he expresses himself thus upon the subject :- "The Catholic Church approves of, and authorises, pilgrimages, she having always regarded with approval the respect relics of Christ and of the saints; but no Catholic is under an obligation to take part in such devotions; on the contrary, every one is free to do what seems good to himself in that respect. Acting on this principle, we have neither ordered nor forbidden the faithful of our diocese to perform the pilgrimage to Treves. We have not called their attention to the subject, although re-The number, therefore, of those living in our diocese, who went on pilgrimage, is comparatively small; even these residing on this side the Rhine, and the country in the neighbourhood of Treves. Scarcely a single pilgrim could be seen from the provinces of Starkenbourg and Upper Hesse."- Continental Echo. BRESLAU, Jan. 19.- The Roman Catholics of this city

who have resolved to withdraw from the supremacy of Rome, will take the first decisive step. We hear in a few days there is to be a general meeting, as M. Ronge will state his views respecting the measures which are now necessary

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE. - The following statistical account of Protestantism in France has just been pub-lished :--In 1815, there were 464 Protestant pastors; in 1830, 527 : in 1843, 677 ; and now there are more than 700. Under the Empire, the budget of the Protestant Church was 306,000f.; under the restoration, 476,000f.; and in 1843, 1,219,000f. The number of Protestant churches has increased in proportion, but there are still 111 localities without them. The number of Protestants in France is given at four millions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 31.—A curious event has just occurred here. A few days ago the Greek Patriarch of Jerusal m died, and had hardly rendered his last breath ere an ecclesiastical partisan of Russia stepped forward and produced his own nomination by Russia to the vacant post, his commission being dated several years back !---The Porte naturally at once set his face against so strange an interference in its internal affairs, but in the me while, out of consideration towards so great a power, the matter has been made the subject of debate, and Logothetti, the paid agent of the northern cabinet, profits of the delay by bringing all his energies to bear on the point, nich he hopes to carry ultimately according to the views of his employers.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, THURSD.	AY, MARCH 20, 1845.
CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Poetry.—The Triumphs of the Cross. Christ upon the Cross. The Burial of our Lord. The Resurrection. The Triumph of the Ark of God. Why use the Cross?	Translations from French Di- vines. English Eccles. Intelligence. Fourth Page. A Shipwreck Scene on board the Shaffeld. Garner — Rev. H. Melville; Bp. Beveridge: Bp. Horne; Bp.

Jebb; Dr. Mede.

the present number a day earlier. Upon the origin defence in the same journal. This, of course, the and purport of this solemn Fast of the Church, and editor had a right to refuse if he chose; but he is unsary that we should particularly dwell; but we have injustice, by quoting us as a precedent. Not that we us, that "the visible Church of Christ is a co made several selections appropriate to the solemnities lay the slightest stress upon the rejection or insertion of the season, which will be found on our first and last of the letter in question by the Guardian, as to any of the season, which will be found on our first and last page, and which, we trust, will serve to aid and quicken those holy and devout impressions which the commeare calculated to draw forth. We sincerely desire and pray that these are contemplations which will be blessed to all.

University ; but we must reserve any extended com-There is scarcely any subject, connected with matments until we see what course of action is positively ters either of Church or State, from which it is not to be entered upon. customary in these days to make the effort at least to extract a little political capital,-something upon which to build up a public agitation, and by the enlisting of public sympathy, to advance some project of individual or party interest.

We should have thought that the desire manifested by the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, as expressed through the medium of the measure will not be satisfactory to the Methodist body. Church Society, about eighteen months ago,-that she should be entrusted with the management of her own land and the Roman Catholics, (which last are unquesshare of the Clergy Reserves, --- would be regarded as one so moderate and reasonable in itself, that from no population; so that, upon the principle of Responsible quarter could any opposition be made to it. And Government, the measure ought to be abandoned,when it was demonstrated that the system adopted in a majority of the people being against it !

the disposal and management of those lands was one so ruinously lavish and extravagant that lands and all The following remarks are closely in accordance with our own, and are, in short, what common sense are regarded as being orthodox, and in reality Christian, appeal to the Apostles' Creed, as to the earliest and best must dictate :--were likely soon to be swallowed up in expences, the petition that the little remainder should be rescued from this process of waste and ruin, would, it might be supposed, have engaged the sympa hy and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party, whether than the opposition of any section or party, whether than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and aid rather than the opposition of any section or party and the part of the terms of terms of the terms of terms civil or religious, in the Province.

al arms?

fessed to desire the blessing of religious union, after

certainly is between them and those seceding comm

To the Editor of The Church.

(Signed)

(CODV.)

commands.

To Mr. Green,

Chairman of the Methodist

(Signed)

Meeting, Rama.

illiam Yellowhead

Vittoria, Rama, 8th March, 1845.

THE HOLY COAT.—The affair of the holy coat of Treves continues to be a subject of discussion in Germa-ny. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mayence has ad-dressed a memorial to the grand ducal minister, in which It ought to be recollected, too, that in praying for be taken until the actual project, as promulgated in the Bills just introduced, had been formally made known to the public.

