

tated them to others, termed "swift-writers," "fair-writers," or simply "book-writers."

In this way, probably, most of the books of the New Testament were written. So nearly universal was this practice of employing amanuensis, that St. Paul deems it worthy of notice, when he has written an epistle himself, as if the act were a special compliment to his correspondents. Thus, in the Epistle to the Galatians, "Ye see how large a letter I have written unto you with mine own hand." He seems to have had the custom of adding his own name after an epistle was finished, as indicated at the close of 2nd Thessalonians—"The salutation of Paul with mine own hand, which is the token in every epistle: so I write."

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM REV. LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Hopewell, A. C., March 22nd, 1864.

Mr. Editor.—

Permit me through your valuable periodical to give some account of myself to my friends and all others who may be interested in my welfare in N. S. In speaking of myself I know not of any good thing I have ever done, which has not been marred by sin, and I think I can see cause for mourning and for repenting every hour. I was fifty three years old on the fifth day of February last, I have been engaged nearly twenty five years in preaching the gospel, though I fear I have done the work very imperfectly. The Lord forgive my lack of spirituality and holy energy in His cause. I do not, however, mean to say that I have not tried to be faithful in the discharge of my duty, as a minister of Jesus Christ. But what I mean to say is this, that I have not been as successful as I could wish in winning souls to Christ.

For the last twelve months, laboring under the debilitating influence of diabetes and consumption, I have not been able to take charge of any church, and have been traveling to recruit my health, but it has still gone down. For the last five months I have gone out but little, I am now confined to my room, I am very much wasted in flesh and strength, my physician has informed me that my lungs are badly affected. I have a violent cough which distresses me night and day. But blessed be God he is good and kind to me, amidst all my sufferings. His promises are sweet, when one has faith to take hold upon them and drink in of their consolations. At times I suffer momentary darkness, but thanks to my Heavenly Father for many peaceful, happy moments.

Christ and Him crucified is all my hope, I trust alone in His blood and righteousness as the ground of my acceptance before the Father's throne. Were it God's will I would like to visit my dear friends once more, but I fear I shall never again enjoy this happiness on these mortal shores, but Brethren and sisters be faithful, be diligent, put your trust in God and go forward, don't be discouraged, because some of your co-laborers are falling in the field. Souls are precious, and the time for laboring is rapidly passing away. The Lord bless you all, both old and young, and make you all abundantly useful, and when the storms of life are fled, guide you to his heavenly kingdom.

Adieu,
LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 30, 1864.

MISTAKES.

"WHAT MAN is there that liveth and sinneth not?" finds its exemplification and answer in the experience of every day. The fact that men do make mistakes requires no proving. In every matter of human opinion and action, man is subject to error and misconception. By the conflict of human life, these errors are sometimes discovered. It is a most difficult task to do this, but there is another task of far greater difficulty—that of renouncing them, and correcting what has thus become part of ourselves;—this is most beautifully compared, by the Great Teacher, to plucking out the right eye or cutting off the right hand.

If the mind of man were at first a pure blank page, as some have asserted, there might be some possibility of writing upon it, truth without admixture of error; but this is not the case. It is disposed from the first to receive wrong impressions concerning all that comes into contact with it, and needs a Guide above and superior to itself to direct its enquiries. This is evident in relation to every department of life—in all classes and in

every country. None are exempt from mistake in the use of their influence and their property. From the miser who doats on what he owns, and delights in adding house to house and dollar to dollar, through all the gradations down to the spendthrift who sees no propriety in retaining, and rejoices only in scattering, what may have fallen into his hands, there are minor errors in respect to the proper use of money, and property generally, which each man retains as the standard for himself, in the sphere he occupies.

These mistakes are, doubtless, in some instances, by the Allwise Ruler, made subservient to the general good, but there is a happy medium in the employment of capital, whereby both the individual and the community may, at the same time, derive the greatest amount of benefit and happiness.

In the matter of food, and especially in that of drinking, mistakes abound. Were this not the case, there would be no necessity for any organization to save the community, in this respect, from becoming a mass of corruption. The remedy for this revolting form of mistake is entire abstinence from all that intoxicates. Those who have become slaves to the mistaken habit can only be rescued by this means. If, however, only the habit of pouring down ones throat that which steals away his brains, be cured, and the mistake that it might otherwise be taken with benefit, remain unradicated, the reformation is but partial, and the first assault of the tempter brings his victim again under his power.

Mistakes, however, abound in other respects. The estimation in which we are held by our fellowmen is not an uncommon ground of mistake. Men often imagine they are entitled to more consideration from others than they are prepared to accord them. This mistake is often a fruitful cause of vexation and trouble. Whenever such vanity becomes predominant, the victims render themselves miserable and useless.

The wise precept of Solon, "Know thyself," is, we fear, but too little regarded now-a-days. The ancient Greeks thought this an injunction worthy of being in continual remembrance, and so placed it over the doorway of their greatest temple. A good degree of self-knowledge, especially in the young, would be a great preservative against mistake, and save many a man and woman from the necessity of retracing their steps in after life. The higher the position a man has attained the more danger is there in his mistakes, and the more difficult it is for him to unlearn and rectify them.

