

CLEANINGS FROM ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

INFLUENCE OF A HOLY EXAMPLE.—The Sabbath was his delight, and no slight hindrance could detain him from the house of prayer. Upon one occasion, when he was indisposed, the day being stormy, his friends urged him, on account of his health, not to venture to church. "Were the weather fair," was the reply, "I would stay at home, but since it is otherwise, I must go, lest I be thought to countenance by my example the irreligious practice of allowing trivial hindrances to keep me back from public worship."

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—To Mr. Lightwater, his sister's husband, on the death of a beloved child, he writes:—

"I am glad of your health, and of the recovery of your little ones; but indeed it was a sharp stroke of a pen that told me your little Johnny was dead, and I felt it truly more, than to my remembrance I did the death of any child in my lifetime. Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid asleep? Happy he! Though we shall no more have the pleasure of his sleeping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying, and hath wholly escaped the trouble of schooling and all the sufferings of boys, and the riper and deeper griefs of upper years, this poor life being all along nothing but a linked chain of many sorrows, and of many deaths. Tell my dear sister she is now so much more akin to the oilier world, and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two sooner to bed, as children used to do, and we are undressing to follow. And the more we put off the love of the present world and all things superfluous beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down."

THE NOBLE GUEST WITHIN.—There is a noble guest within us. O! let all our business be to entertain him honourably, and to live in celestial love within, that will make all things without be very contemptible in our eyes. I should love you, did I not stop myself, it falling out well too for that, to be hard upon the past hours ere I thought of writing. Therefore good night to all I add: for whatsoever hour it comes to your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, that it is still night, but the comfort is, it draws nigh towards that bright morning that shall make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim.

LEARNING FOR HOLINESS.—Oh, what a weariness it is to live among men, and find so few men, and among Christians, and find so few Christians, so much talk and so little action, religion turned almost to a tune and air of words; and amidst all our pretty discourses, pusillanimous and base, and so easily dragged into the mire, self, and flesh, and pride, and passion, domineering while we speak of being in Christ and clothed with him, and believe it, because we speak it so often, and so confidently. Well, I know you are not willing to be thus gilded, and having some glances of the beauty of holiness, aim no lower than perfection, which in the end we hope to attain, and in the meanwhile the smallest advances to it are of more worth than crowns and sceptres.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

Since our last issue, the occasion for a Fever Hospital for the residents of Quebec has presented itself to the minds of our citizens by a more pressing appeal than before. A fever-patient, of the name of Pinkerton, emigrant of last year, and consequently, not strictly entitled to be received this year at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, was refused admission at that establishment, and the inmates of the house where she had been received being unwilling to keep her any longer, she was left in the enclosure of the Protestant Cathedral. This was effectually putting the parochial Clergy in charge of her. By what right it is, that the Clergy should be considered responsible for the care, in temporal matters, of the poor when they get sick, we are unable to discern. But the idea prevails to a wide extent, and has been repeatedly acted upon during the week: parties sending information to the Clergyman that a fever-patient is to be found in such and such a place, and that he is expected to find a place to which the sufferer may be removed, or else it will be conceived that they may leave the patient at his door.

Now, rightly interpreted, the prevalence of this feeling implies that it is to be taken for granted that the members of the Church generally have enabled their Clergy to direct the parties, who seek for information, to the place where the sufferers will be taken care of. The Clergy ought to be left as free as possible, to attend to the spiritual concerns of their parishioners, and it ought to be made easy for them to convince the really poor that their reasonable wants are kindly and charitably provided for by the Laity, on whom more properly this duty devolves.

The movement which had previously taken place for the establishment of a general Hospital had remained unsuccessful; but the members of the Presbyterian Church were understood to have made temporary provision for the care of fever-patients belonging to their communion. The Rev. George Mackie, therefore, took occasion to invite the members of the Church of England to a meeting to be held at the National School House, on Friday last "for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted for the immediate relief of the members of our communion, suffering from the prevailing fever." That meeting being held, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Sewell, with Messrs. Jessopp, Hale, and Wurtele, who, on the following day, presented a report which was adopted, and authority was given them to complete the arrangements recommended by them; a subscription was immediately opened which amounted to £100 before the meeting separated.