the management of her share of the Clergy Reserves, In the case of the late Administration, the pro- United States now style themselves the Methodist Episthe Church very explicitly declared her willingness to

jected Bill was printed at an early stage of the then conal Church. It is somewhat amusing, after all, to hear the Wesley-Session; nor was any reluctance that we are aware of ans and the Dissenters calling out for religious union with expressed to the petition of King's College to be heard the Church, and regretting that we are not all united by Counsel at the bar of both Houses of the Legisla- together in one religious confraternity of Christian Some of them would fain persuade us that they ture. It is unfortunate that we should have to make munion. do greatly and devoutly desire such a religious co any comparison more favourable to the late than to mation, and it may be, that some of the Wesleyans have the present Executive; and it will be well if it does indulged the wish with something like sincerity of heart. not speedily become a matter of indifference to a very To all such persons we would, therefore, briefly and kindly reply: And why are we not "one body and one spirit, even as God hath called us in one hope of our tage, to infringe upon either: the simple desire of her large body of the soundest Conservatives of the Province, which Executive are entrusted with the adminising; one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us tration of our Provincial affairs. There was a time when we were all, indeed, one body, like the seamless garment of our blessed Lord, woven throughout from the top to the bottom, why, then,

Our Travelling Agent will proceed on a Colecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after are we not so now? Have we separated ourselve you, or have you separated yourselves from the Church? Easter,-visiting the townships intermediate between safeguard and glory of our Mother Country, and which about, how is it to be effected? Must we go out to you? this and Toronto and proceeding from that city northcannot prove an inferior blessing to any of her Colonies. wards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-or must yon all come back to the Church? Our readers will naturally peruse with much interest e communications in a succeeding column, referring the communications in a succeeding column, referring Niagara District.

#### Communications.

there correctly stated, while the inferences to be drawn IMPLIED CONVICTIONS OF THE DIVINE AU-THORITY OF THE CHURCH AMONG THE WESLEYANS AND THE ORTHODOX DIS-SENTERS

#### For The Church.

much as possible of superfluous comment and animad-The hostility of religious Dissent is, in some respects, version. Yet we readily give insertion to the present ore unreasonable, more unjustifiable, and more irrefimicatione, as well for their intrinsic importance, ous, than many other kinds of hostility to God and understood, go to confirm in their hearts a rational and ered things; because other kinds of religious enmity are, scriptural conviction of the Christian, and consequently as because in the Christian Guardian, of the 12th for the most part, avowedly, or notoriously, irreligious in the Divine, authority of the Church. instant, we find that, after admitting various letters their character; whereas Dissent is pretendedly cherishe against the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, the editor declines the out of principles of piety to God, and a scrupulous regard for his authority among mankind. But as men are always " In regard to the request to publish his [Mr. McIn- the least accessible to sound conviction on those very tyre's] letter, we are sorry that we have to decline it .-points wherein any error has been imposed upon them under the guise of religion, even so the error of Dissent is one of those which are the most difficult of detection by Passing by other reasons, we refer him to the conduct of the *Church*, which lately refused admittance to a commu-nication on a similar occasion. In following our 'aposto-lie' contemporary, surely Mr. McIntyre cannot blame us." one of those which are the most difficult of detection by those persons who have been once deluded by their sophistry. But as it is impossible for unbelievers of the very worst ow, without questioning the correctness of the

description to entirely throw off all conviction of the truth, and all sense of moral and religious obligation, and to edent by which he guides himself, we must take n us to doubt the accuracy of the parallel. In the speak and act on all occasions just as though religion were adduced, the warfare was commenced and prose- only a human invention, and as though the Bible itself d by the individual whose letter we declined to were fabricated and entirely false; even so it is with the d by the individual whose letter we declined to lish, in another journal; and it was only after the with all their hostility of feeling towards the Church, on assailed adopted our paper as the medium of especially the latter, they will often speak and act in such y, that the assailant sought to publish his rejoinder | a manner, as must of necessity imply, that they themselves it was at his earnest and repeated solicitation, that the Reverend gentleman went to Rama to preach the Gospel have still some churchlike feelings in their hearts, some in our columns. This we had a perfect right, on every latent and invincible convictions, that the Church is after to the Indians. You are perfectly aware, Mr. Editor, that, had this Reverend gentleman declined doing so, or if he had not noticed the invitation, coming as it did principle of fairness, to refuse. The present case is a all Divinely instituted, and is in truth the highest autho-In consequence of our usual day of publication very different one: Mr. McIntyre is originally attacked rity to which they can appeal, both in confirmation of falling this week upon GOOD-FRIDAX, we have issued in the Christian Guardian, and he desires to make his religious doctrines and in the support of all religious from such a source, he would have been chargeable with duties, as well as in the elucidation of the meaning of the a dereliction of duty as a Christian Minister; yet for dosacred volume. Dissenters will often appeal to the Articles of the ing this, he is unworthily assailed by some of those in the neighbourhood who call themselves Methodists, as well

of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments are duly administered, ac-cording to Christ's ordinance in all things that of the succeeding Festival of Easter, it cannot be neces- fair in defending himself from the charge of an alleged Church for a definition of a Christian Church; which tell

In like manner, the Dissenters and Wesleyans appeal to the authority of the Church on the subject of our Christian Sacraments, believing that there are two only,- those In another place will be found the proceedings in of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. They also believe, that a Sacrament is "An outward and visible sign of an Parliament touching the momentous question of the inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof."

