

pression of the wealth and luxury of the city. In the evening, the theatre presents a spectacle, which probably few theatres in the world can parallel. The beauty, elegance, wealth and luxury of Mexico, seem concentrated into one brilliant focus.

The finale of the day is generally wound up by a splendid display of fire works, and thus concludes a Mexican Sunday—and in no other part of the world probably is a Sunday so spent—not even in Italy.—*New Orleans Tropic.*

MISAPPLIED TEXTS.

Ecclesiastes iii. 4. "A time to dance." This language is often quoted, with an air of triumph, by lovers of worldly pleasure, as if it furnished a full justification of their vain, not to say sinful, bodily exercises, in scenes of dissipation, and busy, bustling indolence. But before they can safely employ it thus, they must show, that other passages of Scripture which speak of dancing, relate to something like the modern exercise called by the same name; an exercise for which the young are prepared by much tedious tuition, and in which the young and old of both sexes are engaged together, under the direction of a master or manager, who guides all the motions of their feet and hands by a fixed rule, without any reference to the glory and service of God, or the promotion of pious feelings, and holy, heavenly aspirations of the soul. This they can never show. It is not, then, to be taken for granted, that the phrase, "a time to dance," in Ecclesiastes relates to such dancing as that of a modern ball-room or theatre. And if it did, the fact would still remain, that Solomon's use of this phrase, there, would not sanction the practice thus alluded to, any more than his declaration in the same passage that there is "a time to hate," justifies malice and all uncharitableness. The truth is, that his language, throughout the whole passage, beginning with the assertion, that "to every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven," is only a description of the events, and not an injunction nor approval of the practices, mentioned. And it is a fact, worthy of notice here, that anciently, in the primitive church, promiscuous dancing of men and women together was prohibited to Christians, and public dancers were entirely excluded from the privileges of the Christian profession.

It is marvellous that the modern admirers of primitive usages have not lighted upon this prohibition for their own guidance and to be enforced upon their adherents: it would open a vast field for reformation.—*ED. BEREAN.*

The exhortation of the beloved apostle in John ii. 15, in these words, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," is often repeated with an addition of a single word, such for example as *supremely, chiefly, strongly, or eagerly.* But such an addition entirely changes and perverts the meaning of the inspired apostle. His language forbids, without any qualification, all love of the world in any degree. For he adds in the very same verse, that "if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." And in the next verse he declares, that "all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world." So plainly does he teach, that any love of the world, in any one, is inconsistent with true piety or godliness, which he describes by the phrase, "love of the Father." And all we have to do in order to make a correct application of the precept, "Love not the world," is to ascertain what is here meant by the term *world.*

The above are culled from a second paper under the heading as prefixed to this article, in the Boston Episcopal Observer, the second number of which (second volume) we have had great pleasure in receiving.—*ED. BEREAN.*

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1846.

By a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, it has been signified to His Excellency the Governor General, that the Queen withholds her sanction from the appointment of the Rev. Dr. J. Bethune to the office of Principal of McGill College. That post is consequently vacant.

It need not be supposed that there is the most distant glance at the qualifications of the individual who has temporarily filled the office, when we express our satisfaction at the decision which Her Majesty has been advised to form in this instance. The efficient discharge of duties, such as arise from the pastoral office in the parish of Christ Church, Montreal, is sufficient to engage qualifications of no common order; and it is our earnest prayer that the relief afforded to the Rector by the arrival of this late intelligence may extensively benefit the important charge which remains entrusted to him.

But we proceed to venture the expression of our hope and wish that those on whom devolves the nomination of an individual to preside over the intended University of McGill College, may be guided in their selection so as to secure, as far as judicious and devoted superintendence may bring it about, the efficient working of the institution. It must be desired, that the College should become instrumental towards strengthening the connection of the Province with the mother-country by rendering all resort of our youth to the neighbouring republics for academical education needless; and by introducing into the training they are to receive in the Province, every thing that is valuable in the systems pursued at the venerable institutions of Oxford and Cambridge. While

Bingham's Antiq. Book 16.

however, it is obviously desirable that the Principal of McGill College should be familiar with those systems, it must be hoped that he will be one whose conceptions of an English University extend considerably beyond putting a square cap upon a young man's round head, and who will not be so wedded to what he knows to be the course pursued there as not to be ready to consider every part of it in its relation to the widely different circumstances of this young and struggling community.

