FUNERAL OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

to

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Abridged from the St. James's Chronicle.

Yesterday (Friday) being the day appointed for the solemn obsequies of the Princess Augusta, Windsor presented a scene of anusual stillness and solemnity. The bells tolled, the shops were closed, and all business suspended. There was a considerable concourse of visitors, amongst whom, as well as amongst the townstead of the state of the s

eople, mourning garments were universal.

The body lay in state at Frogmore during the day, and the pubwere admitted to see it between the hours of twelve and for A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity and by the excellent arrangement of successive barriers, all inco enient pressure from the too great crowding was avoided. On of the drawing-rooms had been fitted up to receive the body, and the public were admitted by a side entrance into a passage which led to this apartment. The passage was hung with black cloth and dimly lighted with a row of wax candles in sconces. The state room was also hung with black cloth, the walls being adorned with a row of escutcheons. The whole was lighted by two rows of candles in sconces, one being above and one below the escutcheons. The public were permitted to pass through a part of the room, which was railed off, and were allowed a full view of the coffin. The coffin was placed on a raised platform within, and covered with a rich black pall, which was turned up at the foot so as to expose the end of the coffin and show its great height—two feet four inches. The sides of the pall showed the armoria earings of the deceased Princess. On the head of the coffin wa a black velvet cushion trimmed with gold, which supported a Royal coronet studded with precious stones. Three large wax candles in massive gold candlesticks, were burning at each side of the cof-A chair was placed at the head, which was occupied succes sively by different ladies in waiting of her late Royal Highness.— At each side of the coffin stood a lady in the deepest mourning the face being perfectly hidden by a veil of black crape. It was to detect the slightest motion in those figures, of ny sign that they possessed more animation than the corpse b At the foot of the coffin stood two herald nd subsequently two kings at arms, in the same motionless atti ides, their rich tabards presenting a striking contrast with the lack everywhere around.

Divine Service was performed in St. John's Church, Frogmor

in the morning; the church was crowded. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Selwyn. The Rev. Isaac Gossett, Private Chap-lain at Windsor Castle, and also to her late Royal Highness, preached a most eloquent and appropriate sermon from part of the 17th verse of the 7th chapter of Revelation:—"And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes," The numerous congregation were deeply affected at the very feeling and affectionate manner in which this eminent divine alluded to the many excellent virtue

ossessed by the amiable Princess.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the remains of er late Royal Highness were removed from Frogmore to St.

The whole of the procession was flanked by the 9th Lancers and 1st Regiment of Life Guards, on duty at Windsor, every third

The procession went forwards at a slow and solemn pace; th silence of the gazing spectator, the wailings of the funeral music, intermingled with the knells that now frequently smote upon the ear, and the glare of the flambeaux upon the whole scene, made it at once interesting and affecting, especially to those amongst the multifude—and it was said that they were not few—who had experienced the bids. erienced the kindness or who esteemed the character of the illu-

Upon the arrival of the funeral cortege at Windsor Castle, the cavalry filed off, and the procession was then flanked by the 60th (the King's Royal Rifle corps) Regiment of Foot, every man bearing a flambean, from the guard-room to the guard of honour at the entrance of St. George's Chapel, where the drums and trumpets of the Royal Household, and the footmen and grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the door.

The procession was attended by a considerable number of persons. The weather was favourable, and the might being and glit-effect of the flambeaux flashing on the brilliant uniforms and glit-The weather was favourable, and the night being dark, the tering arms of the soldiers was singularly picturesque. The scen-within the chapel was still more striking. For a long time before the arrival of the procession, the south aisle and the nave had been ined with files of Life Guardsmen, holding a flambeaux. Their line forms and erect attitudes were fully exhibited by the position of the lights, which also, at every slight change of posture, produced the most striking effects by their reflection from the armour At a quarter before nine the attention of all was aroused by the first sound of the trumpets of the procession, which, on its aproach to the Castle, gave forth a strain of singular wildness a

The official personages immediately began to marshal them selves in procession; and the clergy, with the Dean of Windsor a their head, all carrying lighted tapers, took their station at th gates of the chapel to receive the corpse. The long, deep wail o he trumpet was repeated at intervals, and its thrilling effect was continued by the low rumbling murmurs of the kettle drums which succeeded it. The Portuguese hymn, "Adeste fideles," was also played by an octave flute to the accompaniment of the affled drums of the Rifle Brigade. At eight minutes before nine the coffin, containing the corpse, entered the chapel, and the procession began to move onwards to the grave. At the same moment the notes of the organ pealed forth, and the choristers of the Chapel Royal chanted in the most touching and impressive manner the er the commencement of the burial service. The procession graually entered the choir, and as it moved, the service y the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life." When procession had entered the choir, the doors communicating with the nave were closed, and only a very few persons were ad-nitted who had special tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. The rvice was read by the Dean of Windsor, in a loud and impres-Voice. The Knights of the Garter who were present, occu ed their several stalls, and the banners of the order, which hung

Overhead, added much to the pomp and solemnity of the scene.