As an implied conviction among the Wesleyans and the Dissenters of the validity and supreme authority of Epis-In the Christian Guardian of last week is a long copal ordination, we must certainly regard the fact of their not presuming to re-ordain any clergyman that article upon this subject, which helps to shew that the Bill proposed is by no means calculated to give satisappens to secede from the Church; and the well-known faction to the very parties for whose benefit it is, in a fact, that every clergyman who has gone over to the ranks great degree, ostensibly framed. The arguments of of Dissent still regards his ordination as being superior the Guardian sufficiently prove that the intended to theirs, and that it is so regarded by the Dissenters themselves, and especially by the Wesleyans. Wesley himself never regarded the ordination of his lay-preachers Now the Methodist body, with the Church of Ingas being equal to his own, or equal to that of the clergy with whom he was associated. In relation to Christian doctrine, the Church is the

tionably adverse to the Bill) form a majority of the acknowledged standard to which they will often appeal. On the doctrine of the Trinity, they appeal to th rity of the Athanasian Creed, and on that of the Divinity of Christ, to the Nicene Creed; and all Dissenters, who stirring theological controversy that has ever yet agitated the Wesleyan community has been a long and arduous interest of our own denomination, we bear it no great favour. Considering that the proposal of having an open words, the Nicene Creed; and it has terminated in their words, the Nicene Creed ; and it has terminated in their rendering that doctrine a matter of formal subscription by every candidate for the Weslevan ministry. In all those points of Christian doctrine which are commonly deemed as being essential to our salvation, and as of the first importance in the creed of every Christian, the Wesleyans and the Dissenters appeal to the Articles of the Church, as well as to her Liturgy and to her Homilies. They regard them as the highest theological standard to which they can appeal; and especially so in relation to the important doctrines of "Original Sin," "The Divinity of Christ," "The Vicarious character of the Christian Atonement," "The Universal purpose of the Great Atonement," "Justification by Faith in Christ," "The regeneration of the heart by the agency of the Holy Ghost," "The necessity of good works or Christian holi-ness," "The obligation of Baptism, and especially of Inant Baptism," "The Resurrection of the Dead," "The Universal Judgment," and "The everlasting retributions of the world to come." The Calvinistic Dissenters appeal to the Seventcenth Article on the subject of Predestina tion, although they evidently misconstrue its real meanng; and the Wesleyans, in like manner, appeal to the Church in support of their most distinctive doctrine of The universal efficacy of the Christian Atonement." Dissenters and Wesleyans all regard the Litany as being the archetype of public prayer, and as the model of all their public addresses to the Supreme Being; passing, as it does, through all the different forms of adoration, deprecation, supplication, and of prayer to God. And in relation to the literary and theological productions of the Church, some of the most eminent, and some of the most virulent of the Dissenters have been heard to say. when addressing their own theological students, that the very best of all such works have been written by Church-men. The Wesleyans, in particular, always show their preference of Church productions. Some of the most eminent and influential among them have said, in their Annual Conference, "We have no kindred feeling with Dissenters, we owe nothing to Dissent; all that we have had out of the pale of our own connexion we owe to the Church. Our theology is from the Church, our phraseo-logy is from the Church, our forms of public, worship have been generally borrowed from the Church, ou origin was in the Church, our Christian parentage is the association with all. Yet the University is to be opened to be opened to be as a sociation with all. Yet the University is to be opened to be as a sociation with all. Yet the University is to be opened to be a sociation with all to be a sociation with a social to be a s We know not what extravagant bodies may yet the Dissenters, but from the Church. One Church conarise, and grow so strong as to take advantage of this Bill, and plant their colleges abreast of others of the most opposite tenets and practices. America is a hot-bed for he breeding of sects. Let us not make it still more ge- now call their Connexion a Church ; and they smile and wonder at the Dissenters when they call their little communities by the name of Churches. They, the Weslevans, apply the term Church only to the national Church of The Wesleyans, in particular, maintain the necessity of the National Church, and that it is necessary for the maintenance of true religion; and thus, of consequence they must equally maintain her National, and Sci and Christian authority. The Wesleyans know very well that most of the secessions which have hitherto taken place from their own body, have been the consequences of political and religious *Dissent*, and from hence has arisen their strong feeling of indignation towards all such seceders from their body; and hence their very scrupuous caution in receiving any such renegades, they have sought for re-admission into the Wesleyan Societies. And from hence arises the very marked dif erence which there is between the spirit of the Wesleyans themselves and that unhappy spirit which actuates and governs the restless minds of their seceding brethren. The world, perhaps, will wonder, after making all these concessions, how the Wesleyans will justify or even excuse their secession from the Church at first, or their continued separation from her communion since. But it is evident hat their founder, at the beginning, did not anticipate any actual or ultimate separation from the Church; but hav-ing once diverged from the straight line of canonical conformity and clerical duty, and being unwilling to correct his first error, one step of irregularity led him forward to nother, until a sincere return to the bosom of the Church became, in his esteem, impracticable. As a last resource, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and urged upon King's College. It is folly to argue that they have he evidently, and no doubt sincerely, hoped to have prevailed upon the Bishops to ordain his lay preachers, and of so noble an example. The secretly endeavoured to obtain for himself a conservation from the hands of a continental Bishop who was in England at that time; but all his attempts to make his 11 o'clock, apparently much gratified with the proceedNEWFOUNDLAND.

and the providence

Must we fol-

PHILANTHROPOS.

Rama, March, 1845.

We understand that, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, being St. Andrew's day, the foundation-stone of a new church was important settlement of Salmon Cove forms an adjunct to Brigus, by the Rev. J. M. Martine There was a full morning service, and a sermon was preached suitable to the occasion; after which the cor per-stone was laid, and the solemn service concluded by appropriate prayers. The church is to be dedicated t Andrew, and to be of the same dimensions as the rch lately built at Brigus, dedicated to St. George, which is a very handsome and neat building, erected under the zealous management and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Martine. The windows are all Gothic, and partake considerably of the ornamental; and there is a rge, beautiful eastern window over the altar, the head of which is filled with stained glass, which, admitting the rays of the sun, has an imposing effect upon the whole interior. We earnestly hope that our church may go on o prosper, as she has done since she first planted her standard in these places; and that not only there, but also in every part of the land, and throughout the world in she may show forth "fair as the moon, clear as he sun, and terrible as an army with banners."-New-

