to live in under the barn, yet several of them died there; and he was obliged in the spring to take up his barn floor on account of the smell that arose from the dead bodies. They were dear pigs to him; for he never got the barn floor well laid down afterwards, and a good portion of his grain as it was getting threshed found its way through the crevices left in the floor.

With all this (the delayed, 2 year, may be assured, Mr.

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its of

With all this "bad luck," you may be assured, Mr. Editor, that Mr. B. fell very much behind-hand.—
Heavy accounts were posted up against him at the store, and regularly transmitted to him; for although every this every thing was going against him out of doors, he was not willing to stint himself within doors. "It was quite enough" he said to have this bad luck out of doors, without the statement one salf into the bargain; doors, without almost starving one self into the bargain; and whilst there was the remains of a good farm and the material of which to make a good one again still left, he could get any thing he wanted at the store, even to the flour of which his bread was baked, when the could not handily get his wheat threshed or sent to the mill, and the butter with which it was often spread, the mill, and the butter with which it was often spread, for his wife was spared the trouble of making much butter by the bad luck he had among his cattle. All this time Mr. B. made a good appearance among his neighbours. His horses were replaced as often as he lost them, by selling some of his wild lands. The same convenient commodity which has been so largely drawn upon by some of our old decayed families proprings, seen in the neighbourhood, whilst a handsome to be paid for after harvest, and which cost them twice price, he was a seen to price he was a seen to be paid for after harvest, and which cost them twice out their wheat, the price was so low and the yield so that they did not like to sell it till the price should for; but the price was so low and the yield so that they did not like to sell it till the price should for; but the harness-maker would not wait; he therefore should fore such the harness-maker would not wait; ne incredit at the time when the price had fallen still lower. It seeding was done, they had to borrow of their neighbours what flour they required till next harvest, or get at the store, at an advance of 30 per cent, on the price tat the store, at an advance of 30 per cent. on the price at the mills. His wife had been brought up in an industrious for the mills. strees with any woman in the settlement, and she bridged herself upon these accomplishments more than upon spinning, knitting, churning, and the other duties of a housewife. When, therefore, she had company, which she was sure to do at least every Sunday, if not out has was sure to do at least every Sunday, if not pies, and preserves.

But I have not said a word as yet about the children. They had three, two boys and a girl. They were fine that had three, two boys and a girl. They were fine that the set of the s

But I have not said a word as yet about the children children as infants; but they were sadly "spoiled in the bringing up." They were allowed to have every thing they cried for; and consequently they cried for every thing they saw and a good deal more besides.

One day I was present, and after his mother had

one day I was present, and after his mother had given him every thing he asked for, he said to his next? Sometimes, were they all again fighting for sum the same thing, and their mother could not possibly eldest, and give it with a kiss to her "poor pet," the youngest. These children were sent to school for a while; but having learned neither obedience nor application at home, they did not do any good at school; that he would not. There was one school to which, so were, they did not do any good at school; that he would not. There was one school to which, so were, they did not do any good at school; that he would not. There was one school to which, so were, they all went, and where they took lessons one thing the boys early learned to do, and that was to up to be old enough to mount a long-tailed blue, they with their coat tails pinned before them, their long lank again his mouth, not to Church, for that place the sagar in his mouth, not to Church—for that place the he family, who, like their father and mother kept open make them if dry; and though it was Sunday, and linst the law, the tavern keepers were all ready to them lique, the tavern keepers were all ready to them lique, the tavern keepers were all ready to them lique. same the law, the tavern keepers were all ready to each them liquor to quench their thirst. They therefore before they had grown to be sixteen they could smoke as many segars and take as strong a glass of brandy and can as "gentlemen" of twice their age generally

waggon, and get him a horse and buggy for and then indeed he was set up; and could not where he pleased himself but also take his committh him. He was therefore to be seen almost Sunday. tesort, Sunday gong down to a fashionable place of land met with among the giddy ones at the meeting-obliged to out this could not last long; he therefore was fast. de to cut all short by taking her home to his house, and introducing her as his wife, though der of them were out of their teens. Then, indeed, parents exclaim against his madness; and conas if they what possessed the boy to get him a wife, idle extravagant ways, without the addition of a wife family by A silly girl thus introduced into the Edwir was no welllamily was no welcome inmate, and though their dear no mewas soon forgiven, his wife's conduct could find quarrelled, and thought to leave, and the end of it was the son and his equally not for wife and child had to leave, and as Edwin was hot fond of work, he opened a little grocery in a neigh-bouring village, where he sold a few pipes, a little and what whiskey he could be a small back room out of ess wife and child had to leave, and as Edwin skey he could in a small back room out of he younger brother, James, followed a different course. He frequented the tavern more, and drank and played with dirty cards deeply. Some of his companions were sailors on our lakes, who told and of the glorious times sailors have and the "God Devil care not" sort of lives they lead. He