Above all, the friends of education upon sound scriptural principles cannot but feel tremblingly alive to the danger lest, if the future head of McGill College has to come from either of the English Universities, he should be one tinctured with the opinions or warped into the leanings which have caused so much painful anxiety with regard to the influence for some time at work at Oxford and, in a certain measure, at Cambridge—an influence adverse to the doctrines of the Church as settled at the Reformation. It is but fair and candid to avow that we cannot view without alarm the Colonial Secretary's official connection with this appointment. The true friends of our Protestant Church could not receive with confidence an individual who should owe his selection to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; because they would naturally expect him to be of the school in theology to which that statesman has, by his acts and writings, joined himself. At the same time we do not for a moment admit the thought that his official influence would be exerted contrary to the nomination of a well qualified individual of a different school, submitted to the Crown by those whose place it is to make the choice on this occasion. The opinion which we entertain of Mr. Gladstone's official integrity is fully as high as our objection to his theological principles is strong and decided.

We shall deem it a very gratifying part of our public duty, if we have space to record intelligence promising to the cause of sound religious and scientific education through a well-directed application of the late Mr. McGill's endowment.

A friend has furnished us with a fuller account than we had before seen, of the trial, of which we gave a condensed statement in our last number but one, under the heading "Damages found for a Priest's curse." We learn from it that the Priest's defence included an allegation that he acted in obedience to the laws of his Church, and under express instructions from his Bishop (Dr. Denvir); and that he had used great forbearance, deferring the awful ceremony of cursing as long as ever he could, consistently with his duty. In justice to the individual, we record this transfer of guilt from the Priest to the Bishop, and from both to the system under which they act—the system which the Legislature and Executive in the mother-country and elsewhere are encouraging by public enactment and private favour. The individuals concerned remain, of course, bearing the responsibility which arises from using their intellectual faculties and moral perceptions so as to continue attached to the system. We subjoin a portion of the editorial remarks upon the occurrence, in the *Dublin Evening Mail*:

"Indignation must be universal, and execration must be general and extreme before it [the Irish government] will protect the people of Ireland against the cruelties of their spiritual tyrants. An improbable, though a less impossible event may arrive. The eyes of the people may be purged of the film that makes them now impervious to light. This brings us to the spiritual offence for which McLoughlin underwent—as far as his priest could impose it—the merciless sentence of everlasting perdition. He read the Scriptures in the Irish tongue. He taught others to read them—to make them the foundation of their hopes for eternity, and the lamp and guide to their path and course through time. He taught them from these Scriptures to render good for evil—to pray for those that persecuted them. He told them how the SAVIOUR, who announced this sublime doctrine of infinite forgiveness, acted on it in his life, and exemplified it by his death. His latest prayer was, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do.' McLoughlin read these things to the people in their native Gaelic. The dialect, strong and imaginative, impressed it deeply in their warm and unsophisticated hearts. They listened to him in the recesses and coverts of their barren but beautiful habitations; and for this the Rev. LUKE WALSH—the professing servant of that blessed Saviour, claiming to be the anointed priest—said before him, 'My curse and God's curse on CHARLES McLOUGHLIN, the accused teacher of the Irish Bible.' Beside the priest lay the Gospel, God's good tidings, and the book of His gracious promises. It was placed there, the emblem of the Book of Life, wherein the names of the redeemed are written. Behind him stood the lighted candles, the emblems of the Holy Ghost, whose spirit is unquenchable. At his left hand lay the bell, the emblem of God's call to judgment. He took it up, he rang it. The judgment was pronounced—the curse was uttered—the book was shut—McLOUGHLIN's name was razed from the Book of Life, as the priest pretended. He was shut out from God's promises, and the door of the Gospel was closed against him."

"Such was the scene enacted in the wild seclusion of these remote glens towards the end of August, 1844, when Heaven's bounty was growing yellow amid the heath around them.

"Gladly would we pause, leaving it to be supposed that these demonic doings originated in the 'breast of a maniac—some mountain

monk, whom poverty had ensnared and penance had made frantic."

"Not his the mien of Christian priest, But Druid's from the grave released. Whose hardened heart and eye might brook No sacrifice of souls to look; Who used the hallowed creed for worse, And deader emphasis of curse."

