

r. Farquharson took the post.

The seventh of June being the anniversary of the awful earthquake in 1692, by which the greater part of Port Royal was destroyed, the several public offices in Spanish Town were closed, as well as the different offices of business in that town, and divine service was held at the Cathedral church.

The Lord Bishop consecrated a new military burial ground at New Castle upon the 2d inst.

The *Morning Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says:—

“The British government has determined, it appears, upon not granting any charters for banks in the colonies until it has referred the applications to the local authorities of the colonies interested, and obtained their opinions upon them.

The President administering the government of Tobago, (Mr. Henry Yeates,) and the Board of Council, were at issue upon two subjects—1st. the mode of opening the Legislature; 2d. the treatment of the Bishop of Barbadoes on his visit to Tobago. It appears that the President resorted to the usual method of sending different written addresses to the two chambers upon the opening of the Legislature, instead of addressing them in the same speech. The Council had come to some very spirited resolutions upon the first matter.

A smart shock of earthquake was, the *Advertiser* says, experienced on Wednesday morning, the 4th of May, at about three o'clock, at St. Christopher.

The *Grenada Chronicle* mentions that the future prosperity of the island depends on something being immediately done to procure laborers for the cultivation of the soil. A grant of twenty or thirty thousand pounds from government must be requested on the security of the colony; but before this is done, the Legislature has a duty to perform, and which must be performed. Certain reports have gone forth prejudicial to the proprietary body in respect to their treatment of the African laborers sent here by government.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.—We have received advices from Havana to the 21th inst. by the *Georgia*, which arrived Wednesday.

HAVANA, June 24, 1853.—Julian Zulueta is still in Fort Cabana. Yesterday, Sania, Bavio, “Swaznavar,” and about fifty others of the most extensive slave traders, went to visit him. He resides in the house of the Governor of the Castle, and, except leaving the fort during the day, he has everything he can possibly wish for. I saw yesterday, at the office of the political secretary, a secret paper, upon which it was stated that the exact number of the negroes landed from the *Lady Suffolk* at the *Ensenada de Cochinos*, on the 23d of May last, was 1,287.

Per *Empire City*, “F.” leaves for New York. You will then receive some curious details with regard to this and the other scandalous infractions of the law which have so recently taken place here. In the meanwhile, so many of the negroes have died at Zulueta's estate, (the *Alava*.) that it is almost impossible to approach it, from the pestiferous state of the atmosphere, caused by the effluvia arising from the dead bodies of the only half-buried negroes; and, what is worse, the disease—a kind of cholera generated on board ship, from the crowded state of the hold—is carrying off multitudes of the wretched victims belonging to the neighboring estates.

One of the sailors who came in the *Lady Suffolk* states that upwards of 300 of the negroes died during the voyage from Africa, from suffocation and other causes.

The people here are indignant beyond measure at the impunity with which all the late disembarkations have been effected; and it certainly is very vexatious to hear it said in every quarter that General Canedo's arrest of Zulueta is nothing more than a mockery and a blind to humbug the English government.

It is now said that his Excellency has given orders to arrest old Pedro Forcade—next to Zulueta the most extensive slave trader in Cuba. Within the last three days another cargo of 207 has been landed from a brigantine on the south coast, and several vessels have started from this and other ports on new expeditions to Africa, to bring slaves to Cuba.

A Spanish frigate, one steamer, and three brigs, sailed on the 22nd inst., according to rumor here, for Vera Cruz. It is my opinion they have merely gone to cruise outside a little—probably to intercept slavers. In all there are about twenty-two Spanish vessels of war continually cruising round this island; but during fifteen years experience I never knew of but one slaver being captured by a Spanish cruiser, and the unfortunate commander of the vessel of war was disgraced and sent to Spain for having exercised too much vigilance.—*Corresp. N. Y. Herald.*

LATER FROM CUBA.—By the arrival of the *Empire City*, at a late hour on Sunday last, we received files of journals from Havana to the 20th June.

The *Gaceta*, of the 28th, contains an article in reply to the remarkable recent debate in the British House of Lords, in which the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Clarendon, and the Bishop of Oxford, took prominent parts, with respect to the violation by Spain of the slave treaties. The *Gaceta* manifests a deal of indignation at the calumnies to which the Spanish Government was subjected on that occasion, and it elevates the character of Captain-General Canedo even above that of his noble British aspersors. One is reminded, on reading this of the taunt flung back on the Douglas by Lord Mar-
mion:—

“And if thou saidst I was not peer
To any Scottish noble here,
Lowland or Highland, far or near,
Lord Angus thou hast lied.”

Noble by birth—says the *Gaceta* talking of Canedo—as the English Lord premier. Educated in severe principles of honor, occupying an elevated post in the Spanish army, and elevated to the dignity of Senator of the Kingdom, he was not and could not be corrupted by bribe of the island of Cuba to commit an ungraceful action, which would suddenly defile so many titles of individual pride. The Captain General, Don Valenta Canedo, has vigorously prosecuted since the day of his taking command of the island, the cursed slave traffic. He has done more; he has employed governmental measures, which reveal not only loyalty and purity but self denial and an elevated spirit, even to a point which should have counselled Lord Carlisle to more circumspection and less frivolity.

It was from this article that, in the absence of all our translators when the *Empire City's* mails arrived late at night, a compositor in our office, a Cuban filibustero, inspired by sentiments congenial to the 4th of July, manufactured the startling intelligence which appeared in our yesterday's issue, that Count Carlisle had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, the design of which was to overthrow the present government of Jamaica of the black population, and that a vessel had been seized loading with munitions of war alleged to have been furnished by the Court and others. We were not aware we had such a genius among our compositors, but now that we have discovered it we must take care of him.

