

and other estates. Tumber sarve, core sarve, and all hard wares. He also performs the baptism in a solemn manner. Fairmore in particular, he has had in a large sermon of tripe, such a dog's meet, lollypops, and other pickles, such as hysters, &c. Old rags bought and sold here, and not any where else—and new laid eggs every day, by me Roger Giles.

P. S. I teaches joggery, and all them outlandish things.
N. B.—A baal on Wednesdays.

RELIGIOUS.

ADDRESS TO THE MINISTERS, ELDERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BELOVED BRETHREN—

The present circumstances of our Church demand your earnest attention, fervent prayers and united co-operation. Already within the sphere of our labors in the Colonial vineyard the fields are ripening to the harvest. At no previous period of our history could we with greater propriety address you in the words of the Saviour: "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest;" and never had we juster grounds for adding, "the harvest truly is plenteous; the labourers few; few; pray ye, therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

In one respect the prospects of our Church were never more cheering than at the present moment. New fields of labor are continually opening up before us and inviting us to enter; but it grieves us to find that the demands constantly made upon us for ministerial service, are we unable to meet. Several of our regularly organized congregations of long standing, and possessed of abundant means of support, are destitute of pastors, and almost preaching; all our outposts are without watchmen, and being thus unprotected, and their spiritual wants unprovided for, are liable to be wrested from our hands, or to fall under the influence of error, and finally to become a prey to the great Adversary of Souls.

Although, like our Divine Master, we have not such of the goods of this world to offer as an inducement to Ministers from abroad, or to young men ranked up from among ourselves to join our ranks and go with us to the work, yet to properly qualified men, possessed of their Master's spirit, (and those of a different spirit we do not desire) who having found saintly reward to be therein content, who would be willing to spend and be spent in their Master's service, and who would cheerfully labour for the laying of a single good, and the animating prospect of a crown of glory, we could afford abundant employment, and most eligible spheres of usefulness. The prosperity of our Church requires that eight or ten laborers of this description should be furnished without delay.

In addition to this, several of our ministers have long borne the burden and heat of the day, and expect soon to enter into the joy of their Lord, leaving their places in the Church below to be occupied by others. But how their places are to be supplied, and how the demands for ministerial service responded to, are the painfully interesting inquiries which press incessantly and heavily upon us. Past experience has taught us the folly of expecting an adequate supply from any foreign source. Year after year our wants have been represented to the portion of the Scottish Church which we affectionately regard as our Parent, and all the efforts of our Fathers, and the most urgent appeals addressed to her Preachers to "come over and help us." For a time we hoped, and were disappointed. Again we hoped, but only to experience the disappointment of our hopes have made the heart sick.

Our applications, however, have not been without some good. They have taught us efficiently the lesson which we ought to have learned long ago, that if our boundaries are to be extended, if the ground already broken in is to be properly cultivated, in a word, if our Pupils are to be constantly supplied by an educated and efficient ministry, we must depend upon our own resources. This is in substance and in fact, the answer which we have received

to our most urgent appeals. What, then, is to be done in this emergency? We must adopt prompt and energetic measures for bringing forward laborers to be employed in the word of the Lord. In the name of the Synod by whom we have been appointed to address you, we call upon you all, by your counsels, your prayers, your contributions, and your influence, to aid in bringing forward, from among ourselves, an adequate supply of Preachers for our present and future wants.

The men commissioned by our Blessed Redeemer to carry out the work of instruction which he had in person commenced, not only preached the Gospel with indefatigable zeal, but manifested the greatest care that the Sacred treasure which they had received should be "committed to faithful men, who should be able to teach others also;" but as if regardless of their example, un mindful of the will of our Lord, and ungrateful by experience, we have for years slumbered over our duty, by neglecting to employ the means necessary for bringing forward and qualifying faithful men for the work. It is in vain for us to expect that such men as are needed will come forward unbidden to the extent required; and that God will raise them up in any other way than by our desired end, without diligent employing the proper means, the language of Christ is: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" It is much to be desired that we should take the lead in this matter. We must seek out suitable persons and encourage and help them forward. The work then which we lay before you is the proper work of the Church. We call upon you then in the name of her Church. We call you then up to the help of the Lord. We entreat your fervent prayers on his behalf, and if we can only secure these, we feel assured that in other respects you will be wanting in duty. "Ye that make mention of the Lord keep not silence, and give him no rest till he establish till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth." In ordinary circumstances this was the course of duty; but how much more urgently are we called upon by the position of those to whom Christ gave the charge: "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

JOHN L. MURDOCH, CHAIRMAN.
PETER G. MCGREGOR, SECRETARY.

NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 13TH 1847.
The Quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Bible Society was held, in one of the Class-rooms of the Royal Acadian School, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th of the month instant, present, the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, President in the Chair. After the meeting had been opened, with prayer, by the Rev. John Scott, the Secretary, Mr. Pringle Jun, Esq., directed the attention of the members to the efforts which had been made in compliance with the Resolution adopted at the last General Meeting, to procure the services of a Travelling Agent, for promoting the interests of the Society, and increasing the circulation of the sacred scriptures throughout the Province. The Managing Committee in this city, having agreed to appropriate the sum of one hundred Pounds, to the support of a Travelling Agent, for the term of three years, for the support of a Travelling Agent in Nova Scotia, requested the Secretary to write to the Parent Society, and to appoint a suitable person for the situation, and also to solicit them to give a similar sum from their funds, to remunerate the services of such a competent and well-qualified person as might be appointed. The Secretary, on receiving this application, and after the aid of the officers recommended, and what they declined making the appointments to contribute the sum of One Hundred Pounds sterling, for the space of three years consecutively, towards the Agent's salary. The Committee in London, for the support of a Travelling Agent, have not only found themselves prepared to make an offer of the situation to the person whom they present engaged, but making diligent inquiries among their friends, for such an individual, and valuable assistant. Whilst they are anxious to obtain a Travelling Agent for the Province, they are also most desirous to find a person, to devote his time and energies to the circulation of the Scriptures in this City. The funds of the Society are in a very pro-

perous condition, the Depository is supplied with a plentiful stock of Bibles, and the Committee, with such simple means, feel themselves enabled to discharge the important duty entrusted to them by the Society, to the best of their ability, and for the spiritual and immortal welfare of the inhabitants of the Province with which they are connected.—[H. G. Garrison.]

THE EASTERN CHRONICLE. THURSDAY, September 22, 1847.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntly is at present at Montreal; the hon. Mr. Hazen of New Brunswick, will be seen by an extract in another column, has also been despatched for the same place; and our Province will by this time be represented in the Council of the Governor General, by Mr. Attorney General Johnston. These movements have been called for by the Governor General, for the purpose of obtaining the essence of all the wisdom of the Lower Provinces and Canada, to decide upon some simultaneous and uniform action of the several Legislatures, on the various measures recommended in the admirable despatch of the Colonial Secretary, sent out last winter, and which has been going the rounds of the Provincial papers for some weeks past. Of the object for which this convention has been called, there can be but one opinion in the minds of all intelligent men; but we cannot so readily approve of the materials with which it is compassed. Sir Henry Huntly perhaps, under the circumstances of his case, has done wisely in appearing in propria persona. Mr. Hazen will doubtless efficiently fulfill the duties assigned him—but Mr. Johnston selected from Nova Scotia. We agree with the Halifax Morning Chronicle, in saying that Sir John Harvey, by this step, has compromised the independence of his own position, as he undoubtedly has the rights and interests of his country. He has compromised his own independence inasmuch as he has yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Johnston for an appointment to this embassy, the object of the appointment being at the same time to get himself safely "enslaved" in some sense of office, through the Governor General, and thus escape the scrutiny which he fears to receive from the Liberals, after the clause which has terminated so unsuccessfully for him. Sir John Harvey may perhaps attempt to excuse himself on the last man of a man whose policy has been condemned by a vast majority of the constituency, by saying that his constitutional advisers have made the appointment. It has already been satisfactorily demonstrated that Sir John Harvey has no constitutional advisers, he is not surrounded by a body of men whose opinion he is bound to adopt if he would save himself from personal attacks and popular clamour. His advisers are not men possessing the confidence of the House of Assembly, nor evidenced by any vote. Neither can they be presumed to possess that confidence, as such a presumption would lead to an evident absurdity, namely, a direct contradiction of the directions for framing the Executive Council. In the absence, then, of this constitutional reason, for the present appointment, the people of this Province can view it as nothing else than a compromise, disregard of their deliberately expressed opinions of Mr. Johnston, and his public conduct. It is also an exhibition of weakness, on the part of His Excellency, such as is calculated to force upon the mind of every person, the painful conviction that the administration of the Government is not entrusted to a person possessing the qualities of mind requisite for such a duty.