The sentences sung of the burial service were the composition of Dr. Croft and H. Purcell. The psalm was chaunted to Purcell. cell's chaunt. The two anthems were the quartet, "When the car heard her, then it blessed her;" and chorus, "She delivered the poor that cried;" and the quartet, "Her body is buried in peace;" and the chorus, "But her name liveth evermore." Dr

Elvey presided at the organ.

When the time came for lowering the coffin, it was let down
the Royal vault. The pall into the entrance to the passage to the Royal vault. The pall was taken off, and the coronet and cushion were replaced on the coffin. The service was then concluded, and the Garter King of

Arms proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased Princess.

The procession then left the chapel, but not either in the same ler or by the same path by which it entered. The Duke of Camidge, who appeared much affected during the ceremony, left by he door immediately under the Royal closet, which opens into he cloisters, as did also the Duchess of Bedford and her two sup-In the space of a few minutes the whole of the funera ortege had dispersed. The spectators were then admitted inthe choir to see the coffin and the splendid ornaments by which i was decorated. It was then lying at the depth of a yard from the surface of the floor of the chapel. It was to be lowered to the ottom of the passage in the course of the night, and will be de-

we understand that in the course of yesterday his Royal Highess the Duke of Cambridge, and his son Prince George, descende nto the Royal vault, and stayed there some time contemplatin he remains of their deceased relatives. It was also stated Windsor, that it was severe indisposition alone which prevented is Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from being present at the nelancholy ceremonial of yesterday.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA. From the Morning Herald. Her Royal Highness was in her 72d year, having been born on 8th November, 1768. She was the sixth child and second

ghter of George III. and Queen Charlotte. The event of the Princess Augusta's birth gave the corporation The event of the Princess Augusta's pirin gave the corporate of the City of London an opportunity of approaching his Majesty George III., which they did with a better grace than on some preceding occasions, steering clear of political animadversions, and confidence in the basic agent, mingled nfining themselves to gratulations on the happy event, mingled with becoming loyalty—a circumstance which afforded the King great satisfaction, as was marked by the manner in which he re-

The sweet temper and amiable disposition of her Royal High-ess both in childhood and after life, made her at all times a favourite with the various branches of the Royal family; and during the unhappy differences which existed between George IV. and Queen

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Caroline, when the Princess Royal was married to the King of Wittemberg, the Princess Augusta was called upon to preside with his Majesty at the Levees and Drawing-rooms.

Within a few weeks of her death she presented all her domestics, who were much attached to her Royal Highness, with a copy of her portrait, as the last acknowledgement which she should make of their attentions.

The high respect and affectionate regard in which the late Prinss Augusta was held by all classes throughout Windsor and its ourhood, is evident from the manifestation of regret at her Asyal Highness's decease which are visible at every turn. The whole of the shops in the town are partially closed, and all the Private houses, both in Windsor and its immediate locality, display similar respectful attachment towards the memory of the illu

Hundreds in this town, who have long looked up to the Princes Augusta for the principal means of support in their afflictions and eccessities, will deeply have to deplore the loss of one, whose

"Generous pride of virtue
Disdain'd to weigh too nicely the returns
Her bounty met with. Like the liberal gods, From her own gracious nature she bestow'd, Nor stopp'd to ask reward."

Her Royal Highness's charity was as unbounded as it was unos ntatious; her means, upon many occasions I could refer to, painfully lling the illustrious Princess to restrain her benevolence in The doors of Frogmore House were rder to be just to herself. open to the hungered and the weary" (who were never "turned om the wicket unfed") as the heart of the amiable deceased to the wants and necessities of her less fortunate fellow-creatures. rogmore it may truly be said with Goldsmith, in his "Deserted

"Her house was known to all the vagrant train; She chid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain." "Careless their merits or their faults to scan.

Her pity gave, ere charity began." In consequence of the death of the Princess there will be no musical ervice nor chanting at St. George's Chapel until after the funeral.

DOINGS OF THE LATE SESSION.

From the Times.