But in the main time, the Road Inspector was engaged in preparing a plan of the Cavalry Barracks; which was laid before the City Council at its meeting last Monday, accompanied with a report upon the actual state of the premises, and an estimate of the probable expenditure to be incurred in converting the same into a Temporary Hospital. We learn from the Mercury, that the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 against 3, as subjoined:

Mr. Belleau moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, "That the City Council do take immediate possession of the Cavalry Barracks designated on the plan drawn by the Road Inspector, and that the same be prepared by the Board of Health to receive citizens residing in this city to the exclusion of strangers, and under the influence of typhus."

For it: Messrs. McLoud, Maguire, Belleau, Dean, Gillespie, Connolly and McGie, (7.) Against it: Messrs. Robitaille, Rheume and Plamondon, (3.)

At the same meeting of Council, the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting held at the Custom House, were submitted by His Worship the Mayor:

"Resolved, That this meeting, as representing the Protestant population, are not only willing to submit to a special Tax by the Corporation, for the support of a Temporary Fever Hospital, for the benefit of all classes in the community, but are desirous that it should be immediately imposed, with this proviso, that there be separate Wards for Protestants and Catholics; said wards to be under Protestant and Catholic control respectively."

"That in the event of the Corporation declining to provide for this purpose, at their next ordinary meeting, this meeting resolve to take immediate steps to provide a Temporary Hospital for the Protestant sick; and that no time may be lost appoint Messrs. Jessopp, Hale, Wurtele, Langlois, J. Gilmore and Dr. Sewell, a committee to procure a proper place in the Cavalry Barracks or elsewhere."

"Resolved, That Mr. Jessopp, Dr. Sewell, and Mr. Wurtele be a deputation to present the foregoing Resolutions to the Mayor, requesting that a special meeting of the corporation may be called to consider them."

We do not find that any instructions, founded upon this communication, were given by the City Council; but we still hope that the wishes then expressed will be complied with in carrying into effect the resolution passed by the Council themselves.

A communication in this number, from a Correspondent who signs himself ALPHA, not a member of the clerical body, nor ordinarily a contributor to these columns—leads us to conclude that the feeling in favour of a permanent Protestant Hospital is more widely diffused even than what we know from personal experience. We concur with him as respects the desirableness of such an institution, though we do not adopt his views on the measures in detail for obtaining its establishment. To make certain office-bearers in the various Protestant religious communities ex-officio Guardians of the institution does not strike us as desirable at all. Parties who have been elected for one office are not on that account to be supposed qualified to act in another. If they are, they may be elected to it by those whose votes have power to call to office. On the position of the Protestant sick, while placed in a Hospital of a mixed character, and on the position of the Pastor who visits them there, we shall probably take future opportunities of stating our sentiments and experience. It is from a regard to charity towards our Roman Catholic neighbours that we urge the separation of Protestant patients from them, as well as with a view to the comfort of the members of our communion in their hour of suffering and depression; and the saving of the Clergyman's time, as mentioned in our last, must surely be admitted to be a point for consideration of no small importance.

The Grand Jury, at the close of the Criminal Term of the Court of Queen's Bench last Tuesday, delivered a presentment which refers largely to the Marine Hospital, introducing the subject in the following terms:

"They have visited the Marine Hospital and inspected the sheds, which are well regulated, clean and adequately spacious, and under the management and direction of able and zealous medical attendants."

