

We are glad to hear of the increase in the number of dissenting Ministers in the Colonies, and of the efforts of the Church of England in the Colonies, the writer goes on to observe:—

"The Church of Scotland, by reason of the comparative homeliness and democracy of its theory of government, is in a less false position in the Colonies, and it acquires more easily a far greater resemblance to its Mother Church. It never, indeed, leads colonization; (with the exception, however, of what the Free Church of Scotland is now doing at Otago, in New Zealand); but, wherever Scotch settlers abound, the Scotch Church grows, after a while, into a position of respectability and usefulness—of very marked respectability and usefulness as compared with that of the great Churches of Rome and England. It is, however, behind another Church, which alone in the Colonies performs the functions of a Church: I mean that of the Wesleyan Methodists. Oh, but this is not a Church! Is it? At any rate it has all the properties of one. It has a profound and minute system of government, which comprehends the largest, and takes care of the smallest objects of a Church. It has zeal, talents, energy, funds, order, and method; a strict discipline, and a conspicuous success. But our concern with it is only in the Colonies. There it does not wait, as the other Churches do, till there is a call for its services, and then only exhibit its inefficiency; but it goes before settlement; it leads colonization; it penetrates into settlements where there is no religion at all, and gathers into its fold many of those whom the other Churches utterly neglect. This Church alone never acts on the principle that anything is good enough for the Colonies. Whether it sends forth its clergy to the back-woods of North America, the solitary plains of South Africa, the wild vast of Tasmania and Australia, or the forests and fern-plains of New Zealand, it sends men of devoted purpose and first-rate ability. It selects its Missionaries with as much care as the Propaganda of Rome. It rules them with an authority that is always in full operation. It supplies them with the means of devoting themselves to their calling. Accordingly, it succeeds in what it attempts. It does not attempt to supply the higher classes of emigrants with religious observances and teaching. It does this for its own people, who are nearly all of the middle or poorer classes; and, above all, it seeks, and picks up, and cherishes, and humanizes the basest and most brutish of the emigrant population. In the Colonies, generally, it is the antagonist, frequently the conqueror, of drunkenness, which is the chief bane of low colonial life. It makes war upon idleness, roguery, dirt, obscenity, and debauchery. In the Convict Colonies, and those which are infected by them, it is the great antagonist of Downing-street, whose polluting emigration it counteracts by snatching some, and guarding others, from the pestilence of convict contamination. If it had the power which the Church of England has in our Legislature, it would put a stop to the shame of convict colonization, open and disguised. For it is truly a colonizing Church: it knows that in colonization as you sow, so shall you reap; it acts on this belief with vigour and constancy of purpose that put the other Churches to shame, and with a degree of success that is admirable, considering that its first "centenary" was only held the other day."

Our thanks are due to the *Royal Gazette* Office for copies of the *Acts of Assembly 1850*, and *An Act for improving the condition of Ministers, &c.*, kindly forwarded.

The parcel by Capt. Meagher from our attentive Correspondent, P. Toetue, Esq., came safely to hand, for which he receives our thanks.

See advertisement of *Wistar's* celebrated *Balm of Will Cherry* on our last page. It is said to be an excellent medicine.

We direct attention to an article on our sixth page under the head of "Miscellaneous," in which a brief account is given of a trial between Holloway & Holloway. The defendant, having attempted to palm off on the public a vile imitation of the celebrated "Pills and Ointment" manufactured by the Plaintiff, has been restrained from further pursuing his nefarious course by an injunction obtained in the Rolls' Court by the latter. As some of our readers may have been in the habit of using these imitations, we have thought it would be serviceable to put them on their guard against the spurious, and, as it has been proved in evidence, injurious compound known as *Holloway*.

Provincial Appointments.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 29TH NOV.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs, in the several Counties set against their names respectively, for the ensuing year:

County of Halifax—John J. Sawyer, Esq.  
County of Hants—Charles T. Wilkins, Esq.  
County of King's County—Wm. C. Campbell, Esquire.

County of Annapolis—Welcome Wheelock, Esquire.  
County of Digby—John K. Viets, Esq.

County of Yarmouth—Joseph Shaw, Esq.  
County of Shelburne—Thomas Johnston, Esquire.

County of Queen's County—John W. Scott, Esquire.  
County of Lunenburg—J. H. Kaulback, Esq.

