

which the Scripture terms "the second death," is never represented in the Word of God, as a punishment inflicted upon any of Adam's posterity, simply for his one offence; but on the contrary it is always represented as the execution of the sentence denounced upon the wicked in the last judgment, and as the punishment of their own personal offences.—Matt. xxv. 30—41. Rom. ii. 12—16. 2 Cor. v. 10. 2 Thes. i. 8, 9. Rev. xx. 12, 13, 15: xxi. 8. From this glance we may learn how they are mistaken who consider death, not only the common lot of man, but as that which belongs to his natural condition on account of what is termed his frailty. It is in every point of view "the wages of sin." Rom. vi. 23.—And the dread of it which haunts the guilty mind arises from a general presumption that death is penal, and that "it is the judgment of God that they which commit sin are worthy of death." Rom. i. 32, and ii. 15. The sentence of the divine law is indeed explicit; "The soul that sinneth, it shall die."

There is a fear of death which is natural, and indeed inseparable from our present condition; and it operates as the principle of self-preservation. This fear is nothing but nature recoiling from its own dissolution; and it exists in different degrees in all men. By sinners, in their natural state, destitute of the hopes of the gospel, justly fear death as it is the dreadful entrance into eternal ruin. Yet there are various ways whereby this fear is for a season stifled. Some live in brutish ignorance; and their great study is to keep the conviction of sin, of judgment, and of eternity. Others put off the thoughts of their present and future state, resolving to shut themselves out and rush upon death when they can possibly avoid it. Fear obtrudes itself as the forerunner of death, but the century encounter, and leave themselves adorning of death itself.

Oh what a mercy to know that the design of the Gospel is to serve as the cure of death and of the fear that precedes it; and it possesses every thing that is necessary to promote so high and important a purpose. The Son of God became a partaker of flesh and blood; that through death, (namely his own death upon the cross,) he might destroy death and him that had the power of it, that is, the devil; and deliver them who, through the fear of death, were all their life-time subject to bondage." Heb. ii. 14—16. Thus, through expiating sin, and putting it away by the sacrifice of himself, he hath taken away the sting of death, and disarmed the tyrant of his power; he hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light. 2 Tim. i. 10. In the full assurance of the faith of this, the Christian now exults, "O Death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law; but thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. xv. 55—57.

Happy they who have the truth in their possession, the only sovereign antidote against the fear of death, and the judgment that will follow it—and happy those who have fallen asleep in Jesus. (See 1 Thes. iv. 13—18.—Rev. vii. 13—14. xiv. 13.)

May we all be ready for the hour of death—the morning of the resurrection, and the day of judgment! R. T.

Education, Literary and Theological.
ACADIA COLLEGE.

The Committee on Education, Literary and Theological, beg to report as follows: The information communicated to them has been varied and interesting. They learn that Horton Academy has been efficiently conducted during the past year by Mr. J. T. Hartt, assisted by Mr. Henry Johnston. The attendance has not been as large as usual, owing, most probably, to the influence of other educational establishments, which have sprung up in other parts of the Province. The proficiency of the pupils, as indicated by the half-yearly examination, has been gratifying and satisfactory. Your Committee ask for this institution the more extensive patronage of the denomination at large. They also express their opinion that the number of instructors might be advantageously increased, in order to render the Academy more generally attractive. With reference to the College, your committee have examined the Report of the studies of the past year, and the account of the recent Anniversary, published in the *Christian Messenger*, and they are happy in being able to state that the Institution appears to have been well managed.

They observe that the Theological Department has not received the attention which is desirable, owing to the necessary employment of the President as Classical Professor.

This is an evil which demands correction, and your Committee hope that measures will be speedily adopted to supply the deficiency. The Committee have read certain resolutions respecting the endowment of the College, passed at a meeting held in Wolfville on the 29th December last. They concur in these resolutions, being convinced that the endowment is necessary to the preservation and extension of the College, and that the sum required, £10,000, can be easily raised, on the plan proposed, by the Baptists of these Provinces.

The following extract from the resolutions referred to, may be fitly embodied in this Report:—

"That this meeting cannot but acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the goodness of God towards the Institutions of learning founded by the Baptists in these Provinces, from which many and great advantages have been derived by numerous individuals, of various ranks and professions—more particularly towards Acadia College, in which, raised as it was in faith and prayer, and therefore associated with hallowed recollections, the future minister and the future missionary, have pursued their studies and prepared for the work of the Lord.

