

people were divided, some holding with the past, others pressing on to a different and, as they hoped, a better future. Only the most general reference to these could now be permitted. It will be enough simply to name Catholic emancipation, the suppression of the slave trade, slavery in the British colonies, the monopoly of the East India Company, the rights of missionaries in the British provinces of Asia, the removal of the restrictions on trade and commerce, separation of the Church from the State, the right of Dissenters to University degrees and other civil privileges in regard to which the laws discriminated against them, the advancement of of national education, the circulation of the Bible and of a religious literature. Few generations have been called to act on so large a number of important subjects. On most of these Dr. Cramp developed strong convictions early in life, and afterwards labored most earnestly and untiringly to carry them into effect. His interest in the extension of education among the people, and in the promotion of Christian missions, and his spirited advocacy of the principles of religious liberty, deserve special mention. He desired "the greatest good of the greatest number," with a broader and truer view of things than that political philosopher, to whom this maxim is ascribed, possessed. These early preferences and convictions he cherished to the last, and rejoiced in the successive stages through which the labors in behalf of these various objects were carried forward towards a successful issue. In regard to some of them he was permitted to share in the exultation of victory. In respect to a few the contest still continues; but he never lost hope in regard to the result, and died believing that others would ere long see what he had desired. The great questions of public interest that arose with the passing years, Dr. Cramp met with the same spirit that distinguished his early life. During the revolutions that convulsed Europe in the middle of this century, his sympathies were with all who desired to enlarge the freedom and improve the civil condition of the people. To the close of his life he was a thoughtful student of the various problems growing out of the relations of the colonies to the mother country. He was jealous of anything that might tend to weaken at any point the integrity of the Empire, and yet he believed that the strength and greatness of the Empire would be best promoted by a large measure of freedom and self-regulation in the several parts. He was among the first to discern the benefits of a union of the British Provinces of North