The ecstasy of the ministerialists at having got safely to ne end of this session of parliament exceeds all their forme fits of exultation. The re-action from despair to rejoicing fairly throws them off their equilibrium. In questions, however, concerning parliamentary strength—its increase or diminution on either side—the whole point at issue must be expressed by figures. We have taken the trouble to note down the progress of the Whigs, since their complete, and apparently permanent, settlement in power, by the first elec-tion under the Reform Bill. The history of these seven years, exhibiting the gradual decline of Whiggism, and con-

years, exhibiting the gradual december of miggism, and constant rise of the opponent principle, will furnish the best reply to the boastings of the ministerial journals.

The years 1831 and 1832 were years of transition. After the election in the spring of 1831 the Whigs had, indeed, a temporary ascendancy; but they were well aware that their ound was not secure. Their majority was only gained by popular excitement, and might be expected, on the ebb of hat feeling, to dwindle away. The Reform Bill, therefore, ecame the one great point at which they aimed, and they ept that point in view until complete success had crowned

heir exertions.

By the secession of the opponents in the House of Lords, the Whigs were enabled to carry their own plan of repre-sentation intact. They obtained "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." They thus insured themselves a the first election fully answered all their expectations It formed a House of Commons in which only about 150 Conservatives were found. Five hundred of its members ofessedly supported "the Reform ministry," and of these

willy 400 were stanch and obsequious adherents.
When had any administration that England or the world yer saw commenced its career under circumstances so fa-orable? "We shall be too strong?" was Lord Brougham's vell-known exclamation. Strong, indeed, in every ite for useful action that administration was. The vas heartily with the Cabinet; the people had just shown heir confidence by their electoral returns; the lower house was theirs by a majority altogether overwhelming; the peers cowered and waited, not in friendship, but almost in fear.

What has become of that state of things? Will the most

xultant of the ministerialists of 1840 venture to deny that he seven years which have elapsed have made a woful change, or that few things can offer a more striking contrast than the palmy estate of Whiggism in 1833, and its droop-ing and despairing plight in 1840? Let us, however, de-scend from generalities to particulars, and observe the gradual progress of this decline, which has brought Whiggism t last to be the crawling, clinging, supplicating, manœu-

ring, and after all, expiring thing, it now is.

In 1833, as we have already said, the Whig ministry enoyed a complete ascendancy in Parliament. The chief

divisions of that year were these:-			
divisions of that year were mess.	For	A	gainst
On the Irish Church Bill	317	***	78
On the Vote of Confidence (Affairs			
of Portugal)	361	***	93
On the Irish Church Bill	274		94
In each of these three discussions Sir	Rober	rt Pe	el voted
and spoke; yet he had not so many a			
either of them. The working majority			
that session may be safely put down as at			
In 1834 the appropriation clause first be			
and here we trace the beginning of declens	ion, i	n stre	enoth as

livisions of 1735 were—				133
A service of the serv	Tor	1	Against	15
On the Irish Church Bill (Ap-				
propriation clause)	322	***	289	
On the Irish Church Bill (Appro-				
priation clause)				
On the Irish Corporation Bill	267		176	
On the Irish Corporation Bill	262		234	
The Whig majority of this year ma	y be	state	d at fro	m
10 to 50				

In 1836 they opened with more courage. Continuance

divisions of this year were these:—	irengi	u. The chie
arvisions of this year were assess	For	Against
On the Address	234	
On the Irish Corporation Bill	307	243
On the Irish Corporation Bill	260	199
On the Irish Tithe Bill	300	261
Their average majority seemed to hav	e now	risen to some
thing above 50.		
In 1837 the session began in a still m	ore pr	omising man
the state of the s		

The great divisions were these:			
The Sieur Land	For	A	gainst
On the Irish Corporation Bill			242
On the Church-rates Bill			250
On the Irish Corporation Bill			247
On the Order in Council			
On the Church-rate Bill	287		282
On the Commission of Church			
Leases		***	
Thus twice the majority had risen as	high	as 80.	but one

In 1838 the Whigs had again a Parliament of their own -a House of Commons elected under Whig influence. But neir strength was rapidly fading away. The main divisions of the session were these:-

	ror		Agains	Į.
On Foreign Policy (Lord Sandon)	316		287	
On Church Leases	277		241	
On Church Instruction	265		254	
On the Irish Tithe Bill	317		298	
On the Irish Corporation Bill	286		266	
Thus it became manifest that the st	anding	g m	ajority	fo
ministers had fallen to about 30 votes.	100000	370		
In 1839 matters became still worse.	L DENIEL			
The divisions of this session were as	follow	-		
	For		Against	t
On the Irish Policy	318		296	
On the Jamaica Bill	294		289	
On the Jamaica Bill	267		257	
On National Education	280		275	