County of Colchester—Charles Blanchard, Esquire.  
County of Cumberland—Joshua Chandler, Esquire.

County of Pictou—John W. Harris, Esq.  
County of Sydney—Henry P. Hill, Esq.  
County of Guysborough—Murdoch McLean, Esquire.

County of Cape Breton—Richard Gibbons, Junr., Esquire.  
County of Richmond—John Fuller, Esq.

County of Inverness—George C. Lawrence, Esquire.

ERRATUM.—In the *Gazette* of 9th October, for "Silas Carl" read "Stephen Cyrus Carl," in the Official Notice of appointment of Justices of the Peace in the County of Hants.

By Proclamation of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, published in the *Royal Gazette*, the Health Officers at the Port of Halifax, and the several Outposts in this Province, are authorized and required, until further notice, to board and examine all vessels arriving from the Island of Jamaica, in order to guard against the introduction and spread of cholera amongst the population.

Important Telegraph News.

(From the Sun.)

Congress met on the 1st, pursuant to a provision of the Constitution.

President Fillmore's Message was communicated in due form to both Houses, and your Nova-Scotian readers will be happy to learn that he opposes a high Tariff, and strongly recommends the adoption of specie in exchange for adulterated duties.

The Mail steamer *Melina*, has arrived from St. Thomas via Jamaica, and brings one week's later intelligence from the latter place. The Cholera rages furiously, increasing in virulence and death. The deaths number two hundred per day, and the dead are thrown into pits, without the rites of sepulture.

Methodism in the Colonies.

The following extract is from No. 3 of the "Cantabrigia Papers," a serial publication issued by the Cantabrigia Association for promoting the Colonization of a part of New Zealand upon strict and exclusive Church of England principles. The Association of Cantabrigia, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church, together with Lords Lytton and Ashley, with other gentlemen of distinction, form the Committee of the Association.

The above organ of this Committee reprints the following quotation from "*Wakened's Voice*," *The Last of Civilization*." After finding fault

with the insufficiency of the efforts of the Church of England in the Colonies, the writer goes on to observe:—

"The Church of Scotland, by reason of the comparative homeliness and democracy of its theory of government, is in a less false position in the Colonies, and it acquires more easily a far greater resemblance to its Mother Church. It never, indeed, leads colonization; (with the exception, however, of what the Free Church of Scotland is now doing at Otago, in New Zealand); but, wherever Scotch settlers abound, the Scotch Church grows, after a while, into a position of respectability and usefulness—of very marked respectability and usefulness as compared with that of the great Churches of Rome and England. It is, however, behind another Church, which alone in the Colonies performs the functions of a Church: I mean that of the Wesleyan Methodists. Oh, but this is not a Church! Is it? At any rate it has all the properties of one. It has a profound and minute system of government, which comprehends the largest, and takes care of the smallest objects of a Church. It has zeal, talents, energy, funds, order, and method; a strict discipline, and a conspicuous success. But our concern with it is only in the Colonies. There it does not wait, as the other Churches do, till there is a call for its services, and then only exhibit its inefficiency; but it goes before settlement; it leads colonization; it penetrates into settlements where there is no religion at all, and gathers into its fold many of those whom the other Churches utterly neglect. This Church alone never acts on the principle that anything is good enough for the Colonies. Whether it sends forth its clergy to the back-woods of North America, the solitary plains of South Africa, the wild vast of Tasmania and Australia, or the forests and fern-plains of New Zealand, it sends men of devoted purpose and first-rate ability. It selects its Missionaries with as much care as the Propaganda of Rome. It rules them with an authority that is always in full operation. It supplies them with the means of devoting themselves to their calling. Accordingly, it succeeds in what it attempts. It does not attempt to supply the higher classes of emigrants with religious observances and teaching. It does this for its own people, who are nearly all of the middle or poorer classes; and, above all, it seeks, and picks up, and cherishes, and humanizes the basest and most brutish of the emigrant population. In the Colonies, generally, it is the antagonist, frequently the conqueror, of drunkenness, which is the chief bane of low colonial life. It makes war upon idleness, roguery, dirt, obscenity, and debauchery. In the Convict Colonies, and those which are infected by them, it is the great antagonist of Downing-street, whose polluting emigration it counteracts by snatching some, and guarding others, from the pestilence of convict contamination. If it had the power which the Church of England has in our Legislature, it would put a stop to the shame of convict colonization, open and disguised. For it is truly a colonizing Church: it knows that in colonization as you sow, so shall you reap; it acts on this belief with vigour and constancy of purpose that put the other Churches to shame, and with a degree of success that is admirable, considering that its first "centenary" was only held the other day."