"But, alas! we have no ground for believing that the Rev. LUKE WALSH, acting as he did, exceeded the duty which his office prescribed to him. Nay, in justice we are bound to say for him that he appears to have been as merciful as his ideas of duty would permit him to be. He but acted as the executive authority in the matter; he produced the warrant from his ecclesiastical superior authorising, perhaps commanding, the proceeding; he read it; he explained it, and said he had suffered the people to have dealings with the plaintiff long after he had received the bishop's authority. Who was that prelate? The Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor—the friend of national education—the defender of the Charitable Bequests' Act—the supporter of the new Colleges scheme of Government—the intimate associate of the Right Rev. Romish Primate, Dr. CROLY! The sentence, therefore, was deliberate—personal policy mixed not in it. Judge BURTON himself in trying the case evinced no greater calmness than Dr. DENVIR may have felt when issuing the warrant, and Mr. WALSH when executing it."

The system which thus justifies (to use Judge Burton's words) "cutting a man off from all society, making him a cipher, and depriving him of his aid," has been possessed of vast endowments in this Province, and has, within a recent period, been further enriched, through influence at home, by the St. Sulpician property to which, according to the opinion of eminent lawyers (the late Chief Justice Sewell one of them) it had no legal claim; its insupportable character and its increasing confidence in the subserviency of our political rulers is becoming further developed by the announcement which we find in the latest accounts of proceedings in our House of Assembly, as follows:

"Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood presented a petition from certain Roman Catholic Bishops praying that the Jesuit Estates which have been escheated might be given up to them for educational and other purposes, for which they had been originally granted, and which could only be attained through the instrumentality of the Roman Catholic Church. The petitioners were willing to bind themselves in such case to found Colleges and erect Chairs of Law, Medicine, Political Economy, the Fine Arts, &c. &c. and to give annual accounts of the expenditure of the said property to the Legislature."

It is a portentous sign that Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Canada West has consented to present the Petition, and that he did not, as we must conclude from the silence of the report, express at once his dissent from the object of the petitioners. Let this be coupled with the late recommendation, in an official Report from Her Majesty's Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the Jesuits should be employed for the civilization of the Saguenay Indians; and with the impotation of members of that illegal society into the Province, to be in readiness for the commencement of operations to any extent for which means may be afforded them—and it must be evident that alive and stirring ought that portion of the community to be who have a proper sense of the danger threatening their rights and liberties from the overspreading of that power which at one time was compelled to join in the expulsion of the Jesuits "like dogs," and now finds it its interest to aid their being "renewed like eagles," (see their General Francis Borgia's words, quoted by A WANDERER in our last volume, p. 178.)

We find a pamphlet to have been printed and circulated under the title of "Memoir upon the Estate which the Jesuits possessed in Canada, and the Objects to which these Estates should be at present applied"—which advocates the object of the petitioners. It has not yet been in our power to examine it, but the publication forms another link to carry on the chain of preparatory measures for the renewing of the Jesuits among us.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta (D. Wilson, D. D.), had consented to preach before the Church Missionary Society on the 4th instant; and the Lord Bishop of St. David's (C. Tirrwall, D. D.) before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the 7th instant.

Our private advices say that the Bishop of Calcutta's health has so much improved as to enable him to preach almost every Lord's day of late.

HER MAJESTY'S CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, has availed himself of the opportunity presented by the vacancy in the office of master of the boys of the choir, occasioned by the demise of Mr. Hawes, to make an important arrangement, as well for improving the efficiency of the choir, as for promoting the better education of the boys themselves. His Lordship has appointed to the vacant office the Rev. Thomas Helmore, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Mark's Training College, Little Chelsea, and one of the chaplains of this institution. We are not aware that the office has ever been filled by one in holy order before; but certainly not for a very long period. The 42d Canon of the Church requires, "That the Petty Canon, Vicars Choral, and other ministers of the Church, be urged to the study of the holy Scriptures, and every one of them have the New Testament, not only in English, but also in Latin;" that they receive, in short, a thorough religious education, in addition to the necessary course of musical instruction, an object which, we believe, is prominently con-

templated in the new and important arrangements of Mr. Helmore's appointment.—*English Paper.*

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A work of Dr. Theiner's, who is one of the most eminent among the adherents of the newly formed community in Breslau, published under the title of "The reformatory efforts in the Catholic Church," having been made a ground of accusation in the Criminal Court, sentence was pronounced on the 26th of March, to the effect that the author "is not liable to punishment for the contents of the work, that he shall be free from the costs, and that the sequestration of the work by the police shall be taken off."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The Central Board met yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, the Right Reverend the President in the Chair, and was engaged in deliberations till a late hour of the afternoon; the amount of business required it to adjourn to this day.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Resolutions passed at two General Meetings of the Pewholders, held on the 28th April and 4th May, 1846.