On National Education 275 ... 273
The ministerial majority, then, seemed, for all practical surposes, to have fallen down to about 5, 10, or 15 votes. Still, however, they were not actually left in a minority on

The session of 1840 opened with an evident increase of The session of 1840 opened with an evident increase of power and courage on the part of the Conservatives, and a proportionate falling off in the strength of the Whigs. The strongest of all proceedings, a vote of "want of confidence," was at once proposed. This measure, seldom indeed ventured upon, and which Lord John Russell himself, in 1835, was at the head of an ascertained majority, did not a second to the confidence of the proposed of the second to the confidence of the wen at the head of an ascertained majority, did not dare to lirect against Sir Robert Peel—this proposition was barely lefeated by a majority of 21. On their Chinese policy milestead by a majority of 21. isters had only the smaller majority of 10. In almost every other encounter they were defeated. The chief conests of the session were these (reckoning the vote on Prince Albert's pension as nothing, inasmuch as Radicals and Conservatives were mingled in that majority):

valives were mines	4 /		
	For	Against	1
On Sir J. Y. Buller's motion	308	287	1
On Mr Herries' motion	172	182	1
On Mr Liddell's motion	215	240	1
On Sir J Graham's motion	271	261	1
On the Ludlow writ	215	226	1
On Lord Stanley's Bill	234	250	1
On Lord Stanley's Bill	298	301	1
On Lord Stanley's Bill	195	206	
On Lord Stanley's Bill	296	289	1
On Lord Stanley's Bill	271		1
OH TOTA	-	275	

So that on these 10 great divisions ministers could muster only 2472 votes, or 247 in each, on an average; while the opposition brought forward 2517, or 251 in each, on an

Can anything be more clear than that, to all practical ourposes, the Whig majority is wholly annihilated?

There is, however, one view of the question which cannot be forgotten. It is this—their progress downwards has been unceasing. Year by year their majorities have declined.

as stan	as th	e acc	count	THE PERSON NAMED IN THE				
1833				Majority				300
1834				Majority				150
1835		***		Majority		***		50
1836	***	•••	***	Majority				50
1837		***	***	Majority		***	***	30
1838			***	Majority	***	***	***	30
1839		***		Majority Majority		***	•••	. 10
1840	***	***	0.1	inajority		***	***	0

Now, every man of business will naturally ask himself, what is the next step in this progress? Clearly, it is towards an absolute minority. But what follows then? We wards an absolute minority. But what follows then? We cannot tell with any precision, considering the extraordinary character and doings of the persons in question; but, at all events, there is every probability that the incubus which has so long oppressed the country must shortly drop off by its own weight.

EMIGRATION. PLAN ADOPTED BY THE UPPER CANADA COMPANY. (From Mr. S. O'Brien's Speech.)

I cannot present to the House a more satisfactory illustration of the improvement which has taken place in the condition of the labouring classes who have emigrated to Upper Canada, than by stating the general recapitulation of a statistical return, with respect to the condition of certain settlers in Upper Canada, which has been placed in my hands by the governor of the Canada Company. This company allows the purchasers of its lands to pay for them by five instalments, and, with a view to ascertain the solutions of the control vency of those whose instalments are in arrear, they directed their agents to send home a statement of the exact condition of each of these settlers. I hold in my hand the return relating to the district of Guelph. The name of each settler is given, as well as all the particulars respecting his condi-The general summary which this return presents is as follows:—Out of 156 settlers, to whom the report relates, it appears that 129 had no capital whatever upon their arrival in Canada, beyond the labour of their arms and the clothing which they carried with them. These 129 families consis of 436 persons. They are now in possession of 100 houses; they have cleared 2820 acres; they possess 438 head of cattle, 41 sheep, 9 horses, and the aggregate value of their property was found, in the spring of 1840, to be £22,658, giving an average of little short of £200 to each family.— Now, it is to be remembered that this report presents the least favourable view of Canadian emigrati ecount has been taken of the property of those who have regularly paid their instalments to the company; and it may therefore be inferred that if such be the condition of those who are in arrear, much more satisfactory must be the state their liabilities to the company. In reply to an inquiry addressed by me to the secretary of the Canada Company, with respect to the number of labourers who would find employment on the company's lands during the present year, the secretary writes to the following effect:-

I feel some difficulty in stating the precise number of emigrants who might probably find employment in the company's lands, in the Huron tract, or in other parts of the province, this season. I feel confident that many thousands might readily find such employment. The opinion I have heard from Upper Canada is, that nothing is so much required to promote the prosperity of that country as an abundant supply of labour.

