

FUNERAL OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

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 unusual 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 townspeople, mourning garments were universal.

The body lay in state at Frogmore during the day, and the public were admitted to see it between the hours of twelve and four. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity, and by the excellent arrangement of successive barriers, all inconvenient pressure from the too great crowding was avoided. One 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 raised off, and 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 armorial bearings of the deceased Princess. On the head of the coffin was 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 coffin. A chair was placed at the head, which was occupied successively 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 hardly possible to detect the slightest motion in those figures, or any sign that they possessed more animation than the corpse by which they stood. At the foot of the coffin stood two heralds, and subsequently two kings at arms, in the same motionless attitudes, their rich tabards presenting a striking contrast with the black everywhere around.

Divine Service was performed in St. John's Church, Frogmore, in the morning; the church was crowded. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Selwyn. The Rev. Isaac Gossett, Private Chaplain 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 virtues possessed by the amiable Princess.

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

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

The procession went forward at a slow and solemn pace; the silence of the gazing spectators, 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 multitude—and it was said that they were not few—who had experienced the kindness or who esteemed the character of the illustrious deceased.

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 flambeau, 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 night being dark, the effect of the flambeaux flashing on the brilliant uniforms and glittering arms of the soldiers was singularly picturesque. The scene within the chapel was still more striking. For a long time had been the arrival of the procession, the south aisle and the nave had been lined with files of Life Guardsmen, holding a flambeau. Their fine forms and erect attitudes were fully exhibited by the position of the lights, which also cast 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 approach to the Castle, gave forth a strain of singular wildness and melancholy.

The official personages immediately began to marshal themselves in procession; and the clergy, with the Dean of Windsor at their head, all carrying lighted tapers, took their station at the gates of the chapel to receive the corpse. The long, deep wail of the 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 muffled 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 commencement of the burial service. The procession gradually entered the choir, and as it moved, the service commenced by the choir singing, "I am the resurrection and the life." When the procession had entered the choir, the doors communicating with the nave were closed, and only a very few persons were admitted who had special tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. The service was read by the Dean of Windsor, in a loud and impressive voice. The Knights of the Garter who were present, occupied 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 chanted by Purcell's chaunt. The two antiphons were the quartet, "When the earth 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 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 order or by the same path by which it entered. The Duke of Cambridge, who appeared much affected during the ceremony, left by the door immediately under the Royal coat, which opens into the choir, as did also the Duchess of Bedford and her two supporters. The service of a few minutes the whole of the funeral cortege had dispersed. The spectators were then admitted into the choir to see the coffin and the splendid ornaments by which it 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 bottom of the passage in the course of the night, and will be deposited this day in the mausoleum.

We understand that in the course of yesterday her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his son Prince George, descended into the Royal vault, and stayed there some time contemplating the remains of their deceased relatives. It was also stated at Windsor, that it was severe indisposition alone which prevented his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from being present at the melancholy ceremonial of yesterday.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

From the Morning Herald.

Her Royal Highness was in her 72nd year, having been born on the 8th November, 1768. She was the sixth child and second daughter of George III. and Queen Charlotte.

The event of the Princess Augusta's birth gave the corporation 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 confining themselves to congratulations on the happy event, mingled with becoming loyalty—a circumstance which afforded the King great satisfaction, as was noted by the manner in which he received and answered their addresses at the Levee.

The sweet temper and amiable disposition of her Royal Highness 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 Caroline, when the Princess Royal was married to the King of Württemberg, 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 Princess Augusta was held by all classes throughout Windsor and its neighbourhood, is evident from the manifestation of regret at her Royal 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 a similar respectful attachment towards the memory of the illustrious deceased.

