Circular Letter on Spectator, January 17.*

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...to our readers some interesting details in our next number. We hope that the subject of "Home Missions" will not be overlooked by our assembled brethren. The measures will be adopted to give them practical efficiency. We have reason to believe that our remarks elicited warm commendation from some of our Ministers, who thought it proper to communicate to us at the time a notice of their approval.

The New Brunswick District Meeting, recently held at St. John, N. B., has terminated its sittings, and we shall be glad to receive an official account of its doings for publication.

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CAPTAIN COFFIN IN REPLY TO HIS BARRINGTON FRIENDS.
We have received the following Note from Captain Coffin, accompanied by a request for its insertion in our columns, with which we cheerfully comply—
Mr. Editor.—Having recently returned to the City after a short absence, I perceived, while looking over your valuable periodical of the 14th ult., a communication by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister, on the Barrington Green, headed "Expression of Thanks." I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful feelings to the Reverend Gentleman and my Barrington friends for the kind manner in which they have noticed my small presentation. I feel I have done very little to merit it, yet, the expression of thanks, coming from a people with whom I have had the pleasure of residing, is highly appreciated by me, and I hope ever to retain a place and a place in their valuable estimation. If there is no place like "home," Yours, &c., PETER COFFIN.

Extension of Liberty of Conscience in India.
One of the London Papers received by the mail stated that the public authorities in India had had the question of protecting the rights of conscience in the native community among whom we have, to the Government in India. The result of this conference is apparent in the draft of an Act published a fortnight ago, which ordains that "so much of any law or usage now in force within the territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, or which in any person or persons of rights or property, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East India Company, and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." This is the great Charter of Religious Liberty now about to be established for the first time throughout the British dominions in India. The new law will establish the rights of conscience throughout India, and enable every man to profess the creed he prefers without the fear of being thereby deprived of all the property to which he would otherwise have been entitled. It was idle to talk of the existence of anything like liberty of conscience in India while the provisions of the Hindu Law, which were designed to distinguish it, formed part and parcel of our law. The present Act is, of course, a complete abrogation of that portion of the Statute which was intended to keep the land of India for ever bound to the support of Brahminism, by ordaining that no one should be admitted as a witness in any Court of law, or be eligible for the office of a juror, or be entitled to the type of offering the funeral rites to the deceased parent. *—Circular Letter on Spectator, January 17.*

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF SACKVILLE ACADEMY.
We have been requested by the *Reverend Principal* to give notice that the Annual Examination of the *WESLEYAN ACADEMY, Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.*, will commence on Monday Morning of the 17th inst., and be continued through the Forenoon, Afternoon, and Evening of both that and the following day, to terminate as usual with public exercises, in Declaration, &c., &c., on Wednesday Forenoon, the 19th inst.—At the close of the Examination an Address will be delivered to the Students upon "The proper employment of Youth," by Mr. A. W. McLellan, of Londonderry. The friends of the Institution are invited to favour the Officers and Students with their presence. We can speak an interesting exhibition.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT MEETING.
The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District commenced at *Halifax* on Thursday last. We have not as yet had an opportunity of receiving particulars, but expect to be able

A Coloured Doctor of Divinity.
An interesting promotion to the doctorate of theology took place at the University of Heidelberg, last Christmas. The person so honoured was Rev. Jacob W. C. Pennington, pastor of the Free Coloured Presbyterian Church of New York. He is a negro man; was born a slave in the State of Maryland, and grew up without education. He abandoned at the age of twenty, and used, to such good purpose, the privileges of freedom, that ten years afterward he was installed as pastor. A German paper speaks in high terms of some of his writings, and also of his persevering efforts for the education of coloured children. It may be as well to say here, that the Europeans do not participate in our repugnance to the blacks.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BY THE R. M. STEAMER.
The R. M. Steamer *America*, arrived at this port on Monday, from Liverpool, with papers to the 25th ult. But little change has taken place in any department of trade or commerce during the week. Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and flour 6d. per barrel.

A great number of the berths have been already taken in the *Victory*, the steamer selected to make the experimental trip from Galway to Halifax and New York. Subscriptions to a considerable extent towards defraying the expenses of the expedition are already pouring in, and the affair altogether exciting a vast deal of interest. Several experienced seamen think the voyage will not be accomplished until the 15th of July, but the probability is founded on the fact that the vessel is merely a "barrel steamer," and that it would require a sufficient quantity of fuel to be used in a week's passage, she must, for the first few days, be so overladen as to be unable to proceed at her normal speed, which would not equal that of any other vessel of her class or kind.

FRANCE.—Telegraphic accounts from Brest, Lyons, and Montpelier, speak of Republican demonstrations among the soldiers stationed in those places, but not of a nature to excite alarm. A sign of a more important kind is observed in the Legislative provisions of the west, Lyons, and Le Havre, enacted by the Assembly on the 14th ult. The President of the Republic has just spoken of the circumstances in a personal manner with unusual regard.

The propositions of Lord Palmerston, relative to a compromise regarding the indeterminate differences between England and France, have been hardly received by the latter Government, as they are in other terms than the simple restoration of the Convention of London.

The Paris Session was recently dissolved in the election of a Legislature for the 1st of August of the National Congress. The result was a victory elected by 119 votes over his opponent, M. Thiers.

