

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

"MEMENTO MORI"

"Memento mori!" heavily the sentence
Doth fall upon the pleasure-seeker's ear;
(He who ne'er knew thy mystic joys, repentance!)
Filling his soul with vague, yet startling fear.

"Memento mori!" shall the frame now thrilling
At rapture's touch, be stiff and motionless;
Shall Death's cold hand, its bounding pulses stilling,
Heavy upon the lifeless bosom press?

"Memento mori!" yes! oh true is solemn,
The awful words! the conqueror of Life
Is Death, who still around his trophied column,
Suspendeth signals of that fearful strife.

When, vital heat to deathly cold succumbing,
Ceaseth the still 'ning joints its wonted play;
And his chill touch, Man's palsied limbs denumbing,
Changeeth warm flesh to cold and crumbling clay.

"Memento mori!" words devoid of terror
To him whose hopes are garner'd up on high;
Whose steadfast thoughts ne'er swerve aside to error,
"Content to live, yet fearing not to die!"

"Memento mori!" oh! may every mortal,
Diurnally, these words recall to mind;
And so improve them that Death's gloomy portal,
They may an entrance into Heaven find.

"Memento mori!" Man! the time is fleeting—
Swiftly the present to the past doth fly.
The narrow circle of thy life completing;
Oh, wisely then—"Remember thou must die!"
Shelburne. A. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 15.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y Incorp. Alumni King's Coll.

I had the pleasure of sending a Telegraphic message (of which I thought the announcement worthy) from Amherst, after closing my report, to inform you that the good people of that place had swelled the amount of contributions for the College, to the handsome sum of £550. To this I have every confidence another £50 has been added by this time. James S. Morse, Esq., was one of those who enabled me to make this pleasing report, by his very liberal donation of One hundred pounds.

With one exception the Amherst contribution is the largest out of Halifax, in the whole respectable list of those who have responded to our present movement; and indeed when it is remembered that the congregation there is by no means numerous, I think it may even fairly stand as number one, amongst our country parishes, in reference to good deeds for the College.

I left Amherst on Friday 25th. (some of our facetious friends said it was time I did so,) and arrived at Truro the same evening.

The Revd. Mr. Leaver received me very kindly, and afforded me much assistance in promoting the object of my mission, accompanying me in my visits to his people. I preached twice in his Parish Church on Sunday, touching as usual on the subject of the College, and inviting a full attendance at the Meeting which had been called for the following evening. I am happy to say that our notice was not in vain. The School-house was well filled, and we had deeds as well as words, in evidence of their good feeling towards the College. Mr. Leaver opened the matter by a comprehensive and suitable address, and resolutions on the merits of the Institution, and its claims on the support of all classes, were moved and seconded by gentlemen present.—Thomas J. Brown, Esq., interested us by stating some particulars as to his early instruction at Windsor, in 1792 & 3, when the late Bishop, Drs. Rowland and Dr. St. Croix, and others, (all now passed away,) were his contemporaries. At that time there was no road to Windsor from Truro, and he was obliged to go down the Shubenceadie, and pursue his course by water. He seemed to have a vivid recollection of the discipline of the seminary in those days, and said that the young men were not allowed to go into the village without leave from the Principal. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Wiggins, A. B., now Tutor in Mr. Leaver's family, who lately distinguished himself at College, and we had thus before us the testimony of two living witnesses, as to the benefits of the Institution, at periods separated by the long interval of sixty-two years, a circumstance not likely to occur again. Geo. Reading, Esq., an Englishman, and I believe a Churchwarden, gave us a very neat and pertinent address, as

well as his pecuniary aid. John Burnyeat, Esq., Barrister, (son of the late Missionary,) spoke in a very ready and pleasing style, and with very proper sentiments, on the absolute necessity of the College for the training of our Ministry. He happily alluded to the benefits which Truro itself had recently derived from the Institution, by the education and advancement, after an honourable course within its walls, of one of its young men, the Rev. J. Ambrose, now of New Dublin. The result of the meeting was highly satisfactory. Nearly £300 has been received here and in the adjoining Districts, which will put Truro on a level with its neighbour, Pictou and Albion Mines combined. I think all who are acquainted with Church circumstances in this Parish, will consider that it has not come short of those which have been already held up to the admiration of the friends of the College. A much lower estimate had been formed a few weeks before of its prowess, by a worthy but not very sanguine friend, who thought that Truro might unite with a neighbouring congregation to take one Certificate, whereas now we have now been earned in the two places. He now rejoices in his mistake.

A meeting having been called at Lower Stowiacko for Tuesday, and little more remaining to be attended to at Truro, I turned my back on its lovely scenery, and proceeded to keep my appointment, but found that owing to the busy occupations of the season, few persons came—nor could I be surprised at this. I visited several at their houses, with some effect, as will appear by the list when published.—I then passed into Musquodoboit, to which station Revd. Mr. Green has only recently gone, and where from various causes but little can be expected for the College. About £25, however, was contributed, to which some small additions may be made. Mr. Green is the first resident Missionary in this quarter, and his settlement is an effort requiring the most of the disposable means of the people.

After spending a day and two nights in this place, where I was most kindly and hospitably entertained by the Rev. John Sprott, the well known and highly respected Presbyterian Minister, I turned my face homewards. I desire to record my humble thanks to Him, who has preserved me in my going out and my coming in, and who has been pleased so to dispose the hearts of those to whom I was sent, that they have contributed to the Endowment of the College of our Church the sum of Eighteen hundred pounds, during the six weeks of my tour.

J. C. COCKMAN.

Halifax, Sept. 2, 1854.