The greatest mistake of all, that a person can make, is, perhaps, that of supposing a continuance in error will assist in its removal, and allowing his will to control him rather than his judgment. The old adage, "He that's convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," is continually receiving confirmation, but it is a truth which proves the perverseness of the human heart, and should be rejected as a standard of conduct. One who imagines he is free from the possibility of mistake and has nothing more to learn, is a bigot and a fool, and it would be well for him to return to the alphabet of knowledge, and enquire if he yet knows anything as he ought to know it. We might pursue these thoughts into other channels and endeavor to trace the mistakes made in morals and religion to their source, but our space at present forbids. Were we to do this, we should find that the best corrective of mistakes is a humble, diligent examination of God's word and the instruction given by the Holy Spirit, for the correction of error and for the formation of the believer into a perfect man in Christ Jesus.

THE DALHOUSIE COLLEGE DEBATE.

THE discussion on the Dalhousie College question commenced on Wednesday last. Mr. Longley spoke for some time, and exhibited the position taken by the Presbyterian bodies as highly obnoxious to the other denominations, and showed that the hostility of the friends of that movement towards the existing Colleges, indicated a desire to damage them in public estimation. It appeared but as a rival to Kings, Acadia, Sackville and St. Mary's. After giving a full elucidation of the subject, he moved the following resolution:

"Whereas His late Majesty George the IV. did on or about the year 1829, signify his willingness to allow Governor Dalhousie to appropriate the sum of £9,750 belonging to His Majesty, for the purpose of building and endowing a College in Nova Scotia upon the plan of the University of Edinburgh, for the education of youth in the higher branches of Science and Literature, the said College to be governed by a corporation as by the Act of 1830, under the name and title of the Governors of Dalhousie College with succession and a common seal, having power and authority to make rules and ordinances concerning the government of said Dalhousie College, the election of President and Professors, and in relation to students and the management and control of the funds and revenues thereof, and all matters relating thereto; and whereas in addition to the said sum of £9,750,

given to the people of Nova Scotia by His late Majesty George the fourth, there has also been given by the Legislature, out of the people's money, the sum of £2000 towards the erection of said building, and also a further sum of £1000 towards its funds, and lastly this Legislature, in the year 1823, loaned to the Governors of said Dalhousie College the sum of £5000, to be returned in five years, and took a lien upon the building and the three per cent annuities for security; making in all granted by this Legislature the sum of £8,750, which in addition to the aforesaid sum given by His late Majesty, amounts to the sum of £17,750.

And whereas several ineffectual attempts have heretofore been made by the Governor to establish and open Dalhousie College for the benefit of the youth of the Province upon the plan of its original founder, and whereas the principle of denominational Colleges has long since been established in Nova Scotia, any attempt to alter which would be unwise, and against the expressed opinion of this Legislature, and the people of this Province,

And whereas an Act was passed in this Legislature in the Session of 1863, professing to open Dalhousie College under the title of a Provincial University, to all denominations upon certain conditions, and whereas neither the Baptists, Methodists, Church of England, nor Catholics, being a large and influential portion of the people of this Province, numbering about 250,000 having colleges of their own, can participate in the endowments of said Dalhousie College, under the offer made, without a very great sacrifice of past efforts in building and endowing their own Colleges.

And whereas the Presbyterian body are largely represented at the Board of Governors of said College, and having vacated their buildings at Truro, are now enjoying the privileges of said Provincial Institution, and thereby have for collegiate purposes a vastly disproportionate amount of public funds, commencing upon other bodies a grave injustice, and occasioning wide-spread dissatisfaction in the Province, as evidenced by the numerous petitions on this subject presented to this House,

And whereas it is highly desirable that the said Dalhousie College be placed upon a basis that will be equitable to all parties, and remove the present occasion of complaint; therefore resolved

1. That the Act passed at the last session of this Legislature, entitled, "An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College" be repealed, and the College with its endowments and funds be otherwise appropriated.

2. That there be required from the Governors of Dalhousie College the payment of the £6,000 loaned from the Provincial Chest, agreeably with the condition upon which said loan was made.

Hon. Prov. Secretary defended the Act, and the Governors of Dalhousie, and expressed himself opposed to the action of the Baptists on this subject. His speech was listened to with profound attention, by both sides of the house, and especially by those in the galleries—a large part of the latter were the governors, the professors and students of Dalhousie. At the close of his speech they did not omit the applause which might have been expected from them. During the time others were speaking on the subject, there was a good deal of moving about amongst members of the House, so that it was almost impossible to hear much of what was said by the several speakers.

We regret that the official report of the speeches of Wednesday have not yet appeared. These are taken by the paid reporter, who sits in the body of the house, and would of course be altogether impartial, and fuller than our own. If, on their publication, we find any omission of moment in our own, we shall place them more fully before our readers. It is likely that other resolutions will be made on the subject before the debate is closed. As we go to press on Tuesday evening, we shall be unable to give any account of what was done on this subject yesterday, till our next issue.