After these expressions of high commendation, certain improvements are suggested which seem to us strangely to conflict with the general character of a "well regulated" institution—supposing that term to apply to the Hospital building equally with the sheds. We cut the following from the document as printed in Tuesday's Mercury:

"With surprise they have ascertained that notwithstanding the close proximity of the River St. Charles, whose pure water flows round the tongue of land on which the Hospital is erected—on two sides within a few feet of its walls,—that building is destitute of baths, and totally unsupplied with pipes or other apparatus for the conveyance of water to the several wards or landing places; that requisite being now carried to the highest and uttermost apartments in buckets, by the nurses, who are thus precluded from giving that careful and constant attendance upon the sick so much required. They would draw the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of immediately remedying this deficiency, as also that of the want of sinks or channels for the reception of waste water which has to be taken in buckets by the nurses, even from the garret to a place several yards in rear of the premises."

"The privies emit a noisome odour, owing to an obstruction in the conduit leading from them to the river. The Jury, are, however, informed that workmen are now employed in freeing it, when it is believed the effluvia will be sensibly diminished if not entirely destroyed."

But should the above term be intended to apply to the sheds exclusively, still we must arrive at the conclusion that the visits of Grand Jurors are a very different thing from the daily and close intercourse which other individuals are constrained to have with the Patients. If the noses of Grand Jurors had to come as close to the sheds and to the beds of Patients as those of the Clergy who visit there—if like these they had to squeeze their way to the bedsides for in-

dividual converse with the sufferers, and afterwards to pick from their garments the crawling things brushed on by that operation, they would hesitate how they call those places either "clean" or "adequately spacious." We have frankly avowed our confidence that the functionaries responsible for these matters are anxious to apply remedies, as fast as they can be applied, to the evils yet existing; but we should think it injustice to the poor and wretched to let the impression go forth that, as matters stand now, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital and Sheds appear to people generally as they have appeared to the Grand Jury. A fine-weather visit, for instance, will present roofs dry and comfortable enough; but the Grand Jurors are now gone hither and thither, and on the next wet day the rain will come down upon the beds of Patients in the sheds, as it did during the severe weather we had in the week before last, if nothing is done to secure those roofs better than they were at first putting up. We were in hopes of learning that this matter had been attended to before this, but we do not learn that it has. It probably did not occur to the Grand Jurors to have a taste of the tea served to the sick in the Hospital—to smell the straw on which they were lying—to see beds filled with the loose straw upon which Patients had already been for some time lying, and which could not be otherwise than impregnated with noxious qualities: but these are things forced upon the notice of those who are in daily attendance.

The Grand Jury do no more than justice, we are ready to admit, to the ability and zeal of the medical attendants entrusted with the management and direction of the institution. But we wonder whether it occurred to them that the number of those medical attendants to whom these terms apply might be utterly insufficient for the exigency? It would be a simple arithmetical problem to take the number of minutes which medical men already in extensive practice can afford to give to the Hospital, and divide by the number of Patients to be attended to by them: the result would probably justify the impression which has been made upon parties who have visited there, and upon Patients, who are very keen judges on the subject, that the staff of medical men (we do not speak of students) is quite inadequate to the occasion.

We write thus, not in the way of fault finding, but because we wish to strengthen the hands of those whose province it is to supply the deficiencies which exist. If the Commissioners have to apply for funds to make the sheds thoroughly rain-tight—to fit up some portion of them so as to answer the highly essential purpose of a Convalescent branch of the Hospital—to engage more help in the medical or in the domestic department—who would suppose that any such expenditure is at all called for in an establishment already "well regulated, clean, and adequately spacious?" Of course the Grand Jury have expressed their conscientious opinion of the matter, but that opinion could be founded upon very partial opportunities only of observation, and becomes justly subject to the review of those whose observation has been more minute and extensive. We have offered these remarks upon conference with one whose opportunities have been much better than our own, and we believe there is no part of them, where facts are concerned, to which he would not bear testimony derived from personal observation.