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Mr. Pennington, in his Report of the Fair Fishery, states that the settlers at Four Mile Point, on the North Eastern extremity of New Brunswick, appeared to feel very much the want of a school, they had never been visited by civilization of any denomination, and the children were almost uneducated, and in total ignorance. The number of this settlement number about one hundred and twenty-five souls.

The weather has been unusually cold at Fredericton and St. John, and the season generally backward.—The steamboats on the River are taking passengers at the low charge of a dollar.

CANADA.
The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 14th ult. by His Excellency the Governor General. The following is the substance of the speech:—He acquaints them with the death of the Queen Dowager, alludes to the reasons for changing the sitting of the Legislature from Montreal to Toronto, to improve the new Navigation Act and the improvement in the Provincial Councils will tend to promote the Commercial interest of Canada, congratulates them on the improvement of Canadian Securities in England, and hopes the deliberations of Parliament will encourage the reviving confidence. His Excellency also advises entire Reciprocity on the part of Canada with her Sister Colonies and alludes to the pending negotiations with the U. States on the same subject. The change in Post Office affairs is also noticed and refers to a cheap and uniform rate throughout the provinces.—An increase in the Representation of Canada is also alluded to as one of the subjects which will engage the attention of the Legislature. The Provincial Penitentiary is another subject for their deliberations. The Industrial Exhibition in London is also recommended to their attention.—Lord Elgin alludes to the act by which the practice of sending of the Court of Chancery is placed upon a uniform footing and recommends something analogous in the interior Courts.

A disastrous fire occurred at Quebec on the 20th ult. which destroyed seven or eight buildings, and a quantity of timber. Loss about £2000.

The Legislative Council of Canada paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Judge Sherwood and the Hon. Mr. Tache, by adjourning, both these gentlemen having died within a day of each other.

The Spring vessels are arriving in fleets at Quebec.

A telegraphic line has been established between *Halifax* and *Montreal*; it was put in operation for the first time last Saturday week.

The *Chronicle* says.—In the last *Canada Gazette* there appears a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of the parties who are supposed to have set fire to divers houses of Port Hope, C. W., destroyed within a few weeks.

...the country at all sides as green and promising. We hope, in addition to our good Seal Fishery, to have to acknowledge a plentiful harvest and a good Cod Fishery.—*Carrier.*

UNITED STATES.
The steamer *Niagara*, which left New York on the 10th ult. for Liverpool, took with her a large number of passengers and a very heavy mail, consisting of 32,000 letters and several cart-loads of newspapers.

Strawberries were for sale in Baltimore market on the 18th ult.

A house occupied by Mr. Albee, of Whiteville, Me., was burnt on the evening of the 20th, and four children perished in the flames. The fire was not discovered until under great headway, and the children could not be extricated.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The accounts from the scene of operations of General Lopez are so contradictory, that but little reliance can as yet be placed in any of the reports in circulation. On the one hand the invaders are represented as having every prospect of a successful enterprise, but on the other hand the expedition has been pronounced to be a total failure. The last accounts state that about 500 men under Gen. Lopez left the bay of Cardenas, on the north-east corner of Cuba, on the 10th, in the Steamer *Creole*, and landed at Cardenas on the 10th. They were warmly received by the troops. The invaders first attacked the rail, supposing it was the barracks. The guard of fifteen men stood like old soldiers, but were speedily overcome. A body of troops making their appearance, another fight ensued, which ended in the capture of the Spaniards. The Governor's house was then attacked and set on fire. It was defended until the flames threatened its occupants, when the Governor surrendered and was taken captive by the invaders. The expedition retained possession of Cardenas until 8 o'clock, when after another skirmish with the troops, and having plundered the public treasury, they hastily embarked for Key West, taking the Governor and one or two officers with them, but leaving several of their dead or wounded behind. The Governor and his officers were afterwards put on board of a fishing smack and returned to Cardenas, the conditions of their release being, it is said, that they would exert their influence in favour of the men left behind by the invaders, five of whom were reported to be in the stocks at Cardenas. The invaders, it is said, were not molested by the Spaniards, though it is reported that many of them were killed—yet nearly every one of them is said to have taken refuge on board the fishing smack and returned to Cardenas, the conditions of their release being, it is said, that they would exert their influence in favour of the men left behind by the invaders, five of whom were reported to be in the stocks at Cardenas.

The *Chronicle* says.—The *Chronicle* reports that the *Pizarro* has seized a bark and brig, and found on board letters and papers explaining the plan of the "Mexican war."

Gen. Lopez left Key West for Savannah, where he and his gang of marauders escaped in the *Creole*, closely pursued by the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*, and landed at Key West, where the *Creole* was finally seized by the Collector for violation of the laws of the United States. It is reported that the *Pizarro* has seized a bark and brig, and found on board letters and papers explaining the plan of the "Mexican war."

Senator Elmore, the newly appointed Senator for South Carolina, will fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, died at his residence in Washington on the evening of the 28th ult., in consequence of a long illness.

A splendid new packet ship, 1,000 tons, built by Mr. McKay, a Nova Scotian, at East River, for the Liverpool Line, is to be named the "Daniel Webster," in honour of that distinguished Senator.