therefore resolved to be a sailor; got his straw hat "shortened" of half its rim, and covered with a coat of black paint—begged a little money from his poor weak mother, which bought him a blue jucket and a pair of trousers nearly as large at his ancle as at his waist.—
Thus metamorphoised he "joined the mess" on board of one of our schooners, and seldom returning home, grew worse and worse each year till his miserable parents heard of his being killed in a row in a low drinking ouse in one of our cities.

The daughter, named Adeline, would have been a pretty, interesting, well-looking girl, but being always praised by her mother as the beauty of the country, she was as full of pride and affectation as our apple trees were of blossoms last spring, though like them she has made a poor return for so much pretension. Her mother were of blossoms last spring, though like them she has made a poor return for so much pretension. Her mother could never think of sending her into the barn yard to milk, though she made her skim the cream. She did not at all like spinning; it was too hard work; besides the music of the piano was even then becoming more fashionable in farmers families than that of the spinning wheel. Kneading the bread was too hard for her; and consequently she never learned how to bake. The only kitchen work she ever did was to make preserves; and kitchen work she ever did was to make preserves; and on Saturdays she used to make the cakes and pies for the Sunday company. Her mother could never per-suade her to learn to make her brother's shirts; it was altogether too vulgar; but she learned "fancy work," and had actually wrought out something she called "a and had actually wrought out something she called "a peacock with his tail spread" in Berling wools, I think they called it. This was pronounced by one of their Sunday visitors, a sort of Frenchified job, a "sheaf-douver;" and the young lady who could execute such a beautiful piece of work, "a genius of the first water." She had also, I believe, taken a good many lessons in "crochety work" as they called it; but I thought there was no need for her taking any such lessons; for she was always crochety enough without them. As this girl grew up, and the family kept so much company, she had many empty-head, empty-pocketed fellows "to aspire to the honour of her hand." The one she deigned to prefer was a young fellow from the city, who made a greater display of gilt chains than of gold ones (for California gold was then untouched,) who drove a smart horse and stylish buggy, which he had hired at the livery stable on his master's credit, the tails of whose coat spread out like the main fore-sail of a schooner runnic beautiful and the first the first than the sum of the first than the first than the first than the peace of the first than the peace of the first than of whose coat spread out like the main fore-sail of a schooner running before the wind, or like the favorite of whose coat spread out like the main fore-sail of a schooner running before the wind, or like the favorite Berlin wool peacocks tail, and whose lank yellow hair was so long, that before he could look at her he was obliged by a peculiar jirk of his head to one side to remove the hair from off his eyes. He was certainly not a "pretty man," and all his bran new clothes could not make him look handsome; but then he was so genteel—was so well acquainted with all the great people of the city—knew all their family histories; had read all the last novels, and all the stories in the Ladies' Magazine, which was Adeline's Bible, and attended the theatre almost every night there was any acting, and had the honor of knowing "most intimately" all the actors, and those winning "creatures" the actresses. The country lumbkins had a poor chance with such a splendid opponent as he was. They were all thrown into the shade; and I believe thought it rather an honour than otherwise, to be driven from the field by so noble an opponent. The mother took the same view of this city buck, as the daughter had done; though the father, grown somewhat wiser by experience and observation shook his head, and intimated that it was not all gold that glitters. Yet it was all in vain; daughter and mother declared for him; and the poor man had to give in, lest his darling should cry herself sick. The fond mother said she did not know how she could ever exist without her pet; but then she was going to make such a good match, she supposed she must deny herself exist without ber pet; but then she was going to make such a good match, she supposed she must deny herself and spare her. The match was therefore soon settled; all went on swimmingly till the evening when they were married; but then they had more people at the wedding than they had asked to it: for the news of the wedding having reached the city in some unaccountable way, the livery stable-keeper came to look after his horse and buggy which he feared this young buck had sold; the inn-keeper came to look after his bar-tender just as he was about to stand up in the best room before all the company to make Adeline his happy bride, and the tailor thought that he never would have a better time to secure payment for the clothes, which he had furnished him on promise that they should be paid for as soon as he had tried them on, and found whether they fitted him or not. It was rather an awkward business; and though the bride's father very politely pressed them to stay and spend the evening with his family and friends to whom he introduced them all, yet they were inexorable and though they accounted They were not so bad as some people said they were happened often went to meeting; but it generally stapened often went to meeting; but it generally for they often went to meeting; but it generally stapened that, they either rode up with a great swell for the minister, or else they came in quite late during little noise in coming in and the people even already. Their favourite seat was out of sight of the minister, in and preaching they stapened they attracted the eyes of most.—
a snug couries seat was out of sight of the minister, in and preaching they kept up a pretty steady flirtation congregate there, whether they can sing or not.