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

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

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

"Her house was known to all the vagrant train;
She slid their wand'ring, but believed their pain."
Again—
"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 service 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 the end of this session of parliament exceeds all their former fits of exultation. The reaction 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 election under the Reform Bill. The history of these seven years, exhibiting the gradual decline of Whiggism, and constant rise of the opponent principle, will furnish the best reply to the boasts 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 ground was not secure. Their majority was only gained by a popular excitement, and might be expected, on the ebbs of that feeling, to dwindle away. The Reform Bill, therefore, became the one great point at which they aimed, and they kept that point in view until complete success had crowned their exertions.

By the secession of the opponents in the House of Lords, the Whigs were enabled to carry their own plan of representation intact. They obtained "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." They thus insured themselves a House of Commons planned and constructed by themselves.

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 professedly supported "the Reform ministry," and of these fully 400 were staunch and obsequious adherents.

When had any administration that England or the world ever saw commenced its career under circumstances so favorable? "We shall be too strong!" was Lord Brougham's well-known exclamation. Strong, indeed, in every requisite for useful action that administration was. The King was heartily with the Cabinet; the people had just shown their confidence by their electoral returns; the lower house was theirs by a majority altogether overwhelming; the peers covered and waited, not in friendship, but almost in fear.

What has become of that state of things? Will the most exultant of the ministerialists of 1830 venture to deny that the seven years which have elapsed have made a woful change, or that a few things can offer a more striking contrast than the palmy estate of Whiggism in 1833, and its drooping and despairing plight in 1840? Let us, however, descend from generalities to particulars, and observe the gradual progress of this decline, which has brought Whiggism at last to be the crawling, cowering, supplicating, maneuvering, and after all, *expiring* thing, it now is.

In 1833, as we have already said, the Whig ministry enjoyed a complete ascendancy in Parliament. The chief divisions of that year were these:—

	For	Against
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 Robert Peel voted and spoke; yet he had not so many as 100 followers in either of them. The working majority of the ministry in that session may be safely put down as at least 300.

In 1834 the appropriation clause first began to show itself; and here we trace the beginning of declension, in strength as well as in principle. The only two great divisions of that year were these:—

	For	Against
Admission of Dissenters to Universities	321	147
Irish Tithe Bill	235	171

The ministerial majority at the opening of this session was about 200. Before the close it had fallen to 150. The year 1835 opened with a new parliament; and now it began to be seen how wofully the Whigs had already lost the confidence of the people. Their majority was almost gone. With difficulty they defeated Sir Robert Peel by a majority of 33, and even with the added influence of government they scarcely reached a majority of 50. The great divisions of 1835 were—

	For	Against
On the Irish Church Bill (Appropriation clause)	222	289
On the Irish Church Bill (Appropriation clause)	317	282
On the Irish Corporation Bill	267	176
On the Irish Corporation Bill	262	234

The Whig majority of this year may be stated at from 40 to 50.

In 1836 they opened with more courage. Continuance in office had added somewhat to their strength. The chief divisions of this year were these:—

	For	Against
On the Address	234	243
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 have now risen to something above 50.

In 1837 the session began in a still more promising manner, but it declined towards the close.

The great divisions were these:—

	For	Against
On the Irish Corporation Bill	322	242
On the Church-rates Bill	273	250
On the Irish Corporation Bill	302	247
On the Order in Council	278	242
On the Church-rates Bill	287	282
On the Commission of Church Leases	319	236

Thus twice the majority had risen as high as 80, but once it had fallen as low as 5.

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

	For	Against
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 standing majority for ministers had fallen to about 30 votes.

In 1839 matters became still worse.

The divisions of this session were as follow:—

	For	Against
On the Irish Policy	318	296
On the Jamaica Bill	264	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 purposes, to have fallen down to about 5, 10, or 15 votes. Still, however, they were not actually left in a minority on any important question.

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, even at the head of an ascertained majority, did not dare to direct against Sir Robert Peel—this proposition was barely defeated by a majority of 21. On their Chinese policy ministers had only the smaller majority of 10. In almost every other encounter they were defeated. The chief contests 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):—

	For	Against
On Sir J. Y. Buller's motion	308	287
On Mr. Herries's motion	172	182
On Mr. Liddell's motion	215	240
On Sir J. Graham's motion	271	261
On the Ludlow Bill	235	226
On Lord Stanley's Bill	234	250
On Lord Stanley's Bill	195	301
On Lord Stanley's Bill	195	206
On Lord Stanley's Bill	296	289
On Lord Stanley's Bill	271	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 average.