After the Wesleyans, I should award the first rank, in point of efficiency, to the two Churches of Scotland, but especially to the Free Church; but merely because in the Colonies it is becoming the only Church of Scotland. Next come Independents, Baptists, and other dissenters from the Church of England. Then the Roman Catholics, whose lower position arises from no want of zeal or organization, but solely from the poverty of the great bulk of Catholic emigrants. And, last of all, figures the Church of England." &c., &c.

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received the sanction and approbation of her Majesty's ministers; I am directed to answer that they have not received such sanction and approbation. I am directed further to state, that Lord Minto, when at Rome, was not consulted on this measure, and never gave any countenance to it—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, R. W. GARY.—*Thompson's Eastern Flying Post*.

Joan of Arc.

A work recently published at Paris is an elaborate examination of the trial, condemnation, and execution of the Maid of Orleans, which completely exonerates the English from the odium of having had hand or part therein. She was tried by the Holy Inquisition—condemned by the Inquisition—executed by the Inquisition. The charges against her were purely and wholly ecclesiastical; her trial was conducted in the pure ecclesiastical form, just as those of any other suspected heretic, witch, or heretic; and in virtue of ecclesiastical laws she was sentenced and burned. The English had no more to do with her trial than with the condemnation of Socrates. If she had never defected them,—never fallen into their hands,—her fate would have been the same. Now the slightest trace of their participation is to be discovered in any of the proceedings, or even in any one of the numerous interrogations to which she was subjected. She was a victim to the atrocious fanaticism of her time, and nothing more.—*Paris Correspondent of the Literary Gazette*.

New Printing Machine.

Joseph A. Wilkinson, of Providence, Rhode Island, has invented a rotary printing machine, different from any other now in use, which promises to work a great revolution in printing. The motions of the press are rotary, and the type being placed on cylinders, each prints a separate side of the sheet. The paper is only cut as it comes from the press, being placed on the press in large rolls, as it comes from the mills, and as many thousand yards in length as may be desired. The paper being taken from the mill, and of the necessary degree of dampness, is printed, cut off in sheets, and folded by the press at the rate of 20,000 sheets an hour, requiring only one man to place the rolls upon the press, and remove the papers as printed, cut, and folded by the machine. Its cost is less than a double cylinder Napier press, and it is said to possess great advantages over any other press in its effect upon the type.

Missionary Balloons.

The Hong Kong Register publishes, under the title of "Suggestions to Missionaries," a very strange project, which consists in arranging the distributions of small publications of the Bible Society, and other religious tracts, over the whole surface of China, by means of balloons. Upon a calculation made of the weight of the tracts, each balloon would carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall one by one, and at short intervals. Thus the word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the inhospitable Flowery Land.

Summary of News.

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The total cost of the machinery in the Steamers belonging to the English Navy is estimated at £400,000.

Four steamers are to be erected in front of the British Museum, representing Newton, Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon.

Ladies Classes are to be formed under professors and lecturers in all the various branches of polite literature in the new College about to be opened at Glasgow, Scotland.

The London Morning Chronicle will print all the news relative to the Emancipation of slaves in three languages, viz. English, French and German.

The monuments of the Duke of Wellington are said to be carefully arranged and preserved in the vaults of the Treasury of the House of Commons.

A letter from Pesth, of the 14th inst., states that great sensation had been caused in that city by the families of several persons who were executed in virtue of sentences of the revolutionary courts martial having come and held a religious meeting in the city, and the counts to recover damages.

Kunkel, the professor of Bonn, who was sentenced to death for the part he took in the Baden insurrection, and has since been kept in close confinement, has escaped from the House of Correction at Spandau.

The bark *Christina*, at Salem, reports that the English have taken possession of the *Deception*, a small vessel of 100 tons, which they purchased for \$100,000.

Six years ago there were but two vessels of any kind on Lake Superior, and at present there are two white freighters could be found within 100 miles from the mouth of the Lake Superior. Now there are 100 propellers and 600 sailing vessels. Four gunboats have been ordered by the Government, and several thousand inhabitants are waiting for the coast.