In transferring to our columns the painful intelligence of a death which has recently occurred in this parish, we must take the opportunity of stating, in explanation of our omitting some part of the notice, as we find it in other city-periodicals, that it is contrary to our rule to accompany notices of this kind, in that part of our paper usually devoted to them, with expressions respecting the state of mind manifested by the deceased, or of the feelings entertained on the occasion by those suffering under the bereavement. We offer this remark rather on the present occasion, because, from pastoral visits paid at the dying-bed of the friend so lately taken from an affectionate husband and relatives, we can bear the most ready witness to the Christian submission and simple dependence on the Saviour's merits there manifested; and the insertion of a testimony to that effect in this particular case, is but the expression of a consoling persuasion which we share, as a ground of present comfort and of hopeful anticipation, with the survivors more nearly connected with the departed disciple.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 13th ult., Lord John Russell mentioned St. Alban's, Southwell, and Bodmin, as the three sees newly to be erected, in addition to that of Manchester. On the proposed exclusion of that number of bishops from the House of Lords, the Premier expressed himself to this effect: "I think the arrangement made will prove very convenient to the country as well as to the bishops, and it is, that the newly created bishop shall not take his seat in the House of Lords till a vacancy shall occur by the death of some of the present bishops, the same rule being applied to the bishop who shall succeed to the vacancy which enables the Bishop of Manchester to take a seat in the House of Lords. In the case of the bishoprics of Durham, Winchester, and London, the respective bishops shall at all times have seats in the Upper House. By the arrangement proposed in the case of the other sees, the respective bishops will, before they are in possession of a seat in the Legislature, have an opportunity of getting acquainted with their diocese and making themselves masters of the various and onerous duties which devolve upon them."

CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.—The House of Lords has repeatedly been engaged in measures to ensure the maintenance of discipline over the Clergy; but there seems to be a singular difficulty in effecting this object, though admitted to be in a high degree desirable. It may be needful, here, to premise that, though the power of English Bishops over Curates is very great, the situation of the beneficed Clergy is widely

different from that of Curates; and not infrequently it is an exceedingly difficult matter, or in fact impossible, even in cases of notoriously gross misconduct affecting the moral character, to proceed effectually against a Clergyman who holds a benefice.

A bill, called the Correction of Clerks' Bill, was in progress through the House of Lords, at the time when the present ministry came into office. The new Lord Chancellor declared at once that he could not give his assent to the measure as it had been framed by those Bishops who were engaged in the management of it; and it was abandoned, with an understanding that Her Majesty's ministers would give their support to a measure which should give greater security of a fair trial to the accused Clergyman. A new measure was brought in, during the present Session, by the Lord Bishop of London, admitted to be an improvement, in various ways, upon the former measure; but objections were raised, some by persons of eminence in the profession of law, and some by those members of the clerical body who gave their watchful attention to the bill, and a further postponement of the measure has been the consequence. On the 12th of July, "the Bishop of London withdrew the Clergy Offences Bill, on the ground that it would be impossible to carry it this session, and that by its circulation through the country the Clergy would be convinced that, by it, their best interests were cared for."

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—What the Foreign Committee have to report respecting the Constantinople Mission, established 1839.

The Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., Missionary Bishop. The Board of Missions having, at its last session, resolved to refer the question of the expediency of continuing the Mission at Constantinople, to the Triennial Meeting of the Board in October next, the Foreign Committee have continued the appropriation heretofore established, with a mere verbal alteration, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Recipient and Amount. To Bishop Southgate, \$3000; To the Rev. Mr. Miles, 1000; To the Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1000. Total \$5000.

The Committee have to report the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, in consequence of ill health, and the return of the Rev. J. W. Miles. Mr. Taylor, who had given himself very sedulously to the duty assigned him, of acquiring a knowledge of Arabic, was seized by an hæmorrhage of the lungs in July last, and was so rapidly reduced by it as to render necessary his return to the United States. Since his arrival in this country his health has been somewhat improved; and although there is no prospect of his being enabled to resume Missionary duty, the Committee trust that one so strongly entitled to their respect and regard, may be spared to do service in the Church at home.

The Rev. Mr. Miles arrived in New-York on the 7th June inst. Among the reasons which prompted him to leave the Mission, was the receipt of information from the Association in Charleston, which had hitherto sustained him, that they could not be responsible for his support after the 1st July next. The Committee hope that his valuable services may be obtained for some other portion of the Missionary field. The Mission is now reduced to the Missionary Bishop alone.