Can anything be more clear than that, to all practical purposes, 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. Thus stands the account:—

1833	...	Majority	...	300
1834	...	Majority	...	150
1835	...	Majority	...	50
1836	...	Majority	...	50
1837	...	Majority	...	30
1838	...	Majority	...	30
1839	...	Majority	...	10
1840	...	Majority	...	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 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 solvency 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 condition. 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 consist 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 emigration, because no account 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 of those settlers who have been able regularly to discharge 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 Rudge, a gentleman much experienced in Canadian colonisation, who accompanied them as far as Cobourg, in Upper Canada. They had not been there more than three days when the whole party were engaged, the men at 2d. 10s. per month, with board and lodging, the women at 1d. 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 detach from 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 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 and assistance is proposed to be given, to enable them, whenever inclined, to settle upon lands of good quality.

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 influence 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 been the Liberator—the freeman and the champion of Absolutism—the Liberator—the freeman and the champion of Absolutism—who has been 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 offer 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 done.

For our own part, we have been censuring the Madrid Junta, recommending 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 semi-liberation, of Cabrer, at this particular moment, altogether alters our opinion. We know what a pernicious effect it will have on the Spanish people. They can see nothing else than a new Carlist 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 which they were again about to repose in the Regent; and the fatal scheme of appointing another Regent, avowed 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 deterioration of the Regent; and are again, not saving 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 members of his congregation, and would be presented on Saturday last. We have now the pleasure of laying the same before our readers, 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 deputation, however, including as it did several of the most influential inhabitants of the town, and many from the surrounding country, with the Sheriff of the district at its head (who read the address) was more than sufficiently 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. Bethune: 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 pastor.

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

Resolved—That the Rev. A. N. 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, faithful, and efficient discharge of his duties as a Minister of the Gospel.

3d. Moved by Mr. J. V. Boswell, seconded by Mr. Stiles: Resolved—That it is with equal surprise and regret this meeting learns that an attempt has been made, by impugning his motives, to destroy the influence of his precepts on Sunday last, in advertising in his sermon to certain gross irregularities and nightly predilections 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 gross an outrage.

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 Rev. 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, and the most earnest and zealous support from his congregation, and every man of right feeling, upon all future occasions when he may think it necessary in the discharge of his duty to reprove and restrain vice.

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 presented to him.

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

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 regard for your 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 will give to your conduct as a Minister of the Gospel of Peace, 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 which we are actuated.

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 in the degeneracy of the times to pursue, in boldly opposing to vice, the independent and unconquerable spirit of a true reformer.

Whilst we willingly 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 morality. 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.]

REPLY.

To the Members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, and other Members of the Church of England in its vicinity.

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 by the blame of his hearers, it is, always, to me, a gratifying discovery 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 engaged.

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 whatever manner some may be disposed to regard the uncompromising exercise of what is often times a painful duty, the congregation amongst whom I have the satisfaction to labour, place it to the right account,—I am 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 souls.

During the long period of my residence among you, conscience bears me witness that "I have not shunned to declare unto you the counsel of God," and that my public and private exhortations have been, at the least, so intended as to convey to those who hear me the practical influence of that Gospel which is "the power of God unto salvation to them that believe." That message, I know too well, has at the best been feebly and ineffectually delivered; and I feel, as sensibly as can the humblest of my hearers, the extent of those short-comings and misdoings with which, during our imperfect and probationary state, man's best services and exertions will always be accompanied.

The ambassador of the Lord would manifestly be wanting in his duty, if he did not endeavour to adapt his public discourses, and his private ministrations 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 appalling hour of approaching dissolution, confide most in the consolations as