1.—That the present mode of disposing of the proceeds of the Collections taken up at the Morning and Evening Services in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, does not meet with the approbation of the Pewholders, and that the Resolutions which at present regulate the distribution of the monies be rescinded.

2.—That the two Orphans now under the charge of the Committee, be transferred to the Orphan Asylum of the Parish Church, provided the present Matron will not take them on the same terms, and that the expense of their maintenance there be paid out of the future Collections at this Chapel, after the balance now in the hands of the Treasurer has been expended for that purpose.

3.—That the Collections at Morning Service on Sacrament days be devoted to charitable purposes, under the Superintendence of the Pastor and Chapel Wardens, after paying for the Sacramental Bread and Wine.

4.—That the Collections at the Chapel, except on Sacramental and other special occasions, be put into and considered one fund, which shall be partly applied in payment of the present debt of the Light fund, and the expense of lighting the Chapel for the future Evening Services; and in defraying part (say to the extent of Ten Pounds) of the annual expenses of the Sunday School in connection with this Chapel.

5.—That the sum of Sixty Pounds be applied out of the General Fund to pay for the services of an Evening Lecturer at the Chapel for the current year.

6.—That the sum of One Pound Ten Shillings be reserved out of the collections made on special occasions, to be added to the General Fund.

7.—That Mr. VON EXTER, as Chapel Warden, be requested to act as Treasurer of the General Fund.

E. W. SEWELL, Incumbent.

JOHN VON EXTER, } Chapel Wardens.
THOMAS WHITE, }

Quebec, 4th May, 1846.

In accordance with the 5th Resolution, the Incumbent, with whom the appointment rests, proposed it to the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, by whom the same has been accepted, and the Lecturer has entered upon his duties.

Diocese of Toronto.

In accordance with a standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that of the Four Collections to be made annually in the several Churches and Chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for TRINITY SUNDAY, being Sunday, the 7th of June next.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June.—Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for Examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., in that city, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A.M. Candidates for Orders are required to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

The Rev. G. W. Warr, lately Missionary at Oakville, has been obliged, from circumstances of a domestic nature, to leave this country and return to Ireland.

The Rev. James Mockridge, formerly Travelling Missionary in the Gore and Wellington Districts, has been appointed to the Rectory of Warwick, in the London District. It is requested that all letters and papers may be addressed to him at that place.—*The Church.*

EMIGRATION.—We learn from the manager of the Protestant Registration and Employment Office, 119 Court street, that out of the 293 steerage passengers in the Washington Irving, arrived last week, only six were Protestants. The steamer North America, from St. John, had 63 passengers, and but one Protestant. The ship Norfolk, which arrived on Saturday, had 167 passengers, of whom 100 are Protestants—one a printer, who wants employment—the other sick with a fever, and sent to the hospital. Thus, the arrivals in these three vessels amount to 518 persons; of whom 9 are Protestants, and 509 are Roman Catholics. These facts have quite a number of bearings. We have not room to comment upon them this week, but will do so in our next. Meantime we hope our Protestant friends will not forget the Employment Office in Court street.—*Boston Fam. Visitor.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. B. J. M.—parcel from A. R.—J. R. we are sorry for the loss, and have entered the payment, see below;—2nd pamphlet, Burlington.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. George Poyer, No. 97 to 148; T. A. Stayer, No. 105 to 156; Robert Easton, No. 105 to 156; J. G. Mackenzie, No. 105 to 156; John Thornton, No. 105 to 156; Thomas Juit, No. 105 to 156; James Tubby, No. 53 to 104; J. Worthington, No. 105 to 156; Thomas Bate, No. 96 to 147; J. Rooney, No. 27 to 104; Robert Symes, No. 53 to 156; John Jameson, No. 97 to 141; Mrs. Davidson, 101 to 152; Mrs. A. Paterson, No. 105 to 156; Brit. N. Am. School Socy., No. 105 to 155; Dr. Holmes, No. 105 to 156; Rev. W. Dawes, No. 105 to 156; Rev. A. T. Whitten, 105 to 156.