The following is a copy of the Return made to the House of Assembly of the Real Estate held by the Governors of Dalhousie College:

The College Building and Grand Parade in the City of Halifax,

Return of Personal Estate belonging to Dalhousie College:

Provincial Debentures	\$41,500
Mortgages on Real Estate at 6 per cent	3,000
Deposit Receipts, at 3 per cent	7,000
	\$51,500

Return of the Rents, Interest and Dividends, derived from the Real and Personal Estate:

Rent	\$800.00
Interest on investments at 6 per cent	2,670.00
Deposit Receipts	212.70
	\$3,682.70

JAMES THOMSON,
Sec. Dalhousie College.

Halifax, March 12, 1864.

OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT.—Amongst the passengers who came to Halifax by the Bermuda steamer on Friday last, was a gentleman, Mr. John Tovell, who had run the blockade from Wilmington to Nassau. He had been one of the editors of the *Tennessee Baptist*, published at Nashville, Ten., but on the Northern army investing that place, it was suppressed. Its senior editor, Rev. J. R. Graves, having engaged in the service of the Confederates, Mr. Tovell being an English subject, formerly engaged in the Baptist College at Montreal, was not inclosed until officiating at the grave of an aged citizen, who had been murdered by some of the soldiers. He (Mr. T.) reminded the soldiers and citizens present that such acts of lawlessness as had been committed upon several unoffending citizens, would only embitter the feeling existing, and prevent a restoration of that confidence and friendliness necessary to good government. On returning from the

cemetry with his family he was arrested, taken before the commandant, and ordered to report himself next morning. On complying with this order he (Mr. T.) was put into prison and detained there without the semblance of a trial for seven long, weary months. During this period he wrote several times to Lord Lyons, the British minister at Washington, setting forth his case and seeking his interference. By some means his letters failed to secure his Lordship's attention, for more than a month. His replies were then very unsatisfactory, and he wrote to Earl Russell. About three weeks after this an order came to him from the Provo-marshall, directing him to be sent south of the Federal lines within twenty-four hours. He received the order on the following day, only about 20 minutes before he was taken by a picket of soldiers and, without being allowed to communicate with his family or provide himself with any means of travelling and subsistence, marched for some miles beyond the Federal outposts. Being taken away from the bulk of the Confederate army, he was obliged to proceed on foot for five days, sleeping three nights in the open air. Having connections in Canada and England, Mr. Tovell purposes proceeding to the former place, and then to Britain, where we trust such investigation of his case will be made, as will show that British citizenship is not to be trampled on, without subjecting the offenders to some of the consequences, as well in the Western world as in the Eastern.

The above is but a brief outline of what we have learned from this gentleman, and we certainly cannot help feeling that a gross wrong has been perpetrated, and however much we may desire to maintain respect for the government of the United States, we can not believe that any good would arise from allowing such proceedings to pass unnoticed.

New Publications.

MEET FOR HEAVEN. A state of grace upon earth the only preparation for a state of glory in Heaven; by the author of "Heaven our Home." Roberts Brothers, Boston. Z. S. Hall, Halifax.

The extensive circulation which the former work of this author has obtained, will doubtless secure for this one a large demand. We have not yet been able to give it a careful examination, so as to speak with confidence of its merits, but from a slight glance believe it to be a book well calculated to promote the work of grace it describes, and thus aid in making the believer "meet for heaven."

HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Benjamin Murdoch, Esq., is preparing a history of Nova Scotia, to be published shortly if he should get a sufficient number of subscribers. He has been engaged upon it since 1860. The first volume is now ready for the press, and will consist of about 500 pages large octavo. He expects it will fill three volumes. The price to be \$1.50 each volume. An authentic history of this province is a great desideratum. Haliburton's has been out of print for some time. No one has had greater facilities for preparing such a work than Mr. Murdoch, and we trust he will shortly have enough encouragement to induce him to proceed with it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE latest accounts from Europe, by way of New York, bring intelligence of an obstinate conflict between the Danes and the Allied Austrian and Prussian forces, and the advance of the latter into Jutland, a province of Denmark proper, affording unmistakable evidence that the unholy confederacy between the two latter powers is instigated by the mere greed of conquest, and not, as was declared to be the cause of the war, the restoration of the province of Holstein to Germany. The brave little Danish army resisted nobly, but were overpowered by numbers and had to retreat. The loss was large on both sides. Strong sympathy is revived in England for Denmark, but as no just cause of direct interference exists as yet, except by way of remonstrance, the British Government do not feel justified in taking steps which in all probability would bring on a general war in Europe.

An insurrection has taken place in Galicia, a large Province of Austria, formerly a part of the kingdom of Poland, but which fell to the lot of the former Power, when she, with Russia and Prussia, overran and divided Poland between them. Russia is now reaping the fruit of this unrighteous transaction in the bloody and exhaustive warfare she is carrying on to suppress the Polish insurrection. The history of Austria, however, has been for centuries one of injustice, treachery and spoliation in reference to the various nationalities that surround her.