"That whereas in order to secure efficient Collegiate instructions, a division of labour is absolutely necessary, so that each professor may be limited as nearly as possible, to one branch of tuition, it is much to be regretted that there are now but two professors in Acadia College, and it is greatly to be desired that the number should be increased, at the best possible period.

"That however desirable it may be for various reasons to obtain support for the College by annual subscriptions, it has been found by experience that the funds derived from that source are precarious and insufficient, and that the uncertainty of collection, and consequent irregularity in the receipts, produce manifold inconveniences, which are seriously detrimental to the successful working of the Institution; while it is manifest, that the enlarged income required for our increased number of professors cannot be reasonably looked for without a change in the pecuniary arrangement.

"That in order to place the College on a permanent foundation by procuring an adequate amount of annual support, it is desirable to raise the sum of not less than £10,000, for an Endowment, to be vested in approved securities; the interest of which, £600 per annum, together with tuition fees, the proceeds of the Union Societies, applicable to Theological Education, and any voluntary subscriptions which may continue to be realized, will suffice to provide for the appointment of a suitable number of professors."

It is manifest from the statements laid before your Committee, that either the College must be raised to its proper position, by means of an endowment, or its very existence will be endangered. The crisis of its fate has arrived. It remains for the Baptists of the Provinces to form their decision, favourable or adverse, and to announce it to the world. Your Committee venture to predict the character of that decision. They cannot bring themselves to believe that Acadia College will be given up. They cannot bring themselves to believe that Baptists will show such indifference to intellectual cultivation and such disregard of their own true interests to suffer an Institution of so much value and promise to fall into decay and ruin.

The loss which has been sustained by the recent death of Professor Chipman will occasion profound grief throughout the denomination.

The Committee earnestly hope that this overwhelming distress will be sanctified to many souls, and that in answer to the prayers of God's people guidance will be afforded in the adoption of measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the Institution.

The Committee recommend that the following resolution be passed:—

"That, regarding the educational arrangements as vitally connected with the welfare of the denomination, the Churches composing this Association be recommended to encourage the plan proposed for the endowment of Acadia College, and to aid it by liberal subscriptions, thereby testifying to all men the high value set upon education and an educated ministry by the Baptists of these Provinces.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

MR. ISAIAH WALLACE is duly authorised and deputed by the Board of Governors, to act as Agent for the College, both in collecting Subscriptions and Donations for its present support, and in receiving the names of subscribers to the Endowment Fund. J. M. CRAMP, CHAIRMAN. Acadia College, June 19, 1852.

STEAMER "EASTERN CITY."—We walked over this fine vessel last evening, and were much pleased with her appearance, and wish all connected with her every prosperity. She accomplished the run from Eastport in less than 4 hours, and had on board upwards of 500 passengers. Captain McAllister is said to be an experienced and gentlemanly man. Her length is 220 feet; she has 26 State Rooms, which are elegantly fitted up. In her main Cabin are 74 berths, and in the Ladies' Cabin 37. The machinery of the Eastern City is from the celebrated Allaire Works in New York, and is perfect and complete in all its parts. The works have been most thoroughly tested by practical men, and are believed to be as safe as it is possible to make them. Her cylinders are 44 inch, 11 foot stroke, 30 feet wheel—the engine is made to carry 60 lbs. steam. She is 616 tons burthen. The Saloon is very comfortably furnished.—She has painted on the side of the wheel, next to the wharf, an eagle bearing in its beak an olive branch, as if in the act of presenting it to a lion. This no doubt is emblematic of the American eagle and British lion, meeting together in a spirit of concord and good will, which we hope will be fully realized.—Her Clerk is Mr. True, formerly of the Creole.

Several interesting communications have been received, which we have not room this week to insert. We hope our friends will not feel disappointed.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Thomson's letter on Education, in our last number, in the first line of ninth paragraph, for "The danger of Education," &c., read "The design of Education."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th inst., and 59 passengers, 9 of whom were for Halifax. She was delayed all night off Halifax, in consequence of the thick fog which prevailed.

The *Niagara* passed the Arctic on the 18th.—The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton market was active at full prices, but without excitement.

Trade was moderately good, and money plenty. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was over twenty-one millions.

Provisions were active and on the rise. Beef had advanced 4s. per tierce, and Pork 2s. per barrel. No material change in Freights, Iron was tending upwards.