Local and Political Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The 19th of April mail from England arrived on Friday last, furnishing eight days' later intelligence than that brought by the *Great Western*. It would probably have reached Quebec a day or two earlier but for an accident which befel the mail steamer, the *Cambria*. She had a fine run to Halifax, where she arrived on the 1st instant, and landed 20 passengers. On Saturday, shortly before midnight, while off Cape Cod, near the entrance of Boston harbour, there being a dense fog, the ship struck on the Beach of Truro: the engines were immediately reversed, and every effort made to get her off by the capstan and anchors, but in vain. A good deal of alarm was felt among the passengers, and some of them landed and proceeded to Boston. A steamer was despatched to the assistance of the *Cambria*, and by her aid she was got off and arrived at Boston on Tuesday.

No events of any particular importance have occurred in Europe since the last mail, except that another attempt has been made to kill the King of the French, which has been frustrated by an over-ruling Providence. The following particulars are given:

About half-past five o'clock on Thursday, as the King was returning from his drive in the forest of Fontainebleau, a man, seated upon the wall, fired at his Majesty. Providence preserved the King's life. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess of Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salerno were in the carriage with the King. Three balls cut the fringes of the char-a-banc—no one was struck—a piece of wadding was picked up by the Queen. The assassin was immediately arrested; his name is Leonate. He is an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainebleau.—*Journal des Débats* of Friday.

The Imperial Parliament met after the Easter Holidays, on Friday the 17th ult., when the Irish coercion bill formed the subject of debate. Strong opposition is offered by the Irish members and, indeed, a doubt is felt by many, as to the prospect of the Premier succeeding in this and his great measures in favour of free trade, though the most general impression is that they will be carried. Meanwhile the accounts from Ireland are of the most distressing nature. In addition to their suffering with disease and poverty, the Irish peasantry are now said to be threatened with the horrors of want, and exposed to actual famine. A most melancholy account is given of the state of the country. Provisions are three or four times as dear as usual; employment is scarce, and the destitution therefore extreme. The following paragraph shows the extent of suffering, as well as some of the means taken to alleviate it.

"Committees have been formed at Ballyduff, Killenker, and Balleborough, County Cavan. Accounts pour in upon us daily of the increasing distress. In many places there are no potatoes left—in none will the fast perishing root be found after May.—A Castlebar paper has the following, headed Famine in Mayo:—'This gaunt and long-dreaded scourge has at last broken forth. We have been written to from several parts of this extensive county, by gentlemen upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, giving the most awful accounts of the sufferings of the people at this early period of the year. Even at Turlough, in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, many families are at this moment, we learn, without food; and the wretched sufferers are, in vain, endeavoring to get provisions in time, that their children may not die! At the market of Castlebar, on Saturday last, provisions, which hitherto were considered reasonable, rose to an alarming height—potatoes from 2½d. to 5d. per stone, and oatmeal from 13s. to 16s. per cwt.'"

"A great riot has taken place at Clonmel, in which an attack was made on some mills and shops in that town and neighbourhood, and several of them were plundered by the mob. A meeting was held in the Court-house of Clonmel—Capt. Osborne, J. P., in the chair. A subscription list was entered into, and over £500 subscribed, for the purpose of giving employment to the inhabitants and its vicinity alone."

After reading the above sad statement, the announcement which now follows seems almost incredible.

The Repeal Association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday, April 13. Mr. O'Connell was present, and spoke very forcibly against the Coercion Bill. The rent was upwards of £200!!

A large supply of Indian corn has been imported by Government from America, for the use of the sufferers in Ireland; and Sir R. Peel stated that more would have been ordered, but the Government did not wish to interfere with private enterprise.

ARRIVALS OF INDIAN CORN.—Within the past few days several large cargoes of Indian Corn have arrived in Dublin, and every baker in the city has Indian meal bread on sale. It is in very great demand amongst even the better class of mechanics, as well as the labouring people.

The British Ship of war America is shortly expected home from the western coast of South America. She will be the bearer of 2,000,000 of dollars.

The greatest activity prevails at and about all the army and naval depots in England, recruiting is in full operation; at all the dock-