We learn from our colonial files that the Rt. Rev. Dr Field has arrived at the Bermuda islands, where, as we have already announced his lordship intends to winter.-Ibid., Dec. 18 We learn from The Bermudian, of the 23d Nov., that

departed? Must the Church leave her own communion to follow her erratic sons? or must they return to her sworn in at Bermuda as a member of council, and took his seat at the board accordingly .- Ibid., Dec. 23. The Wesleyans cannot but know in what light they

## JAMAICA.

themselves regard all the seceders from their own body; and they know that they would answer them, if they pro-CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY .- This novel and imvery same manner in which we have answered the Wes-leyans. And although there is not all that hostility of posing ceremony took place at the Cathedral Church, Spanishtown, yesterday. There was a very full attend-ance of the clergy,—indeed few, if any, were absent; their names being called over by Charles Farquharson, Esq. The whole of the reverend gentlemen sat in rows of two or three in the northern aisle of the church, and with their makes actual at the second secon feeling between the Church and the Wesleyans, as there ties; yet we must needs think that all the lingering at tachment, and all the filial respect for the Church which with their white robes certainly presented a very venera-ble appearance. All the *elite* of Spanishtown (and we still remain in their community, would certainly, if rightly may add, a good number of the lower orders,) were pre-sent. Shortly after the bell began to toll, his excellency with his honourable brother arrived, and were respectfully conducted to their places; the judges, the speaker, and many members of the Assembly, were also present; we also observed the Hebrew Rabbi, and many other gen-tlemen of that persuasion. On the Bishop's entering, the chanting (which was excellent) began; and the Liturgy Sir,-I am requested by William Yellowhead, Head Chief of the Indians in this Township, to forward to you was read in a solemn and impressive manner. This was followed by a portion of the 84th Psalm. His lordship the enclosed for publication in your next paper, (if you ascended the pulpit, and delivered a very kind and affec-tionate address to the clergy, strongly exhorting them against all diversities of opinion; and recommending a spirit of unity among themselves, as being essential to the will have the goodness to do so.)-the original having been forwarded to its destination by this day's mail. He is anxious for its early insertion, on account of two let-ters having appeared in the last *Christian Guardian*, which reflect upon the character and proceedings of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of Orillia; than whom, a more exemplary His lordship vigour and prosperity of a national church. then adverted to the important ceremony of baptism, com-menting on its inseparability from regeneration, as ex-plained in the Church Catechism, and concluded with an indefatigable Clergyman does not exist, perhaps in the Province. Such matter as those letters contain is not worth noticing; but the old Chief is very desirous that earnest charge that they would look to the welfare of the the public generally, and more particularly those in the Methodist connexion, should be given to understand, that children, and thus be enabled to guide their flocks to that rest which is from above.-Jamaica Times, Dec. 13.

## Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT BRITAIN .- This leviathan steam-ship, comnanded by Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., will be taken into the East India Docks, it is said, in order to afford the public an opportunity of inspecting her with the requisite facility. Many usands of persons visited Blackwall yesterday to see her at her moorings, and an immense number of boats were constantly rowing round the ship. It will be some days before she will be in a proper state for public inspection. Her forecastle deck has suffered from the violence of the gale, and has some defects to be repaired.

There is reason to believe that the reports of the experimen-Great Britain, under the disadvantage of having the worst desof teaching the Indians to listen to their Chiefs, and to cription of screw for her propeller, is, on all hands, acknowknow that their worldly welfare is indispensably con- ledged to have performed her passage, against the very trying nected with those who are put in authority over us, your circumstances of wind and weather, far better than if she had preachers (most of them), Mr. Williams particularly, have been fitted with paddle-wheels. Her screw was known to be an inferior one, and the inventor of the principle had an objec Mother the Queen has intended to watch over us by her tion to it, on account of its having too many threads; the directors of the Great Western Steam Company have det on replacing it by another, which they have ordered to be ma-When it is substituted for the imperfect one, and nufactured. the projected alterations are made to her bows-namely, the filling up the hollowness with sponsons-we confidently predict that not only will this extraordinary ship be rendered perfectly safe and much easier in a heavy sea, but that her velocity through the water will be greatly increased, and her conprogress on a voyage will be more uniform as well as more rapid than has ever been made by any other vessel.

ney, in consequence of continued ill health and increasing weak-ness, has sent to the Lord Chaucellor his resignation of the high office of oue of the Barons of the Exchequer, which the learned Baron has filled for some years with great ability and satisfac- Commissioners to borrow a sum of me

at Yarmouth. At the commencement of the gale, as a brig called the Jane, from Middlesford for London, was making for

the cockle, under double-reefed topsails, &c., by some unac-countable means she missed stays. The crew, perceiving that the ship was driving on to the Scroby Sand-, let go the anchor, but in an instant the chain brok-, and directly after-

wards she struck, where she soon sunk, the crew barely having

time to get their clothes into the boats before the vessel went

down. Another brig, named the Ann Porter, laden with coals,

of and from Sunderland, to the metropolis, met with a similar fate; she drove into the Scroby Sands, and became a total loss.