The construction of the projected railroad between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus is about to be commenced. In the former city \$280,000 of shares in the enterprise were sold in the course of eight days.—*New York Herald.*

More than \$60,000 was contributed by the members of the Presbyterian Church, New York, for Educational purposes, in one year.

A lady of the same communion in that city, has given land for a church, &c., valued at \$30,000!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph.)

St. JOHN, July 12.

Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday.

MARKETS.—Wheat, 2d. to 3d. higher; flour advanced 6d. to 1s per bbl. Money plenty under bank rates.

PERNSIA, June 2nd.—Accounts of an extraordinary Earthquake—12,000 persons killed in one night!—Plague arising from their unburied bodies!!

II. Berkeley, spoken of as Governor of Jamaica.

Crops in England luxuriant—weather favourable.

TURKEY.—General belief prevalent that peace will be preserved.

LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

(By Telegraph.)

St. JOHN, July 14.

R. M. S. *Arabia* arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

MARKETS.—Cotton steady; Wheat advanced from 4d. to 6d, and Flour from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bbl.

Russians determined to occupy Danubian Provinces, Troops ordered forward—one hundred and sixty thousand men on the borders of the Black Sea.

French and English fleets closing up to Constantinople, but no movements have taken place to provoke Russia unnecessarily.

Chinese rebels have re-taken Nankin and were marching upon Peking.

News from Australian Gold mines favourable—Provisions enormously high.

Overland Mail arrived, nothing definite from Rangoon.

Collegiate.

REPORT

Of Sub-Committee of Alumni on the Hon. H. H. Cogswell's Scheme for raising funds for the benefit of King's College.

Your Committee, having been deputed to take into consideration the suggestion of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, relating to the raising of funds for the support of King's College, beg to lay before you the following remarks, based upon that scheme.

The plan of calling upon each County for a contribution of one hundred pounds, or for several sums of like amount, with the privilege attached to each separate contribution, of sending one scholar to college, who should be entitled to receive £30 per annum from the funds of the Alumni for three years, has suggested the idea of entering more largely into some plan for creating a permanent endowment. We have thought that under the present circumstances of the Institution, a very favourable opportunity offers, for making a vigorous and determined effort to place the University upon a sure foundation, and moreover, that if we found a willingness in the Churchmen of the Province, sufficient to induce them to give in any one County a sum of one hundred pounds, it is probable they would be willing to go much farther; and that the same spirit and principle which would lead them to give that sum, would induce them to give much more. It has struck your Committee, that even if each county were to fall in with the proposition submitted to us, the Alumni in the end would only have been the gainers of £150.

Taking, however, the very useful hint which has been kindly thrown out by the President, to be made use of for the great object we have in view, your Committee offer three suggestions:

1. That a definite sum of £10,000 be proposed to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, as the amount of capital necessary for the support of the establishment in an efficient state.

2. That every individual or company of persons, or county or township, or parish, or corporate county, contributing the sum of £100 shall be entitled forever, to send one scholar to King's College free of the yearly fees, or free from the payment of a sum equal to the fees, with a continuance of that privilege to the heirs, assigns, successors, or representatives of each respectively.

3. That an Agent, well instructed in all the details connected with the College, be employed to visit every township, and every settlement in the Province, calling together all Churchmen within reach, and placing before them the present state of the Institution, and informing them as to what we propose doing.

We feel confident, that if we could obtain the command of a yearly income of £600, we could place the College in such a position as would command the respect and elicit the patronage of all connected with the Church of England, and of a great many not members of her communion. We should then be able to appoint two Professors, who are now greatly needed: one a Professor of Pastoral Theology, who would instruct not only theoretically but practically, the future ministers of the church,—the other a professor of the sciences, as adapted to the arts, one who could impart useful practical knowledge, upon subjects which are every day becoming more important to be known, in a country just developing itself, and in an age when science is rapidly extending her power.

We are aware of some difficulties which would arise upon the carrying out of this scheme. It might, for instance, so occur that all the contemplated sum of £10,000 would be raised by contributions of £100 each; and if such contributor, whether an individual or an association, should send a scholar, our receipts would be absorbed, or even more than absorbed. That is, if the Professors would not give up their fees, and we were called upon to pay them for the student so sent. To obviate this difficulty, we propose that the case be first laid before the Professors, and they be requested through the Governors to forego all their fees; if they refuse, then to offer a compromise, viz: That in no year they should receive fees from more than fifteen students, the average number now in attendance. If all these students were the nominees of contributors, it would cost us £34 per annum, leaving us over £500 per annum to pay our professors with, and it might so occur that there would be seven or eight students at college paying fees as none. In this case we would only be called upon for £42; the new Professors of course would receive no fees.

Your Committee think that the Governors might be conferred with upon the subject of the fees, and they would recommend that some action should be immediately taken in the matter.

In conclusion, your Committee in handing in this Report to the Associated Alumni, beg to state that they have obtained a large amount of information from the friends of Acadia College, relative to their mode of raising £12,000 (a proposal made by them only during the last summer,) and since successfully carried out. By this they are encouraged to believe that not only the scheme of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell would be practicable, but that it might be much enlarged and brought to a happy issue.

Halifax, Jan. 1853.

(Signed)

G. W. HILL,

JAS. C. COCHRAN,

} Com.