The Corn market was dull and prices were lower. The weather was exceedingly favourable to the farmer.

Among the passengers at Halifax are Messrs. Michael Thompson and Samuel Parks, of this City.

The business before Parliament was comparatively unimportant. On the 9th, the proceedings were interrupted by the disorderly conduct of Fergus O'Connor, member for Nottingham, who caused great sensation in the Commons by his absurd behaviour, and by striking two of the members. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, to remain in confinement until the end of the session. Two Physicians have since testified that he is insane, and he will be removed to an Asylum.

On the 10th, petitions were presented from Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, British Guiana, and the Mauritius, complaining of the distressed condition of those Colonies, and assigning the Sugar Act of 1846 as the cause of their ruin.

In the Commons, the Chancellor announced that the extra grant of £200,000 for the expenses of the Caffir war will not be wanted.

On the 11th, the House were again in Committee on the Supplies.

The threat made by the French Minister of Police to expel the correspondents of the London Press from Paris has waked up the entire editorial force. All the London papers have leading articles on the subject. The English Ambassador at Paris has applied to the French Government on the subject.

A new line of steamships is announced to commence running between Liverpool and Australia on the 1st of August.

Messrs. Clowes extensive Printing offices in London were damaged by fire on the 10th inst. to the extent of \$50,000. The whole editions of the Illustrated Catalogue of the

Great Exhibition and of Knights' Illustrated Shakspeare were destroyed.

IRELAND.—The national exhibition of Irish industry was opened at Cork on Thursday the 10th inst.

The 29th inst. is the day fixed for the installation of Dr. Cullen, as successor in Dublin to Archbishop Murray.

Government has refused to extend the enquiry respecting American Mail stations at Cork.

The telegraph between Dublin and Galway is in such a state of forwardness that experimental messages have been transmitted.

FRANCE.—The main point of interest this week is the difficulty between the *Constitutionnel* and the Government. The editor has received a second official warning. A third being the suspension of the paper. Dr. Veron, the writer of the obnoxious article, seems inclined to stick to his statements.

The Chateau D'Eau, Louis Philippe's country house, was seized on the 5th inst., in virtue of the decree. The general question of the confiscation was to be argued before the Council of State on the 12th inst.

The weather throughout France was fine, and wine and silk were looked upon as likely to be good crops.

PRUSSIA.—The Zollverein meeting, at which Prussia was to declare its determination in the present crisis of the Union, took place on the 7th inst. Nothing had been decided.

ITALY.—It is announced that the Roman States have joined the German, Italian and Austrian Postal union. The corporations of arts and trades that were abolished in 1800 by Pius the 7th, are revived by a Papal decree, and placed under the immediate surveillance of the Clergy.

A Swiss journal states that the Pope has contracted with a Mr. Kalbermatten, to recruit a Papal army of six thousand picked men, mostly Swiss.

SWITZERLAND.—The Roman Catholic Religious Corporations in the Canton of Tessino are superseded, and their property confiscated, by an order of the General Council, which was carried in a thin house, by a majority of two.—This act of intolerance has stirred up anew the spirit of discontent that at present pervades the Republic.

GREECE.—The Government has under consideration a treaty of some political as well as religious importance, by which the Greek Church proposes to return under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

TURKEY.—The greater part of Bosnia Serai, capital of Bosnia, was destroyed by fire on the 23d of May. During the conflagration, the troops committed the most abominable acts of rapine and pillage.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch via Marseilles anticipates the India mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 3d May, and Bombay to the 12th. The Burmese made an effort to retake Martaban by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

Religious Freedom.—A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

In the East India Mission thirty-five ministers are engaged in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, having under their care churches numbering upwards of 2,000 members, of whom about 1,700 are converts from heathenism or Mahomedanism.

THE SABBATH.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Indiana, has given the barbers to understand that, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips of noisy pleasure.

FANNY FORRESTER.—The widow of Rev. Dr. Judson arrived at Utica last week, on her way to Hamilton, the residence of her parents. Her many friends will regret to learn that she is in a delicate state of health.

CHOLERA.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that during the week ending on the 5th of June, there were 139 deaths from cholera in that city.

Fishing Fleet.—The Halifax Chronicle states that no less than twenty-five vessels, bound for the Labrador Fisheries, cleared at Halifax on Saturday 12th inst.

The Carleton Sentinel says that a great many improvements are to be made in Woodstock.