Another and more dreadful wreck succeeded the above during

the height of the storm. At about half past eight o'clock, a

large brig was observed in a state of distress, all her sails blown

away, apparently lost her rudder, and driving in a direction of the same sands. Immediately the alarm was given, a party of

hirteen brave fellows pushed off in a large yawl, about filty

ons, named the Phaenix, from the beach, to the rescue of the

fore they could come up with her, and such proved the case

As the yawl came near the sands, the vessel could be seen beat-

of both crews, as the yawl approached steadily, steered by veteran fisherman, and the chances of saving their lives seeme

when a terrible sea caught the boat and dashed it to pieces

they could to reach the vessel in time, but ere they had reached

were saved ; these all belong to the yawl, but the remainder of

the crew, six in number, as well as the whole of the brig's crew,

were drowned. The brig's name is as yet unknown, or where

It

"Whitehall, Dec. 24.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL."

she belonged to. The wreck has entirely gone to pieces. It is suspected, however, from her size, upwards of 200 tons bur-

"A CHEER FOR LADY PEEL."-Our readers are our friends

throw aside the dignity of office, and open the new year with a

then, that she was one of the Newcasile traders.

"I am, &c

Now, we are not falling into the servile humour of compli-

grono, where Zurbano had kept himself concealed with his bron-law, Cayetano Muro, an officer of cavalry. The latter was shot dead, as he was jumping out of a window to make his escape, hy one of El Rayo's soldiers. Zurbano was taken immediately to Logrono, where the Commandant-General desired him to prepare for death, and we have received intelligence that he was shot at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 21st .-Zurbano was the youngest son of an honest farmer of Barea, near Logrono. His father wished to make a priest of him, and near Logrono. His father wished to make a priest of him, and he studied for that vocation; but as his conduct did not corres pond with his father's views, he was subsequently put to work on the farm. He married very young, and hired an extensive farm, but becoming weary of that sort of life, he turned smuggler. He did not succeed in his new occupation, and got into embarrassments, which affected the health of his wife, and she died. He then married Hermene, ilda Martenez, (his widow), who was the daughter of an innkeeper, and continued the con-traband trade, and with so little success that he finished by associating himself with a band of thieves, of whom he became the chief. A prosecution was commenced against him, and he was condemned to death by default. He wandered a long time in the mountains, and his wife was arrested as his accomplice but she made her escape from the house in which she was imprisoned. The civil war having broken out, Zurbano one night entered Logrono, and went secretly to a monk, to whom he communicated his intention of joining the Carlists, and, as an earnest of his zeal, revealed a plan for blowing up the powdermagazine of Logrono, in order that the Carlists might take possession of the town during the confusion. The monk introduced him to several friends and Zumalacarregui, and the affair was decided upon; but when everything was ready for execution, Zurbano went to the civil governor, and offered to reveal what was going on, with the names of the parties engaged in the plot, on the condition of his receiving his own pardon for past offences. This was granted, and Zurbano, having formed a small band, commenced against the Carlists those hold excur-sions which raised bim, in the end, to the bighest grades of the army, and ended by the catastrophe which has involved the whole of his family. As to the monk, he and another person were executed, and several of the inhabitants of Logrono were sent to the presidios for the part they had taken in the plot got up by Zurbano."

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# Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

# HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. FRIDAY, March 7.

Mr. MERRITT brought up the report of the committee upon the management of the Public Lands. He stated that it was his intention to refer it to a Committee of the whole on Thursday next. But it was his intention on this occasion to state what was the scope of this Report. In the first place it showed the quantity of land originally belonging to the Crown, and how it had been disposed of; the quantity since purchased from the Indian Tribes, and what was the quantity now on hand, and the revenue derived therefrom; the method of col-lcction; and what would be the result of the present system. The Hon. gentleman alluded particularly to certain errors and disadvantages in the mode adopted for the disposal of U. E. rights, and in the apportionment of lands to educational pur-

The Committee unanimously recommended that the remnant of the Crown Lands should be now appropriated for Educational purposes; such an appropriation was a measure not only of justice, but of sound policy. He trusted that the Go-vernment would this session bring in a bill calling in all outstanding scrip during the next year, and to devote the remaining

lands to the purposes recommended in the report. A motion introduced by Mr. LAURIN, to the effect that the House should meet on Saturday, and not adjourn over that day, as usual, was withdrawn after occasioning a fruitless discussion of a quarter of an hour.

On the motion of Attorney General SMITH, the House went into Committee on a resolution amending the act regulating the public works of the province. The hon, gentleman stated that the object of the Bill was to make the tolls now levied on the public works uniform, and also to introduce a new system of surveys were now made, so that no survey should be made with-out some plan to shew that it was likely to be to the public benefit. Another feature was to limit the time when claims for damages would be received, whilst it was proposed to fix it at twelve months. The hon, gentleman concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to introduce **a** bill for the number of realistics the set of table on public bill for the purpose of regulating the rate of tolls on public works, and amend the act at present in existence.

Mr. GOWAN said that it was not the proper time for discussing the Bill, but he looked on it as an instalment of that measur of justice which was due to a great number of parties, whose tions were before the House, complaining of the Board of Works. He trusted that the claims of these parties to compensation would not be overlooked (the Attorney General said provision was made for them) and in the name of those persons he thanked the Ministry for the measure.