of all. Then they were inexorable, and though the vening with his family and friends to whom he introduced them all, yet they were inexorable, and though the vening with his family and friends to whom he introduced them all, yet they were inexorable, and though the vening with they accepted his invitations or very politely given, yet being men of business they must attend to that first. They therefore each obtained a private interview of the bride-groom; and though at first the little bride was dready fully indignant that such vulgar people should intrude themselves at such an unseasonable time, yet through her tears and persuasions she induced her mother to be satisfy half of the tailors demand for the clothes furnished; whilst his master would not stay to the wed-afraid that his bar-tender had overdrawn his wages, and though the bride's raune.

They they were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They they were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They they were inexorable, and though the vening with the girls and though the vening with the girls and though the vening to business; and though the went all, yet they were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They they were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They were inexorable, and though the bride's raune.

They they were inexorable, and though the bri

one. The old people soon found out what they had strong reason to fear on the evening of the wedding that their darling child had thrown herself away on a worthless penniless deceiver. But that was not all.— The store-keeper, who had a mortgage on the farm lost all patience, when they made such a display as they did then, and formed such a worthless connexion, and he foreclosed his mortgage in spite of all their entreaties to the contrary.

Driven from their once comfortable house and having no wild lands to go to, all they could do was to rent a low tavern on the outskirts of the city, and there the sonin-law attends the bar, whilst the women do the housework—whilst Mr. B. takes care of the few horses which are put up there—whilst he and his son-in-law both begin to show the sad effects of having liquor so continually before them.

Thus has fondness for company, desecration of the Sabbath, and cousequent neglect of all the duties of religion stripped Mr. B. of his good comfortable farm and house, turned one son into a miserable grocery, sent the other to an early and dishonoured grave, whilst his only daughter is the wife of the bar-tender of an outskirt tavern, where his wife does the cooking, washing, and scrubbing, and he does the stable work;—verily there is great force in the declaration, "The way of transgressors is hard."

Yours very truly, A SPECTATOR. Diocese of Toronto, Sept. 1851.

Colonial.

We have once more been honoured with the presence of the Representative of Royalty, and considering the eclipse under which Montreal has so long reposed in obscurity, she has not manifested any very open demonstration of exhuberant loyalty at this dispersion of the cloud which has enveloped her for nearly three years, but at the same time there has been no manifestation of ill-advised hospility either in word or act. The invitation of the Mayor and Corporation was frankly accepted by His Lordship, and the community in general have evinced the highest respect for the honour of the City Authorities in the reception they have given to him, and this much-wished for consummation has not been a little advanced and facilitated by the urbane, polite, and modest demeanour of His Lordship himself. No deportment could have been better adopted to disarm hostility than that of Lord Elgin during his short residence in the city. There was no parade of any kind, which might indicate a fear of an indifferent reception. He threw himself at once frankly and simply upon the good feeling of the inhabitants, and we are glad to record feeling of the inhabitants, and we are glad to record that this confidence has not been misplaced; all were orderly, respectful, and attentive. On Sunday, His Lordship attended Divine Service in the Cathedral morning and evening. The Lord Bishop of Toronto preached in the forenoon, and the Bishop of Fredericton in the afternoon. Yesterday, His Excellency held a Levee, which was numerously attended, and he finally left at four o'clock for Upper Canada.

There was much previous speculation as to how his Lordship would be received and treated during his stay. Some anticipated disagreeable results, but we are happy to say that these prophets of evil have been either mistaken or disappointed. From all we can hear, his Lordship's speech was received with the

hear, his Lordship's speech was received with the greatest approbation, and he has gone carrying with him the good wishes of many who have hitherto been adverse to his government, and hostile to him per-

Whatever may be Lord Elgin's faults of public administration, he is not certainly a person against whom personal rancour, or any degree of ill-will, can possibly be long maintained under the shadow of intimate domestic intercourse. We therefore think that the oftener His Excellency honors us with a visit in future, the more completally will all remembrance. future, the more completely will all remembrance

past grievance be wiped away, and returning amity and friendship be established and perpetuated.