No communications have been received from the Mission since the letter of Bishop Southgate, of 10th September last, announcing the illness and resignation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. As the Missionary Bishop makes no report of his proceedings, and renders no account of his expenditures to the Committee, they are without materials from which to frame any report to the Board of Missions.

The expenditures on the Mission at Constantinople during the past year, have been, exclusive of \$750 of the present quarter's remittance, yet to be made, \$3,721.21. The receipts for it specially have amounted to \$2,648.19.

BURNING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ROCHESTER.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the destruction of St. Paul's or Grace Church, by fire, Sunday morning about two o'clock, the flames were discovered issuing from the belfry just above the roof of the building, and in a few minutes so strong was the current of air, that the entire steeple was enveloped in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity to other portions, and the whole interior was in a blaze in an incredibly short space of time. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but it was found impossible to save any thing but the surrounding buildings. The Library of the Church, we understand, has been removed, but the books in the body of the building, were not got out. The splendid organ of the Society, as also the massive bell, were both destroyed, the latter having been melted. The cost of the two was something like \$2,000. The outer walls of the Church, which are of cut stone, are considerably injured, but remain standing. Every thing upon the inner portion was consumed.

While the building was burning, there was a rumour in the crowd that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but the probability is, that the fire took from light carried into the tower by the Sexton. At 9 o'clock he rang the bell, taking a lamp with him to the steeple, and although he undoubtedly exercised his customary prudence, a spark from his light, or something of the kind, must have been left in the tower unobserved, and produced the disastrous result which followed.

The loss to the congregation must be something like \$20,000 or \$25,000, \$10,000 of which is covered by Insurance; \$4,000 in one company and \$3,000 each in two others. The buildings upon either side of the Church, although standing within a few feet of it, were saved, though somewhat damaged, the thick stone walls of the edifice having protected them from the heat.

That of Daniel Graves, on the south side, was but slightly injured. St. Paul's was one of the finest church edifices in Western New York. It was of stone, in the Gothic style, and was consecrated in August, 1830. The building, from its elevated situation and fine architecture, was one of the chief ornaments of the city.—Daily Advertiser, July 26th.

The following from the R. Catholic organ, The Tablet, referring to the Prospectus recently published of a new exposition of the Scriptures by Tractarian writers (see our last number but one, "Doings at Littlemore") will be read with profit in connection with the article from Mr. CONYON, inserted in our last.

"The Prospectus, manifestly from the pen of Dr. Pusey himself, is eminently characteristic of the views of its author. Hesitating, positive, apologetic, authoritative, vague, dogmatical, parenthetical, Protestant and patristic, it embodies that fan-

tastic eclecticism which has latterly shown itself to be the true moving principle of the Anglo-Catholic theologians. It tries to be Catholic, but cannot be so; it would fain also be Protestant, but dare not avow itself; it is conscious of no true attachment to the Establishment, and therefore begins excuses where no one else would think them needed; it claims a right to teach and explain the Bible, yet puts on an aspect of humble self-distrust, and protests against its own competency; it dreads the literal interpretation, yet dares not disavow it; it is equally afraid of the mystical sense, yet longs to touch upon it; in short, as we believe some of Dr. Pusey's admirers say of his writings in general, it is 'eminently suggestive' of a state of religious feeling of the most mournful and grievous kind. It suggests a state of mind in which almost all hold upon religious truth is well nigh lost; in which the unhappy soul, which has been dwelling in a spiritual atmosphere of its own creation, and feeding itself upon its own ideas rather than clinging to the positive revealed word of God, at length feels itself fast sinking into atrophy and death, and stretches forth its hand and clings to the first real external fact that it can reach, in the hope that this at last will save it from scepticism and from itself."

Diocese of Quebec.

The Lord Bishop of MONTREAL returned on Tuesday evening from Grosse Isle, where he had been on his third visit, engaged in pastoral labours among the numbers at the Quarantine Station.