The resolution was then adopted. On the motion of Mr. ROBLIN, the House went into Co RESIGNATION OF MR. BARON GUENEY.—Mr. Baron Gur-ey, in consequence of continued ill health and increasing weak-ess, has sent to the Lord Chaucellor his resignation of the high e present debt oney. Th tion to the bar and the public. The general opinion in West- was stated to be about £90,000, at a high rate of interest, which

Nor was any murmur of dissatisfaction, that we can recollect, expressed in any quarter against this course but a theory likely to fail in the practice. Should it fail, - and there ought to be no probability of its failing before pursued,-until a prospect existed that so reasonable a memorial would be heard and granted. When this came to be the case, we find the matter very earnestly taken up in several newspapers; and apparently,-though we trust not really,-with a view to counteract that purpose, an overture is made by a Commissioner of the Canada Company, that they should undertake the management and disposal of the Reserves allotted to the different religious bodies, at a per centage to be agreed upon. We find this overture very severely handled in a pamphlet, ---manifestly the production of no ordinary mind,-which has recently come into our hands, upon the affairs of the Canada Company in general; but without impugning the motives which dictated the proposition, we could not help feeling at the time that it was ungracious, pending the effort of the Church,-and that for the most laudable purpose,-to effect a different arrangement. We felt, whether erroneously or not, that a third person was not justified in stepping in between the Church and I the Government during a pending discussion in regard to the management of these lands; when the result of the interference might be to thwart the honest designs of the one, and arrest the gracious intentions of the other.

But this,-though not by any means beside the question,-it is not our purpose to discuss. Our concern is rather with the agitation which has more recently been commenced, and is still continued, with the object of defeating the Memorial of the Church of England, and neutralizing, if possible, the effect of the very lucid and favourable Report which has lately been adopted by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

We have just learned from a correspondent, that the "Reformers," (as they term themselves), in his neighbourhood, are diligently engaged in getting up an excitement upon this question, and in endeavouring to impress the minds of the people with the belief that, if the Church of England succeed in obtaining the management of her allotted share of the Reserves, the occupants of those lands,-where they happen to be occupied,---may expect the most harsh and tyrannical all experience, and to the very analogies of things, that we should think it unnecessary to argue against it .-We shall, however, quote again what was stated in reference to this point, at the public meeting of the Church Society, on the 21st of September, 1843 :---

any popular prejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because experience amply demonstrated the groundless-ness of the charges against them. They were not found to be advocates of a spiritual despotism, for the corporate holders of property in Scotland, at a peculiar crisis in her history, were amongst the firmest opponents of the Papal assumptions; nor are they fairly chargeable with the selfish desire of individual aggrandizement, since in Ireland, -amidst the agitations by which that country is convulsed -the happiest and most contented portion of the people are those who are tenants of Ecclesiastical Corporations. The same fact has been fully shewn in the recent discus-sions in the House of Commons in England upon the Statute of Mortmain. This difference in favour of the Corporate holders of land is easily accounted for by the fact, that there will frequently be motives to an individual, who has only a life-interest in a property, for what may be deemed acts of oppression or at least of severity towards the tenant, which cannot, in any similar degree, influence a public body or the helders of a trust for public purposes.

"Looking at the principle of the Bill in view of the not aware of, -- it cannot be expected that confidence can be given to it by men fonder of solid realities than airy, untried theories. Not only is the proposal a mere theory, legislative enactment is obtained,-who can conceive of the disastrons consequences that must ensue? Considering what human nature is, and the acrid feelings which sects of varied religious opinions have entertained towards each other, and to which they are liable as ever, we are very fearful that the project will entirely fail in the work-ing. The peace of the Christian church is best promoted by the separation of the denominations, with an occasional ssociation. Reverse the order, and have constant association instead of occasional, and the different parties will rather appear as belligerent armies than bands of brethren and disciples of Christ. So we are afraid it will be in the onglomeration of the denominations in a Provincial University

accept it under any restriction which the Government

might, in the case, conceive to be desirable. And, no

doubt, while the Government are careful to adopt every

necessary protection to the prerogatives of the Crown,

they will evince a correspondent regard for the rights

and interests of the people. The Church has no dis-

position, nor could it by possibility tend to her advan-

members is to redeem her allotted property from a

ruinous waste, and, in a determination to respect every

private claim and privilege, to render what is admitted

to be her own, available to the objects of its original

to the Indians in the vicinity of the Orillia Mission .--

There can be no doubt that the facts of the case are

from them are very instructive. At the same time, we

must explicitly state our determination not to permit

any protracted controversy upon this subject. When

facts are to be stated, it is but just to our readers that

they should be set forth with brevity, and stripped as

insertion of any reply on his part. He says,-

"The Council of every University ought to be composed of men who are likely to agree, and between whom there should be no constant bar hindering union, in order to give confidence to persons in the University and the publie without. It seems to us, that the composition of the caput is likely to cause dissension. Unless the colleges greatly increase, one denomination is sure of a majority f the members. What is to hinder polemical discussi arising in the youth of professors of the colleges, and the whole area of the University becoming a religious battle-field? Contiguity will not be the final cause of such disussions, which is based on human nature itself, but coniguity will be the proximate cause. An absence of the atter would generally allow the quiescence of the former. The pressure of the polemics of the colleges would soon open the way for dissension in the University, and divions and weakness in the caput or council." "By one of the provisions of the Bill, the Government

is to provide Professors of the University. This clause links the institution to the party politics of the Province; and forms another reason for expecting dissension in the evernment of the institution. As a body of Christians, we have no objection for our youth to associate with some to all. nial, or a moral pestilence may sweep through our land and destroy the vestiges of remaining truth.'

These remarks, we trust, with all the others that from time to time have been offered, will not be lost upon our Legislators; notwithstanding the declaration which we observe from so many, that their minds are made up, and that it is needless to listen to any treatment! This is so contrary to common sense, to further arguments. We are more surprised at the self-sufficiency evinced in this declaration, when it is notorious, we believe, that the Legislative Assembly does not number amongst its members a single University man! Under such circumstances it might be no disparagement to their individual or collective wisdom, "He [Mr. Draper] contended against the absurdity of to listen to an exposition of the sentiments of those who have some practical acquaintance with the principles and working of Universities, as well as a direct interest in the question under discussion. And as the professed principle of Responsible Government is the meting out equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, we should conceive that the members of the Church of England,-who number at least onefourth of the population,-bave a right to be fully and deliberately heard in the question at issue, at a moment when they conceive themselves about to be stripped of all share and interest in the endowment of not been taken by surprise, and that the King's College authorities ought to have been prepared with their Counsel before the second reading of the Bill. It is absurd and unjust to argue in this way, when it new community Episcopal were rendered abortive. Sub-

NOVA SCOTIA.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

occasions spoken disrespectfully of our rules, and instead

e all they could to make us rebels to those, our great

[Read, explained, interpreted, and written by order of

I am, Sir,

his

mark.