But we have said that by the appointment of Mr. Johnston to this embassy, the interests of this Province have been com-

promised. This cannot be doubted when we come to consider his notorious incompetency for conceiving and carrying out any comprehensive scheme for practical improvement. His intellectual powers have long ago been characterized by abler men than he, as those of a lawyer clever in his profession, ready and able to make the worst appear the better case; but with a total inability to rise beyond the narrow sphere of his professional duties. His legislative career has strikingly verified this. In the whole course of a government of his, either as leader of a government or otherwise, not one single measure of general public utility, has emanated from his hands. Even the late election law, the passing of which has been the theme of Tory peans and rejoicings, was in most of its important features, the suggestion of different liberals. During all this time, the Liberals have been promoting reform, correcting abuses, and carrying forward the legislation of the country, in spite of the opposition of the minister and his supporters. Add to this that his feelings of modesty and personal hatred gave so powerful, as to cause him to sacrifice any measure, however useful it might be, if his enemies were to be benefited by it. The conduct of his party with regard to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, which will likely form one of the subjects for consideration for the convention, is a sufficient proof of our assertion, and ought to have been sufficient, in the opinion of His Excellency, to have incapacitated him for such an office.

This project, so well calculated to benefit the Province, was no sooner known to the society entered into by the Messrs Young, than it received the most bitter and violent opposition from every member of the opposition faction in Halifax, with Mr. Johnston at its head. But notwithstanding all this, the man selected to express to the Governor the opinions of the Province, and other momentous subjects. There must be a limit to his forbearance, and we much mistrust the spirit of Nova Scotians, if their opinion of the transaction is not given to His Excellency in terms more plain than flattery.

A rather nervous article has been bestowed by the London Daily News on the Election in this Province. The views of our London contemporary are clear and comprehensive, and it is to be desired by every true-hearted subject of the British Crown that the consequences of that day, emanate from Nova Scotia alone, but not from British America, from our Election, may be carefully weighed by Her Majesty's advisers.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The result of the General Election in Nova Scotia, has brought on a critical period for our North American colonies and the empire at large. The returns show an undisputed majority in the House of Assembly of eight liberals—of the House of Representatives of the present cabinet nominated by Lord Falkland, by Sir John Harvey. The question whether there is or is not to be a Responsible Government in Nova Scotia can no longer be evaded. The present administrative council of that colony, and the new House of Assembly must not in concert; one or the other must give way. Government acquiesce in the decision of the electoral electors, and form a provincial cabinet; the members of the present cabinet will go on smoothly and satisfactorily, if an attempt is made by any complicity or by corruption to keep the old party in office, the people of the whole of the North American colonies, may be of the gravest character.

The leaders of the party which has triumphed in the late elections, were excluded from office by the Lord Falkland—were expelled, and yet they must allow themselves to be re-considered. They unquestionably are deserving of a greater amount of business talent than is to be found in the ranks of the opposite party. The loyalty is unquestioned, and they are the popular party, and it is hoped that Sir John Harvey will not allow any personal prejudice, because these gentlemen declined, when he took the reins of Government, to lend themselves to make up a spoils cabinet devoid of principle, to prevent his at once, and frankly calling to his counsel, the popular party, should he be so ill advised, we cannot believe that if brother-in-law of the late Earl of Durham himself, a frank and fearless in the avowal of his liberal opinions—will countenance such a