He adds .-

The current wages in the company's lands, vary from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per day, and frequently board and lodging in addition.

The most recent instance of emigration to Upper Canada of which we have an official account, fully confirms these statements. Colonel Wyndham sent out, from the county of Clare, during the last summer, 181 emigrants. They were placed under the superintendence of Lieutenant Rubidge,—a gentleman much experienced in Canadian colonisation, who accompanied them as far as Cobourg, in Upper Canada. well as in principle. The only two great divisions of this They had not been there more than three days when the whole party were engaged,—the men at 2l. 10s. per month, with board and lodging, the women at 1l. The official account states, that there were applications, in that district alone, for four times the number actually carried out. I have, now, only to detain the House with one more quotation respecting the demand for labour in British America. It is from Sir John Harvey's address to the Legislature of New Brunswick, upon opening the last session in that province. Speaking in reference to some proposals which had been made to the Government by a land company, he says,-

> The high price of labour, owing to the insufficiency of its labouring population, which prevails throughout the province, is confessedly cramping the enterprise and exertions, and otherwise operating most injuriously upon its commercial and agricultural interests; and this consideration would, alone, appear to me to offer sufficiently appear to the conference of the consideration would, alone, appear to me to offer sufficiently appear to the consideration of the conside inclined, to settle upon lands of good quality.

> fluence in Spain, and had well nigh dragged down the Queen with them, is a proof of the generous and disinterested spirit with which

the British government would act towards France.

What has been the reply of France to this frank offer? It has liberated Cabrera. It has let loose the champion of Absolution and the Inquisition—the firebrand and the assassin—and sends him to Marseilles to be ready to escape back to Valencia, and resume the civil war. If this prove true, we hope that an English government will never make another ofer of amity or alliance to a ministry so regardless of its past principle as to commit such an act as that which we understand it has lone.

For our own part, we have been censuring the Madrid Junta, commending the Liberals to conciliate the Moderates, and even satisfy, as far as might be done consistently with honour and with freedom, the susceptibilities of France; but we must say, that the liberation, or demi-liberation, of Cabreia, at this particular moment, altogether alters our opinion. We know what a pernicious ment, attogether areas a separation we know what a permicious effect it will have on the Spanish people. They can see nothing else than a new Carlist league raised against them—a league in else than a new Carnet league raised against them—a league in which France, the Queen Regent, and the Carlists of the Basque provinces would join. The moment this becomes manifest to the people of Madrid, they will inevitably withdraw the confidence people of Madrid, they will intertably withdraw the confidence which they were again about to repose in the Regent; and the fatal scheme of appointing another Regent, averse to French and Carlist influence, will be resumed. The French are taking the best course to cause themselves to be execrated in the Peninsula, and deservedly so. They are putting the last stroke to the ruin and deserved so the Regent; and are again, not sowing the seeds of civil war, but transplanting it, full grown and blown, back again into the soil of Spain.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Cobourg Star.

We noticed briefly in our last that an address to the Reverend Rector of this parish was in course of signature among the men bers of his congregation, and would be presented on Saturday last. hers of his congregation between the presented on Saturday has.

We have now the pleasure of laying the same before our readers, together with the resolutions of the meeting at which it was together with the resolutions of the meeting at which it was adopted, and the eloquent and impressive reply it elicited. The weather, on Saturday, having unfortunately proved most unfavourable, the attendance was less numerous than it otherwise. would have been, and the ceremony perhaps lost something in effect by being necessarily conducted within the house of the Reverend gentleman, instead of on the lawn as first intended the The deputation, nevertheless, including as it did several of the most influential inhabitants of the town, and many from the surmost influentary, with the Sheriff of the district at its head (who

read the address) was more than sumciently impressive, and must have been highly gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Bethune, as its object was creditable to the character of his congregation.

1st. Moved by Mr. Chatterton, seconded by Mr. Burnham:

*Resolved**—That it is the bounden duty of every religious community, upon all proper occasions, to mark by an united testimony, their sense of the value of the ministrations of their spiritual

2d. Moved by Mr. Benjamin Clark, seconded by Mr. Charles

ark:
Resolved—That the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, Resolved—That the Beth A. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, is no less entitled to the gratitude of the whole community for the bright example of his walk as a Christian man, than for the zealous,