WILLIAM × YELLOWHEAD,

FRANCIS GANDAR,

Indian Interpreter.]

Head Chief.

## DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A most interesting Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, (their seventh annual meeting.) took place on Thursday evening the 20th February, in the Saloon at the Halifax Hotel, which was crowded to The Right Reverend the President took the excess. Chair at 7 o'clock. The Meeting was opened by singing two verses of the 100th Psalm; after which Prayers were read by the Ven. the Archdeacon Willis. having briefly stated the objects of the Society, called upon the Secretary of the Society to read the Report, the details of which seemed deeply to interest those assembled. The various Resolutions were then moved, seconded, and supported by able and eloquent speakers, both of the laity and the clergy.

The following are the Resolutions, &c.

1st .- Moved by C. B. Owen Esq., and seconded by the

Rev. R. J. Unjacke .-Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the General

Committee. 2nd .- Moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, and seconded crew, for it was evident that she must strike the sands long

by Beamish Murdoch, Esq.— Resolved—That the progress of the Society throughout

the Province, is a matter for congratulation and thankfulness; and the meeting rejoices to find that the exceptions are now so rare, that every portion of the Diocese may be considered as engaged in the good work. lashed themselves; a ray of light beamed on the counter of both crews, as the yawl approached steadily, steered 3rd .- Moved by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, seconded by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., and supported by the Rev. F. C. certain. The yawl, however, was just being brought alongside,

Resolved—That while this meeting rejoices at the in-rmation, that since our last anniversary the number of grasp hold of the brig as their frail craft sunk beneath the formation, that since our last anniversary the number of members in this city has been increased, they regret to find that the Society comes far short of enrolling all the was the only place of any safety for those of the yawl. children of the Church upon its list, and earnestly call upon all who have hitherto held back, to come and join

the ranks of this Institution. 4th .- Moved by the Rev. Geo. Morris, and seconded

by Dr. Henry,-Resolved-That this meeting desires to acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, the benefits that have flowed to this Province from the operations of the erable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge. and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and ring with regret of the embarrassed state of the funds of those Societies, trusts that this Society may be enabled to supply in some measure, their service to this Diocese. 5th.-Moved by His Lordship the Chief Justice, and seconded by L. M. Wilkins, Esq.-Resolved-That in the opinion of this Meeting, the ex-

pression of our brotherly regard should be repeated to the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Montreal and Toronto, now incorporated : and the prayer offered up to the Great Head of the Church, that they, with us, may be instruments of good to His Church and glory to His

6th .- Moved by Dr. Frederick Morris .-

Resolved-That this Meeting, regarding the University of King's College at Windsor, as the nursery of the Church in the Diocese, rejoices in the efficiency of that nstitution, and trusts that in the Lord's blessing, that Iniversity may pour forth, for ages to come, a stream of earned, godly and faithful men, for the ministry of the Church of Christ.

7th .- Moved by Benjamin Smith, Esq., and seconded Lewis M. Wilkins, Esq.-Resolved-That the thanks of this Society be presented

to the Right Rev, the President, the Vice President, and other Officers of the Society, for their attention to the ousiness of the Institution during the past year, and that they be requested to continue in the discharge of their duties.

behalf, and that of the other officers of the Society, his sense of the compliment contained in the concluding Re-solution, took occasion to refer to the exertions which have been lately made in England for the Venerable Societies to which these Colonies are so much indebted .--He mentioned having heard by the last mail, of a contrioution by two individuals of £3000 to the funds of the the Members of the Church in this Diocese the imitation

A Collection was then made, amounting to £27: and

minster Hall is, that Mr. Platt, Q.C., will succeed to the vacant by the powers sought would be reduced by borrowing at a muc seat on the Exchequer bench, but, of course, no arrangement lower rate. bas at present been made .- Standard.

After some few remarks, a resolution founded on the motion, FEARFUL STORM ALONG THE COAST .- DREADFUL LOSS was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported progress TUESDAY, March 11. OF LIFE OFF YARMOUTH -One of the most severe storms known for many years was experienced on Sunday morning last

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The Petition of King's College, praying for Counsel to be heard at the Bar against the University Bills, was, on the mo-

tion of Mr. BOULTON, read. Mr. BOULTON, seconded by Mr. DUGGAN, moved that Counsel be heard, according to the prayer of the aforesaid perition. Mr. HALL expressed himself unfavourably towards the motion. It would create delay; and it was scarcely possible that any information on the subject could be communicated by

sel, which the House did not already possess. Mr. DRAPER thought, that the most convenient course would he, for the Hon. Member for Toronto to move an amendment

upon the second reading of the Bill being proposed. He trusted that, upon consideration, his Hon. friend would withdraw his

Col. PRINCE would ask, whether the Counsel, who it was proposed should be heard by the House, was in town or not?-If there were any Counsel in Montreal whom the parties interbably have ested were desirous should be heard, he would pr voted in favour of the motion; but as nothing of the kind was the case, and as Counsel must be sent for from Toronto, be would certainly give his vote in the negative.