The following is the address presented by the Mayor and Corporation to Lord Elgin at the Hays' House, and His Excellency's reply :-

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, to thank you that you have been graciously pleased to accept our invitation to visit this City, on Your Excellency's return from the Boston Railroad Celebration. We most respectfully request Your Excellency and heavy singers congratulations and heavy lency to accept our sincere congratulations and hearty welcome on your arrival in Montreal.

We witnessed with feelings of proud and grateful satisfaction the dignified and able bearing of Your Excellency, as Governor General of Canada, at the late memorable assemblage in Boston of the most dis-tinguished Statesmen of the American Union and adjoining Provinces. And we beg to offer to Your Excellency our acknowledgments and thanks for your

effective and eloquent representation of our country on that interesting occasion.

We beg leave also to express our sense of the deep obligations we owe to the Authorities and Citizens of Boston, for their cordial reception and most hospitable entertainment of your Excellency and the Citizens of Canada, and the gratification afforded us by their en

thusiastic manifestations of respect for your Excellency, as Governor of British North America.

We fervently hope that Your Excellency's visit will prove as agreeable to Your Excellency, as, we beg leave to assure you, it is grateful to us.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you very sincerely for this cordial welcome to Montreal. It has greatly enhanced the pleasure which I have derived from my visit to our hospitable neighbours, that I should have been able on my return, in compliance with your invitation, to accompany you to this place. I think indeed that we should be justly chargeable with ingratitude if we were not prepared to acknowledge most warmly our sense of the kindness which we experienced while in Boston. In parting from the Mayor of that city on Saturday morning in the Railway Cars, to which he had obligingly conducted me, I made an observation to him, which I fear he hardly caught and which I am glad ngingly conducted me, I made an observation to him, which I far he hardly caught, and which I am glad to have an opportunity of repeating now, as I feel confident it will meet your approval. I begged him to remember for himself, and to remind his fellow citizens, that the admirable Railways which had brought Canada so near to Boston, and rendered it so easy for Canadians to go thither, had had a like effect in bringing Boston near to Canada, and making it easy for Bostonians to come to us; and I ventured to express the hope that if he and his friends made the trial, they would find that the excellent virtue of hospitality which is included among the many virtues practised by the citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to imitate.

I accept this Address from you, however, gentlemen, less as a mark of personal regard than as an emphatic declaration on your part of your loyal consideration for the office and Position of the representative of your overeign: I value it more highly on this account -I believe that a proper respect for that office is one of the main pillars on which the fabric of social order, in the preservation of which you as members and representatives of a commercial community have the deepest interest is supported; and I need not remind you, that the Constitution of your country has wisely provided means by which you are enabled to bring the course

means by which you are enabled to bring the course of Government into harmony with the feelings of the people without violating that respect.

You are pleased to express satisfaction with the manner in which Canada was represented by me, on a late intention. late interesting occasion. You express that satisfaction in terms far too flattering to me personally. But most assuredly I did not forget when I found myself in the presence of a great and friendly nation, that I too had the honour, in virtue of my official position, to represent a country, vast in extent, fertile in resources, and richer still in the possession of a rising, an active, an intelligent and noble hearted people.

For nearly five years, at the command of our beloved Queen, I have filled this position among you—discharg-

ing its duties, often imperfectly, never carelessly, or with indifference. We are all of us aware, that the period is approaching, when I may expect to be required by the same Gracious Authority to resign into other and, I trust, worthier hands, the high office of Governor General, with the heavy burden of responsibility and care which attaches to it. It is fitting therefore that we should now speak to each other frankly, and without reserve. Let me assure you then, that the severance of the formal tie which binds us together will not cause my earnest desire for your welfare and advancement to my earnest desire for your welfare and advancement to abate. The extinction of an official relationship cannot quench the conviction which I have so long cherished, and by which I have been supported through many trials, that a brilliant future is in store for British North America; or diminish the interest with which I shall watch every event which tends to the fulfilment of this expectation. And again permit me to assure you, that when I leave you -- be it sooner or later-1 shall carry away with me no recollections of my sojourn among you, except such as are of a pleasing character. I shall remember—and remember with gratitude—the cordial reception which I met with at Montreal when I came a stranger among you, bearing with me for my sole recommendation the Commission of our Sovereign. I shall remember those early months of my residence here, when I learnt in this beautiful neighbourhood, to appreciate the charms of a bright Canadian Winter day appreciate the charms of a bright Canadian Winter day, and to take delight in the cheerful music of your sleigh bells. I shall remember one glorious afternoon—an afternoon in April—when looking down from the hill at Monklands, on my return from transacting business in your city, I beheld that the vast plain stretching out before me, which I had always seen clothed in the white garb of Winter, had assumed on a sudden, and as if by enchantment, the livery of Spring; while your noble St.
Lawrence, bursting through his icy fetters, had begun
to sparkle in the sunshine, and to murmer his vernal
hymn of thanksgiving to the Bounteous Giver of light
and heat. I shall remember my visits to your Mechanics' Institutes and Mercantile Library Associations,
and the kind attention with which the advice which I
tendered to your young men and citizens was received tendered to your young men and citizens was received by them. I shall remember the undaunted courage with which the Merchants of this city, suffering under the pressure of a commercial crisis of almost unparal-leled severity, urged forward that great work which was the first step towards placing Canada in her proper posi-tion, in this age of Railway progress. I shall remem-ber the energy and patriotism which gathered together in this city, specimens of Canadian industry, from all parts of the Province, for the World's Fair, and which has been the means of rendering this magnificent con-ception of the Illustrious Consort of our beloved Queen more serviceable to Canada than it has, perhaps, proved to any other of the countless communities which have been represented there. And I shall forget—but nowhat I might have had to forget is forgotten already; and, therefore, I cannot tell you what I shall forget.