The Rev. W. KING, Missionary at St. Giles, went down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time in attendance upon the Protestants requiring ministerial services.

Diocese of Toronto.

The ARCHDEACON of YORK has signified his intention of visiting the several parishes and missions in the Home and Sincow Districts by a series of arrangements commencing at Whitby on the 9th, extending northwards to Barrie, Penetanguishene, and Orillia, and ending at York Mills on the 21th of September.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Would you allow me to trespass upon your space, I would endeavour to point out as concisely as possible the necessity, which, in my opinion, exists for the establishment of an Hospital for all Protestants.

The [R.] Catholic population here, for their sick, the General Hospital and the Hotel Dieu—two institutions admirably conducted—wherein the sick and the dying receive the consolations of a [R.] Catholic Minister of Christ. Into these Hospitals, Protestants sometimes are admitted, and, as far as medical attendance and bodily comfort is concerned, they may fare well enough; but how is it with their spiritual concerns—that which, at the hour of dissolution—even in him, who in health has been a pious, and careless of his soul—weighs with every one, and with the greater violence that it has suddenly seized the mind—when there is no delay—when death, in sin, seems inevitable—when early religious associations crowd upon the memory—when, life fast ebbing, hope departing, despair seizes the would-be penitent—who is there to comfort him, who is now in bitterness of spirit calling "God be merciful to me a sinner?" Will the ministry of a Roman Catholic Clergyman afford relief? A drowning man will cling to straws; and some Catholicism may be embraced, by persons naturally weak in intellect, rather than that change, which all view with apprehension, should come upon them without their ever having made any outward profession of faith in the Redeemer. But will all accept such slender aid? Is it not more probable that what they have once been taught to consider errors in faith, they ever being now more open to religious conviction, they will at that dread hour feel and see to be such; and that the ministrations of a [R.] Catholic Clergyman, however kindly meant, will rather annoy than satisfy a mind thus craving for peculiar religious help? I do not mean to say that the ministry of any Clergyman at the last hour will insure an entrance into the kingdom of Christ—I would not even insinuate that; but I would urge that the struggling sinner may be taught, even at the last minute, to look to Jesus and, like the thief upon the cross, may be accepted.

Well, then, it would be better that a Clergyman of the same faith as the dying man should be with him; but this cannot always be the case in a Hospital under [R.] Catholic control; there are difficulties which every Protestant Clergyman feels, and many protestant laymen know. To remedy these inconveniences, if I can use so light a term, I would recommend the establishment of a Protestant Hospital, and I would raise the money for this object in all Protestant Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels in the neighbourhood. Were every member of their Congregations to give \$6—and what member of a Protestant Church would not do so—an hospital might be built even before the winter sets in. There should be no jealousy in the matter; the money so collected should be put into a general fund of which, the Churchwardens of the English Church, the Elders or those in authority in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Churches or Chapels should be the guardians. It is a matter which concerns them all, and they, who in fact differ more in form than in faith, might evince unanimity of once.

Well—I will take it for granted that it will be so; and will take the liberty of recommending a site. Between the steps leading from Diamond Harbour to the Cape and St. Lewis Street, there is a common, I believe, the property of Government. On this spot the Hospital might be built. It should have an entrance from St. Lewis Gate (without) and from the steps just spoken of. It would command a fine view of the river, and be in an elevated and airy situation. The ground in front should be laid out in shrubberies and grass plots for the use of convalescents and, in rear, there should be a vegetable garden. I will say no more now; I have said enough for the present; but, if you will permit me, I may come out again.

I am, &c.

ALPHA.

[It may be right to state that the Clergy of our Church have always had access to the sick of our communion at the Hotel Dieu, but it should present itself to every mind that no Protestant patient ought to be situated as he necessarily comes to be by seeking admission there, nor should the Protestant Clergyman be placed in the position of leaving the member of his flock under such influences, when a vigorous effort on the part of the Protestant community could without any difficulty otherwise provide for the sick professing their faith.—Ed.]