ing violently, while the sea was making a clear sweep even over The subject had been already eloquently argued before that House; and he did not see that it could be elucidated more the masts. The crew had taken to the rigging, where they had clearly than had been done, on that occasion, by the learned

Counsel who defended King's College. Mr. MOFFATT, after hearing what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Essex, hoped his Hon. friend from Toronto would withdraw his motion for the present, and postpone it till the se-cond reading of the Bill was proposed. But he was really sur-prised to hear the Hon. Member to whom he had first alluded, wave, with three of their companions, who never were seen more. The brig's crew, having, as before said, taken to the rigging, this bject to the Counsel being heard at the bar of the House .-He would put this question to Hon. Members. Suppose a per-son to be wrongfully in possession of an estate, would a Jadge eject him from it without hearing Counsel in his favour? He having been seen to go down by those assembled on the beach, the life-boat belonging to Yarmouth was instantly launched, to render assistance; those in the life-boat used all the energy ly desired to proceed, at least, with the semblance of justice, o avoid depriving this institution of its property until the House had heard what its guardians had to say on the subject. half the distance, the foremast, with its living freight lashed to He again desired it to be understood, that he gave no opinion upon the measure before the House. He was not prepared to it, fell overboard, and every soul with it perished. The main-mast also gave way, and fell over the ship's side, and several of ive his vote on it till he had heard what there was to be said the party were stated to have likewise perished. The life-boat upon it by those whom its operation would affect. was then close at the time, and after very great exertion seven

Mr. MURNEY said, that when this matter was first introduced to the House, he had put a question to the honourable gentle-man on the Treasury Benches, and he understood that they would be prepared to give him an answer upon the second read-ing of the Bill as to whether or not they would press the mea-sure forward during the present Session. If they were prepared to say that they would not go on with the Bill this Session, he would would recommend his honourable friend to withdraw his mo-tion; but if not he would certainly advise him to proceed with -many of them indeed may now take rank among old friends it. He did hope and trust that the matter would be deferred —in justice to the College, in justice to the University, and in justice to those who usually sustained the honourable gentlemen on the Treasury Benches and the honourable gentlemen -and we are sure they will pardon us if, for the occasion, we on the Treasury Benches on all matters connected with the Administration. For his own part, he was very desirous of sustaining those gentlemen, but he did think, that out of defer-ence to those of their supporters who wished this matter to be disposed of in such a way as to give them an opportunity to make no. their minds on this support. p their minds on this question, important and momentous as was—he did think that some consideration should be shewn

r those who had so good a right to be consulted. Mr. McDonald (Cornwall) believed that the object of the

Mr. MCDONALD (Cornwall) believed that the object of the motion was to throw overboard the measure for the present session; and would, on that ground, oppose it. He would, therefore, move in amendment that the following words be added to the motion,—" That the space of six days be allowed to the petitioners for that purpose." (The suspicion thus ex-pressed by the Hon. Member for Cornwall,—regarding the al-leged design of postponing the accuration to eged design of postponing the consideration of the question to he next session, - was repeated, we observe, by several other the next session, — was repeated, we observe, by several our gentlemen; but Mr. Boulton, it will be seen, disclaimed in a absequent stage of the debate any intention of the kind, and shewed that the demand for Counsel on the part of the King's College Corporation, did not necessarily imply a design of at resting the immediate progress of the contemplated measure.) The SOLICITOR GENERAL for Canada West signified his approval of the motion. By recording his vote in favour of the petitioners he should have the support of his constituents. Dr. DUNLOP stated his impression that the employment of Counsel could be attended with no good effect. The opinions of Members were already for the super statement of the opinions of Members were already fixed ; and the counsel-the eminent one had been appointed, as he understood-could say ZUBBANO. — The Phare of Bayonne, of the 24th, gives the Howing particulars of the arrest and execution of Zurbano: – Mr. BOULTON remarked, that it had been said by the Hon-Howing particulars of the airest and execution of Zurbano: - Mr. BOULTON remarked, that it had been said by the Hon-"The arrest was effected on the 19th by an old partisan, Member for Essex, that he believed this motion was nothing Hereitary and the said by the Honunder the name of El Rayo, at a house in the environs of Lo- else than an attempt to get rid of the question altogether.

hearty cheer for Lady Peel! Our apology is soon made; and may be read in the following letter, addressed to Miss Frances Brown,—with whose personal history and beautiful lyrics they are already familiar :--"Madam,-There is a fund applicable, as vacancies may occur, to the grant of annual pensions of very limited amount; which usage has placed at the disposal of the lady of the First inister. On this fund there is a surplus of £20 per annum. "Lady Peel has heard of your honourable and successful exertions to mitigate, hy literary acquirements, the effect of the misfortune by which you have been visited---and should the grant of this pension for your life be acceptable to you, Lady Peel will have great satisfaction in such an appropriation of it.

menting Lady Peel because she happens to be the lady of the First Minister, and has at her disposal a small fund which somebody must benefit by ; what we respect, and hold up as an ex-His Lordship the President, in expressing, on his own ample, is the considerate thoughtfulness with which these small funds are distributed. Here we have a hand of womanly sympathy and encouragement reaching from Whitehall to the wilds of Donegal-as we had lately a gracious recognition of moral worth, when Lady Peel made a like judicious disposal of a simi-lar pension to Mrs. Peach, the wife of Mr. Peach, one of the coast-guard employed on the coast of Cornwall; who, as the members of the British Association will remember, has more than once attended their meetings, and contributed some valu-

able papers to the "Section of Natural History."-Athenæum.