Dates from Santa Fe to the 17th September, and Chihuahua to the 21st have been received. The Camanches had made an attack on the town of Cerro Gordo, in Durango, Mexico, killing 10 Mexicans and carrying off 26 as prisoners, with 800 head of mules and cattle. Rain has not fallen for four months, and the drought causing an immense loss of animals; one large hacienda in Tamaulipas lost 25,000 head. The prairies are entirely covered with the bones of animals. The crop has entirely failed. In Chihuahua, Durango, New Leon, and other states, corn sells at tremendous prices, and the poor people are on the point of starvation.

Accounts received at New York from Sierra Leone state that a Brazilian vessel was captured off Cape Lopez by a British man-of-war, and was sent into Sierra Leone. She had 250 slaves on board.

It is thought Arista was to be elected President of Mexico. The financial affairs of the country are in a desperate condition. Several shocks of earthquake have occurred in the state of New Leon. The Capital is to be lighted by an electric light of great brilliancy. Durango has suffered from the depredations of the Indians.

The new Captain General, Gen. Don Jose de la Concha, with a numerous staff, and 500 men, arrived at Havana in the Caledonia, on the 12th ult., and took charge of the Island. He had issued two proclamations, and the hands of the Garrison gave a serenade in honour of his arrival.

Joseph White of the city of Philadelphia has bequeathed \$50,000 to found two manual labour schools in the free States of the West. Lands are to be purchased in Iowa, and the management is vested in the Society of Friends in Indiana. He has also left munificent donations to several charitable associations in Philadelphia and at Liberia in Africa.

Commodore Jones, recently commanding the Am. Naval force in the Pacific, is to be tried by Court Martial at Washington. It is understood to have some reference to the numerous desertions from ships of war on the coast of California.

Mr. George Thompson, M. P. the celebrated abolitionist, who recently met with a most discouraging reception in the Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been more fortunate at Worcester, where he was received most enthusiastically.

A Company is about to be incorporated for the purpose of bridging the Ohio at Louisville. It is to be constructed at least 100 feet above the highest known point of high water, which will make the structure 132 feet above low water mark, sufficient it is said to clear the chimneys of any steamboat upon the river. The piers, also, are to be 700 feet apart.

A man who received injuries on the Auburn and Syracuse Rail Road, has recovered \$2,400 against the Company.

A large and influential public meeting has been held in Boston, at which resolutions were passed in favour of the union, and expressive of a determination to carry out the Fugitive Slave Bill, while it remains a law of the land.

A monster Union meeting has been held at Philadelphia, and it seems to be the general impression that the Fugitive Slave Bill will be carried out whenever occasion required.

The owner of the fugitive slave, Crafts, has determined to institute legal proceedings against the U. S. Marshal at Boston, for not having performed his duty in arresting the fugitive.

The Mayor of Washington has given notice to the free negroes that they must either leave the city or give bonds that they will not become a burden to the corporation. Alas for freedom!

The white population of South Carolina is estimated at 280,453, and the slave at 358,711.

A negro man died lately in Nottingham, Md., at the advanced age of 109 years.

The citizens of Boston had previously to 1846, contributed \$1,000,000 to public institutions.

New Orleans has a population of about 145,000. In 1840, it was 102,123.

A correspondent of the *Times* states, that on the 14th November inst., nine cases were imported into London, in the steam boat City of Boulogne, containing 21,000 crucifixes of different sizes, from one inch to two feet, several thousand figures of the Virgin Mary, and a large quantity of prints of bleeding hearts, &c., besides an immense number of rosaries and charms, probably in anticipation of a large conversion of our population to Romanism.

A French physician states that the vapour bath is an efficient cure for hydrophobia.

The Wesleyans have at length accepted the terms of the Am. Government, and take their departure for the Crow Wing, west of the Mississippi.

Flogging has been discontinued in the Am. Navy—solitary confinement and stoppages of pay are to be the substitutes.

A private despatch received in Washington states that great excitement prevails in Savannah, in consequence of a steamer being chartered to convey several companies of United States troops to Charleston, S.C.

It is said to be in contemplation in the United States to have a general Convention to discuss the affairs of the Union, to assemble in Washington on the 22d day of February next.