

the worship of the Prophet is being celebrated with a splendour which Rome herself can hardly surpass. The interior shows a dense multitude of kneeling worshippers, and every hand is bowed or raised at once in obedience to the Imam's call and the requirements of the Moslem liturgy. Each has put his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground; and they kneel in rows with faces to Mecca, even though, as in St. Sophia, built east and west, as a Christian church, the effect be to spoil the regularity and beauty of the interior. Sometimes among the crowd who throng the street an individual may be seen pacing slowly along; if addressed, he merely waves off the speaker with his hand, for he is repeating his prayers and may not be interrupted."

It should be added that the present crisis lends something to the warmth of the Moslem devotion. The ceremonies in connection with these crises are worth carrying here:—

"At this time their religious instincts are stronger than usual, and political affairs give a deeper interest to the sacred season by which heaven may be propitiated. An opinion seems to prevail among all uneducated natives that their calamities are the retribution for some unfulfilled duties of a religious nature, and generally each man throws the burden of the fault on his neighbour or on those in authority. Here the lower classes, not without the countenance and instigation of the priesthood, have settled that the anger of the Prophet is due to the shortcomings of the later Sultans and their executives, and that no miraculous interferences are to be expected without a general return to the rigid observances and edifying exclusiveness of ancient days. The prophecy which limits the Ottoman sway in Constantinople to four hundred years, is equally accepted by Turk and Rayah; indeed, it has probably a Moslem origin. It is a most widely extended legend, and prevails universally, from the Persian Gulf to the White Sea. After all it has not been a successful prediction, for here we are under the Sultan's sway one whole year after the Russian advent has become *de facto*. Beta superstition does not die easily, and the discontent among the faithful have discovered the reason why the decrees of fate has been thus deferred. The present year is a year of grace given at the intercession of the Prophet to his people, in order that they may prepare themselves for the great change; and ere after this a few more may be added to the term of empire; but they will all be years of grace."

THE SUM OF RELIGION—written by Judge Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England; and found in his closet amongst his other papers, after his decease:—He thus fears the Lord of heaven and earth—walks humbly before Him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Jesus Christ, and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience—he is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty! He walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin. If he fall in the least manner he is restless until he has made his peace by true repentance; he is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and conversation in heaven, and dares not do any thing unjust, be it ever so much to his advantage; and all this because he sees him that is invisible, and fears Him because he loves Him—fears Him so well for His goodness as His greatness. Such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, an Independent, or an Anabaptist—whether he wears a surplice or wears none—whether he hears organs or hears none—whether he kneels at the communion or for conscience sake stands erect, he hath the life of religion in him; and that life is in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour, and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non practice of things indifferent. On the other side, if a man fears not the Eternal God, he can commit sin with presumption, drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lie, cheat, break his promises, live loosely; though at the same time he may be studious to practice every ceremony, even to a scrupulous exactness; or may persist as stubbornly oppose them. Though such a one should cry down bishops or presbytery, though he should be rebaptized every day or declaim against it as a ceremony—and though he fast all the Lent or fast out of pretence of avoiding superstition—yet notwithstanding these, and a thousand external conformities or zealous opposition of them, he wants the life of religion." D.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—We hear on the best authority, that a few decided cases of cholera have oc-

curred both in Quebec and Montreal. These originated in emigrant ships. We hope the authorities will be on the look out, that the regulations at quarantine station may be strictly attended to, and a thorough inspection of all vessels, especially foreign vessels carried out both at Grosse Ile and in this harbour of Quebec. Sickness has appeared to considerable extent in some German ships, and continued to break out in them up to their arrival at Montreal.

Dr. McColl, a distinguished medical writer resident at Nashville, Tennessee, who was at that place in June in the fatal summer of 1849, when Mr. Polk died there, thus writes to a professional friend at New York on the 11th instant:

I observe several cholera cases have been reported in New York and Brooklyn. Here sixty deaths have occurred from it since the 26th ult., and about twice as many in the adjacent towns. The diarrhoea precedes the attack about twelve to seventy-four hours, and must be arrested to ward off the danger. The use of Croton water should protect against cholera—with prudent diet, and the use of pure rain water, the dangers of cholera are very trifling. We give powders, viz.: two grains blue pill, two grains Dover powder, two grains Cayenne pepper, mix in hartshorn, and repeat the dose; camphor rhubarb syrup, olive oil and hartshorn, with nutgall, are good adjuvants; perfect rest is essential.

It may be confidently stated in view of a visitation of cholera, that a calm and quiet temperament, regular living, not over much stinted either in eating or drinking, absence of fear, and a firm reliance on the goodness and wisdom of Providence, will go a great way to ward off and prevent the approach of the disease.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 26th ult.