At the conclusion, his Lordship presented his Worship the Mayor with the gold shair progress for the measurement.

At the conclusion, his Lordship presented his Worship the Mayor with the gold chain procured for him some days since, and having placed it on his (the Mayor's) shoulders, his Lordship remarked, that the honour and credit of the city could not be placed upon one worthier—a compliment which our worthy Mayor justly deserved.—Montreal Courier

John R. Clark's denial of the creed a John R. Clark's denial of the creed a couple of his neighbours gave him in the last Star will be found in another column. We suppose that they made a mistake and took Mr. Clark for one of his brothers, who is a Hicksite preacher, We long ago made it a rule not to interfere with any man's religious opinious, it is the want of what we conceived to be religious opinions which we attacked in Mr. Clark's case! In the concluding portion of his letter he writes as if the Conservatives in this Colony held to the doctrine that the Church here should be connected with the State. He knows. or he ought to know, that they hold no such views; indeed the Conservatives both here and at home, are beginning to doubt whether the Church at home, are beginning to doubt whether the Church in England would not be better managed if the connection with the State were severed. As to the Reserves there is no State Churchism in the matter. The Lands it has been decided belonged to the people, and Lands it has been decided belonged to the people, and the people in 1840 by act of Parliament gave them to the different denominations. Now it is proposed to take them away again. Well we have no objection to re-invest them in the people provided they will make a new and final distribution among the different denominations, and let each do what it likes with its own. This is the only way in which the question can ever be amicably settled. As to Mr. Clark's election, we do not believe that he has the ghost of a chance. Asa A. Burnham is the man for our money—" Somebody A. Burnham is the man for our money—" Somebody bet on the Grey."—Cobourg Star.

We publish the decision of the Superior Court in the case of Mr. Wurtele. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has simply maintained the known and established rule and usage of the Church of England, received invariably at home; and where circumstances leave it possible invariably abroad; and he would have been obviously deficient in duty, occu-pying the charge which he does, if he had not done his best to preserve the ordinary rules, and usages of the Church, and to pass them down among the members of the communion. So far from dictating im-periously to the laity in this matter, the Bishop had every reason to suppose that he was carrying out their wishes, at least of the great body of our people in the not only because the feeling of churchmen generally is so decided in favour of the consecration of burying-grounds, as to have prompted them in some instances, within our foreign dependencies to procure a commission from England to enable clergymen in priests orders to perform the ceremony where there was, at the time, no Bishop,—but because here upon the spot, the Select Vestry were unanimous in ing to establish a separate cemetery, when difficulties had been thrown in the way of our having a consecrated portion within the Mount Hermon Cemetery, and the Select Vestry were most warmly supported in heir views on the subject by a remarkably full meet-

ing of parishioners.
It is manifestly not from an attachment to Church of England principle that this attempt has been made to compel the Church to afford her ministrations with-in unconsecrated ground, inasmuch as the child was paptized by the minister of another communion,—So t is equally evident that no exertion of public spirit for the protection of the rights of the laity can be pre-tended, because there are no rights which are brought into jeopardy or question. No man has a right violate the known rules of his own Church. He m acquire property in a burying ground as he acquires, g. under the Church Temporalities Act of this Province,) the property of a pew, subject to the necessity of his acquiescence in the rules, forms and ceremonies which are to be used in the performance of the services prescribed by his own church. He cannot