3d. Moved by Mr. J. V. Boswell, seconded by Mr. Stiles: Resolved-That it is with equal surprise and regret this meetin learns that an attempt has been made, by impugning his motives, to destroy the influence of his precepts on Sunday last, in adverting in his sermon to certain gross irregularities and nightly depreda-tions committed by thoughtless and dissolute persons, and which have for a long time been patiently borne by a number of the

inhabitants of this town. 4th. Moved by Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. D. McKyes: Resolved—That we should be wanting in our duty as Christians, did we not by our hearty support upon this occasion no less shield him from insult than the cause of morality in general from so

5th. Moved by Mr. Asa Burnham, seconded by Dr. Goldstone Resolved—That the faithful and fearless discharge of his duty upon the occasion referred to, as well as at all other times in which the Revd. Gentleman has not shunned to stem the onward course of vice, by a well-timed and fearless reference to the growing sins of the town, demand our unqualified approbation his meeting begs to tender its assurance, that he may rely upon the most earnest and zealous support from his congregation every man of right feeling, upon all future occasions when he may think it necessary in the discharge of his duty to reprove and

6th. Unanimously moved and carried: Resolved—That as an acknowledgment on the part of his congregation of the unwearied labours and exertions of the Rev. A. N. Bethune amongst us for 13 years, a testimonial of respect be pre-

7th. Unanimously moved and carried: Resolved—That the Honourable Zacheus Burnham, the Honourable Walter Boswell, G. S. Boulton, Benjamin Clark, Benjamin Throop, R. D. Chatterton, and Henry Ruttan, Esqrs., be a Committee to approve of the design and obtain subscriptions for

To the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, &c. &c. &c.

REVEREND SIR, We, the members of the Church of England, residing in the Town of Cobourg and its vicinity, beg to offer you the meed of our unfeigned respect for the uniform exemplary walk as a Christian man and a Minister of the Gospel which, during so many

years, has marked your course amongst us.

We regret that an occasion should have offered to render this address necessary, and whilst we are sure that we rightly estimate your character in believing that you would willingly forego the prominence which this public manifestation of your parishioners vill give to your conduct as a Minister of the Gospel of Peace,

We do not approach you, Reverend Sir, in strains of adulation and praise, knowing that your "Reward" is from a higher source, but we deem it an imperative duty to support you in the faithful and fearless course, which, as our watchman, you find it necessary

vice, the independent and unconquerable spirit of a true reformer.

Whilst we villingly drop any further allusion to the painful cause of this address, we beg to assure you, Reverend Sir, that you may not only rely upon our supplying that shield against detraction and insult, of which you are deprived by your calling, but also upon our best efforts by example and christian forbearance. to aid and further your exertions in the cause of religion and mo rality. And that you may have wisdom from above to guide and direct you, and strength to persevere in the faithful and zealous discharge of the arduous and painful duties of your holy office, is the fervent prayer of your affectionate parishioners. [Signed by 220 persons, chiefly heads of families.]

To the Members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Co-bourg, and other Members of the Church of England in its vi-

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN:

I thank you very cordially for the kind manner in which I find myself, at the present moment, surrounded,—by so many of the oldest and most respected members of my congregation,—and for the very gratifying Address (a compliment as unexpected as it is undeserved) which has just been presented to me.

Although, as you delicately observe, a clergyman in the exercise of his duty, should not be influenced by the praise, any more than he should be discouraged by the fear of man, it is always gratifying to discover that his honest efforts are appreciated, and that, in the humble discharge of his sacred office, a reverence is manifested for the message from God that he delivers, and a concern evinced for the prosperity of the holy cause in which he is

It is scarcely possible that after a residence among you of more than thirteen years, my motives and intentions in the exercise of public duty should fail to be understood; and the present Address affords me pleasing evidence, that in whatsoever manner some may attords me pleasing evidence, that in whatsoever manner some may be disposed to regard the uncompromising exercise of what is oftentimes a painful duty, the congregation amongst whom I have the satisfaction to labour, place it to the right account,—to a jealousy for the cause of truth and the glory of God, and to an unfeigned and anxious desire for the present and future welfare of immortal

During the long period of my residence among you, conscience bears me witness that "I have not shunned to declare unto you most injuriously upon its commercial and agricultural interests; and this consideration would, alone, appear to me to offer sufficient inducement for entertaining a proposition which I understand to go to the extent of insuring a regular and adequate supply of that valuable class of our fellow-subjects to whom encouragement to would, as at the best been feebly and ineffectually delivered; and I feel, as sensibly as can the humblest of my hearers, the ex-tent of those short-comings and misdoings with which, during our imperfect and probationary state, man's best services and exertions will always be accompanied.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—Another Ground of dispute.—