Musquodoboit, Aug 30.—I regret to say that the frosts of last week have caused serious injury to the Buckwheat, which was sown in large quantities, and formed the chief dependence of numbers in this middle settlement. I was told that the loss may be estimated at some £1,800. The farmers in various places are sowing it for fodder. The same frost, it is said, did service to the wheat, by killing the weevil, the great enemy of that grain. Some think too that it has even stayed the progress of the blight among the potatoes.—Communicated.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, arrived on Wednesday last. Regular Dates from England to 19th Aug., and Telegraph Despatch to Liverpool some hours later.

Amongst the news is a considerable portion of unfounded rumor, to wit,—that Sebastopol was invaded and bombarded, and that Bomarsund was taken. The first is evidently false, and the truth of the latter seems to be contained in the fact that a redoubt had been captured. The Allies are in occupation of the Aland Islands outside the fortifications,—nothing more as yet. Public proclamation has been made in these Islands on the part of England and France, that the Russian rule has been superseded.

The town of Salineb, at the mouth of the Danube, has been burnt by the allies; and preparations are making for an occupation of the Crimea; and as Sebastopol is impregnable on the water side, there is some reason to believe that the large military force in that quarter will attempt its reduction by land.

It is stated that the British squadron in the White Sea, having destroyed the establishments of the Russian Government to the north of Archangel, have entered the Bay of Onega, that arm of the White Sea which reaches furthest towards the Russian interior.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid represent Espartero as being ill in bed,—by no means agreed with General O'Donnell as to the representation of the Cortes, and overruled by the Junta in the matter of Queen Christina.

The *Messenger of Bayona* presents the following deplorable picture:—

"Espartero is ill. The Queen is constantly in tears; the barriers (law quarters) are discontented, and seem almost disposed to begin making barricades again. That the Queen is dissatisfied may easily be conceived. In the first moment of fear, amidst the emotion caused by musket-balls whizzing before her windows, she subscribed to all that was required from her. But from the moment at which it became necessary to execute the simplest measure of the programme as regarded the interior of the palace, she uttered loud cries, and would not allow the persons to whom she is accustomed to be replaced by others. I have every reason to believe that it is the intention of the present rulers to make the popular animosity against the Queen-mother the pretext of employing the most rigorous measures against her. Now as the decree necessary for this purpose must be sanctioned by the queen, it is hoped she will have sufficient dignity, or at least that the diplomatic body will advise her to refuse her sanction, as daughter and queen, to such decrees. And this refusal, it is hoped, will lead purely and simply, to her abdication. Let it not however be supposed that this abdication has the least chance in the world of leading to the establishment of the republic; no more fear of that is felt here than in France. But a regency would be proclaimed, and the queen and her mother would peaceably leave Spain, in virtue of a law voted by the two Chambers. I can assure you that the question has been discussed in private committees, as to whether the regency of Espartero is to be *una o trina*, and that it has been resolved that it shall consist of three persons—namely, Espartero, San Miguel and O'Donnell—with Pacheco as a substitute in the event of the death of either."

Queen Christina was to have taken her departure from Madrid, when the populace stopped her, and the Junta insisted upon her being imprisoned till the meeting of the Cortes, when she is to be tried. The *Tribuna* asserts that she is allowed to remain, of course under surveillance, at Segovia or Toledo, till her trial.—The chief charge against her is enriching herself with the public monies. The *Tribuna* makes out a small account of seventy-one millions of reals against her on the following heads. It says:—

"Dona Maria Christina de Bourbon is debtor to the State—twenty-four millions, which she received unlawfully as Reina Gobernadora, from 1834 to 1840, having married a second time shortly after the death of her first husband; twelve millions, which were paid to her on her return from France for the three years which she passed out of the country; and thirty-five millions, the difference between the money of Spain and America, for the ten years she has drawn her pension on the treasury of Cuba; making a total of seventy-one millions of reals."

The French Embassy was obliged to be protected with troops against the populace, who, headed by Pacheta, declared that the late Minister, Count San de Luiz, was concealed therein.

The latest accounts received from Lisbon state that the Portuguese Government energetically disavow all idea of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and only express regret at seeing the name of King Don Pedro mixed up with so lamentable an intrigue.

GREECE.

The Ministry at Athens is reported to be openly struggling with the King. A part of the population supports the Ministry and the allied powers. The *Observer* and *Siecle* have published an article against Otto so violent, that the Minister of Police could not do otherwise than arrest the editors. The French minister, M. Forth Rouen, paid a visit of condolence to them in prison. On hearing this, the Government set them at liberty. A revolution against the King is expected.

RUSSIA.

MURDER OF THE VICKROY.—We had not thought it right (says the *Debat*) to mention the rumors which were afloat after the death of Abbas Pasha; but at present information obtained from a good source, does not allow any doubt to be entertained that his death was one of violence. Two of his Mamelukes, who had recently witnessed the execution of several of their comrades, the victims of the cruel caprice of their master, and who had been menaced themselves with a similar fate, strangled him in the midst of his debauches, and then immediately fled, carrying with them all the jewels that they could lay hands on. It is said that one of them had been discovered in his hiding place and arrested.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. JOHN, Aug. 26.—We learn from Wm. O'Spinn, Esq., that in so far as he has been able to ascertain, after a close investigation, he has not heard of a case of cholera having proved fatal in a house where gas is used. If this fact holds good, it is one of no little importance and should be generally known.—*Courier*.

The Cholera has almost wholly disappeared from amongst us. Yesterday the reports were that no death had occurred in the City for 24 hours, ending at 10 o'clock, a.m. In Portland and on the Straight Shore there were only three deaths of children of 10 years and under. No adult had died. There was one death in Carleton each day for the last three days.