VALUABLE REGULATION.—Tuesday next will be memorable in our military annals as the day on which the clothing-colonel system received its death-blow. Whether we conquer Russia or not, the war will at least have hastened the downfall of an abomination which it took years to undermine, and which might have continued for years but for the pressure of our present warlike needs. The honour of signing the circular in which the tailor-colonels are put to flight has fallen to the lot of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the fact is one which he and his friends may well be proud of. The colonels of regiments also may congratulate themselves that they will henceforth be free from the ignoble temptation, of turning a penny, *a la Russe*, by getting more out of the taxes for the clothes worn by the troops than the clothes cost. Since we have now abolished the "clothing" scandal, may we not now hope to have only one colonel to each thousand men?—and that one the real practical chief of the regiment he commands? In making the change, the Government offer some sort of compensation to those who may suffer loss by the prompt inauguration of the reform so long demanded. *Eng. paper*.—

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER.—The recent rains in the West of England have been succeeded by warm forcing weather, which has had a most gratifying effect upon the cereal and other crops. In Devonshire the wheat and barley are very fine, the latter being in ear in some parts of the country. Potatoes look very healthy, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop. The pasture fields have a most luxuriant appearance, the grass being both plentiful and rich. In Cornwall, also, the crops look promising. Some fine fields of wheat in the neighbourhood of Truro are already in ear. Farm stock and produce in both counties are selling at high prices, corn being from 10s. to 11s. per bushel, and cattle from 10s. per score. In Ireland harvest prospects are of a most cheering kind.

Correspondence.

The following gratifying Address was presented to the Revd. Henry Stamer, previous to his departure for Wilmot to assume the charge of the congregation at Pogwash:

ADDRESS.

Wilmot, July 13, 1854.

TO THE REVD. HENRY STAMER,
Missionary in Wilmot.

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,

Permit us on the eve of your departure from among us to give expression to the sentiments of esteem and regard which your unwearied attention to our spiritual interests, and your constant zeal in your Ministerial labours have deservedly won from us. During the period of your sojourn in the midst of us, your efforts in promoting the great cause of the Gospel, and in bringing souls into the knowledge of Christ Jesus our

Lord, have been unremitting and worthy of all praise.

That the Church has extended her influence and strengthened her hold in the Parish of Wilmot, under your ministry, is a circumstance which not only constitutes a source of much gratification and thankfulness to us, but must also be full of great comfort and satisfaction to yourself. It is a delightful earnest of future promise, and the recollection of it will always allay the depression arising from many hours of weariness and toil.

That the Divine blessing may rest upon you and yours, and ensure the same measure of success for your Ministerial efforts, in the new sphere of labour and duty, to which the Providence of God has called you, is our earnest and sincere prayer, whilst at the same time it forms the subject of our strong and confident hope.

Accept, Reverend and dear Sir, our heartfelt wishes for your future health and prosperity, and with kindest regards to your amiable lady, whose kindness and many excellent qualities we shall long gratefully remember, we remain, Revd. and dear Sir, with much respect,

Your faithful friends and well wishers, &c.

[Signed by the Churchwardens, Vestry, Parish-
ioners, &c.]

REPLY.

July 18th, 1854.

DEAR BRETHREN,

Your affectionate Address, which has been presented to me by the Churchwardens of the Parish of Wilmot, as your representatives, I receive with a heart overflowing with gratitude; the contemplation of which shall be to me a source of pleasure during my life.

That I have won your esteem and regard, by unwearied attention to your spiritual interests, and constant zeal in the discharge of my ministerial duties: as you are pleased to say I have; this I can assure you was the object I had in view from the beginning; and obtaining this I have attained the highest earthly ambition: friendships and associations formed on such a basis as this, are not usually of short duration, but being genuine, are consequently of long continuance: for it is utterly impossible that any one who has felt himself renewed by the Spirit of God, brought home to the heart, though it may be by a poor worm of the earth like himself; yet as the ambassador of so good a Lord and Master, he must esteem him highly for his works sake.

What a source of gratification it is to me to have it on record, testified as it is by persons that are above and beyond even the suspicion of asserting what was not correct, to hear such say, that our Church, our beloved Church, so truly scriptural in her Liturgy and in her Articles, that she has extended her influence and strengthened her hold in the Parish of Wilmot. Oh that many sons and daughters, not only in Wilmot, but in all other places, may flee to her for instruction, and set under her shade, and receive that comfort and refreshment to their souls, which she is so well calculated to bestow.

For the very great kindness and attention which Mrs. Stamer and myself have repeatedly experienced at your hands, you will be pleased to accept our united thanks.

"And now, brethren," (in the words of the Apostle) "I commend you to God, and to the word of grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

I remain, very sincerely,

Yours,

HENRY STAMER.

With pleasure we publish the following address to the Rev. John Ambrose, and his reply. We truly feel as if parting with a friend—and feel assured that what may be a loss to us will be a gain to those among whom his lot is now cast;—*Liverpool Transcript*.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. JOHN AMBROSE.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—As your labours amongst us are about to terminate, we the Wardens, Vestry, and other members of the Parish of Trinity Church, Liverpool, feel that we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to you and to ourselves, if we should allow you to leave us without publicly expressing the respect and esteem which the faithful discharge of the duties of your sacred office has so generally won for you during your residence in this Parish. This recognition is nothing more than an act of justice on our part; and if the assurance that your services have been duly appreciated should prove grateful to your feelings, the pleasure of its performance would be much enhanced. Whilst your acknowledged abilities and exemplary conduct have rendered your ministration edifying and va-