[From the Morning Chronicle—Ministerial paper.]—The French papers in Ministerial confidence have all asserted that the English government made an offer to the Cabinet of the Tuileries to come to an understanding with respect to the affairs of Spain, and to act in concert at Madrid. Such an offer, made at this moment, when the blunders of the French had utterly destroyed their insurance in Spain, and had well night dragged down the Queen with a queen with the relationship of approaching dissolution gentled. The ambassador of the Lord would manifestly be wanting in his private monitions to the correction of any prevailing vice or irregularity of the times; and he would be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the bold and faithful discharge of this duty. Nor can I here avoid the expression of my conviction, that the rebuked sinner will, at the superior of any prevailing the properties of the Lord would manifestly be wanting in his private monitions to the correction of any prevailing vice or irregularity of the times; and he would be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the bold and faithful discharge of this Queen is properties.—

The ambassador of the Lord would manifestly be wanting in his private monitions to the correction of any prevailing vice or irregularity of the times; and he would be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the sould be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the sould be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the correction of any prevailing vice or irregularity of the times; and he would be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the sould be more culpable still, if any worldly consideration should cause him to shrink from the sould be more culpable still, if any worldly consideratio appalling hour of approaching dissolution, confide most in the consolations as well as in the instructions of that spiritual counsellor who has most faithfully pourtrayed the enormity of his offences against God, and the terrors of a wretched eternity which those unrepented transgressions are provoking. It would ill befit him then, by any present compromise with the friendship or the enthen, by any present compromise with the friendship or the en-mity of the world, to withhold reproof where it is needed, or to 'prophesy deceit" to the perishing soul.

I repeat it, brethren, that I rejoice at the present expression of your approbation of such a course; and I hesitate not to declare that in receiving this evidence of your cordial and unsolicited sup-

port, I "thank God and take coarage."

The growing prevalence amongst those whom you have termed the "thoughtless and dissolute" of our community, of those vices and irregularities which have led to outrages so serious upon the quiet and the decencies of society, has made me feel it a solemn duty to lift up my voice against them. And how much the soberminded and well-principled of the community have been shocked by the fact, that a renewal of outrages and indecencies, grosser and more injurious than ever, almost immediately followed this public rebuke in the house of God, the present assemblage and the Address with which you have honoured me, affords the fullest evidence. Although the laws are the proper avengers of these aggravated injuries to society, it is refreshing to perceive that you have come forward in your character of Christian citizens, to express your abhorrence of these violations of moral purity and of Gospel principle, and to support by your encouraging voice the servant of the sanctuary who dares publicly and solemnly to denounce them.

To one conviction, brethren, I feel that we must all, more powerfully than ever, be forced by such occurrences,—that there can be no such thing as stable moral virtue or even moral propriety, which is not based upon the great principle of faith in the Redcemer .-This is the only enduring principle upon which human excellence or the social good can be built; and if we forsake that foundation, we shall soon discover a wreck of the most showy superstructure that can be raised. Our example, then, must be conjoined with our precepts to live as becometh the Gospel of Jesus Christ,-to do honour to our profession as believers in his adorable Name,— and, in dependence upon Divine grace, to "let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father which is in Heaven." Manifesting to the world that we are influenced by the truth as it is in Jesus, and evincing to all around us that our conduct and conversation are regulated by Christian principle, we shall, believe me, adopt the only course of rendering vice detestable and virtue desirable. No artificial means, built up upon mere human devices,-not all the recreations and amus ments, usually deemed innocent, which may be furnished, in a spirit of kindness, to divert the youthful mind from more danread the address) was more than sufficiently impressive, and must gerous employments, and lure them away from the grosser indulgences of passion,—none of these things, let me solemnly assure you, can permanently or adequately effect the object intended, apart from what I must term the germinating principle of Christian faith. We may, by such artifices, decorate and gild the se-pulchre, and render it less repulsive to the passing observer, but the inward depravity remains uncorrected and undisturbed.

It must certainly, brethren, be a source of regret and pain to us all, that the good name of our town, long so peaceful and orderly, should be in danger of detraction from the occurrences to which we have alluded: and it is but a very slight diminution of the distress we feel, that the alleged perpetrators of these evil deeds are,

tian duty will, with the Divine blessing, have a salutary influence not upon our neighbourhood alone, but upon the moral condition of the country at large. Vice and indecorum are by no means confined to a corner of the land; and the virtuous and the christian-minded every where will thank you for bearing this testimony against the errors and the waywardness of an unsanctified dispo-

I have again, brethren, to thank you for the present manifestation of your confidence in the rectitude of my intentions in the discharge of ministerial duty: and nothing more forcibly than the present occasion could convince me that you regard my many and acknowledged deficiencies and imperfections with an indulgent eye. In so long a course of service amongst you, I necessarily miss from the assemblage around me many, both old and young, who were endeared to us all by the brightness of their Christia example, and whose mortal remains are resting in the adjacent habitation of the dead; yet I earnestly express my hope and prayers that you, brethren, by whose presence I am now strengthened and encouraged, may long be spared by a merciful God to be a blessing to this community and a support to His Church. And while I pray that the Father of Mercies may take you and yours into his holy keeping, I feel a deep conviction that for "all who have erred and are deceived," your supplications to the Throne of Grace will be united with mine, that God would have compassion upon them and turn their hearts.

A. N. BETHUNE. Rectory, Cobourg, Oct. 17th, 1840.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.

The undersigned, forming the Committee for the building of this Church, take the present opportunity of acquainting the public that it is their intention, as soon as sufficient funds shall be raised, by donation and ubscription, to proceed to the erection of the Church on the site on the north-east corner of the block belonging to Andrew Mercer, Esq., on King Street, opposite the Hospital, which that gentleman, with a truly christian liberality, has agreed to vest in the Lord Bishop of Toronto, his honor the Vice Chancellor, and the Honorable John Henry Dunn, as Trustees urgent need which exists, that the Committee should execute the trust reposed in them with all the promptitude which the means to be placed at their disposal may enable them to use. Of the population of this city and its vicinity, about six thousand belong to the Episcopal communio of whom about one thousand five hundred only can be accommodated at Divine worship at the Cathedral of St. James, thus leaving so large a proportion as upwards of four thousand of their brethren virtually excluded from a participation in the rites and ordinances of their Church-

To remedy in some degree an evil so deeply to be lamented, by provid yet we are no less assured that you will readily appreciate the necessity of it, and accord to us the sincerity of the motive by strenuous efforts. Pursuant to public advertisement, several plans have been submitted to the Committee, and they have adopted that proposed o execute at a sum not exceeding £3.500. This amount the Committee now purpose to raise by means of donations, and 150 shares of £25 each, for which interest, not exceeding six per cent, will be payable out of the pew-rents, after defraying the Minister's stipend; and, in subjoining a list of the present donors and subscribers, with the amount con ributed all the urgency which the important nature of the object demands to come immediately forward and co-operate in the present undertaking, by means, and which, it is hoped, may at the same time prove in a great degree, if not altogether, commensurate with the wants of the population desirous of enjoying the privileges of our Church communion.

Persons desirous of making donations or taking shares, will be good nough to signify their intention, and the amount for which they may become donors or subscribers, to F. T. Billings, Esq., at the Court House, or to any member of the Committee

H. J. GRASETT, Chairman ROBERT S. JAMESON. F. T. BILLINGS. H. BOYS. HENRY ROWSELL.

Rectory, Toronto, 22d October, 1840. LIST OF PRESENT DONORS AND SUBSCRIBERS. Messrs. Gilmour & Coulson, Andrew Merser, Esq., The Vice Chancellor,..... The Hon. John H. Dunn,... Mr. Robert E. Burns,..... The Hon. Judge Hagerman,

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OPPO ITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea. Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition (lately arrived from the old counable family, has no objection to the country.—Letters post paid, addressed F. M., Box 150 Post Office, Toronto.

October 17, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT.

(Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS.

30th September, 1840. WATERLOO HOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousseline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, leached Cottons, &c.

13-tf

W. M. WESSEL

THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of Westmacort & Lewis, and te inform them that (having withdrawn from that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he had in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afforce satisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840.

*** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street.

NOTICE. THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

W ILL leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, a M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg,

and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

BIRTH.

At Cornwall, U. C., on the 10th instant, Mrs. Trew, of a son. In Hamilton, on Monday, 19th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. Flanagan, of a daughter.

At his residence in Graves Street, on Sunday the 25th instant, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, Captain Frederick Halkett of the Coldstream Guards, Assistant Military Secretary, and

olonel of the Militia, Upper Canada. At her residence, in Toronto, on the evening of the 22nd inst., Mary, widow of the late Hon. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of this Province, after an illness of seven days, in the 76th year of

In this city, on Monday, the 26th instant, Mr. Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot, aged 59 years.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 30:-Revd. Thos. Greene, add. sub: Revd. John Flood, add. sub: A. T. Newbury, Esq.; (we have not acopy of 27, vol. 3, the others are sent;) M. W. Brown, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4: Revd. A. N. Bethune, rem: A. Davidson, Esq., add. sub.

The following have been received by the Editor:-

Rev. S. Givins, rem. in full all subs. on vol. 3; Rev. R. D.