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| batin food he was obiged in the spring to take up his dead boon occount of the smell that arose from the |  |
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| even to could get any thing he wanted at the store, |  |
| the oold not handily get his wheat threshed or sent to |  |
| tor mofer |  |
| this time Mr. B. made a good appearance amone hil his |  |
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| e price |  |
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| $r \text { duties }$ |  |
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| $0_{\text {ne }}$ laing they saw and a good deal more besides. |  |
| his mother had |  |
| gain fighting |  |
| not possiby <br> flap the two |  |
| or pet,' the school for a |  |
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| or some grievous faults they were |  |
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|  | were married; but then they had more people at the wediang than they wedding having reached the city in som unace |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { juul } \\ & \text { juil } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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|  | as soon as he had tried them on, and found whether they fitted him or not. It was rather an awkward |
| e said they were |  |
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| minister, in | her tears and persuasions she induced her mother toborrow money enough to pay the livery stable-keeper's |
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|  | claim for the week's hire or his horse and bugy, andto satisty half of the tailors demand for the clothes nurnished ; whilst his master would not stay to the wed-nit |
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| $0$ | This wedding was a bad thing in more ways than one. The ood people soon found out what they hadstrong reason to fear on the evening of the wedding- |
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| ee seen almost |  |
|  | The store-keeper, who hatera mort mage was the for farm lost all patience, when they made such a display as theydid then, and formed such a worthless connexion, and |
| t the meeting- |  |
| home to his |  |
| Then, indeed, | Driven from their onee comfortable house and having no wild lands togo to, all they could do was to rent alow tavern on the outskirts of the city, and there the son- |
| et him a wife, |  |
| support him in his |  |
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|  | Thus has fondnes for company, desecration of the |
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|  | Very truy |
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Colonial


Whatever may be Lord EIgin's faults of public ad
sonall personal rancour, or any degree of ill-will, can pos-
sibly be long maintained under the shadow of intimate domestic intercourse. We therer with a visit in
the oftener His Excellency honors us 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
Elyin and Kincardine. May it Please Your Excellency : We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City
of Montreal, beg leave to approach Your Excellency,
thank you that you have been graciously pleased 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 Colebration. We must respectfully request Your Excel-
lency to accept our sincere congratulations and hearty
welcome on your arrival in Montreal. welcome on your arrival in Montreal.
We witnessed with feelings of proud and grateful
satisfaction the dignified and able bearing of Your
Excellency late memorable assemblage in Boston of the most dis
tinguished Statesmen of the American Union and adjoining. Provinees. And we beg to offer to Your
Excellency our acknowledgments and thanks for your
effective and eloquent representation of our country on We begg leave also to express our sense of the deep
What inter
obligations we owe to the Authorities and Citizens of 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 ExcelWe fervently hope that Your Excellency's visit will
prove as agreeable to Your Excellency, as, we beg

## Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen

I thank you very sineerely for this cordial welcome
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 re-
turn, 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 acknowleçge most warmly our sense of
the kindress 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 ob-
ligingly conducted me, I made an observation to him,
which I which If he hardyy caught, and which I am glad
to have an opportunity of repeating now, as I feel con-
fident it will meet your approval. I begged him to fident it will meet your approval. I begged him to
remember fir 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 Bostonians io come to us; and I ventured to express
the hope that if he and his friends made the trial, they
would findthat is included among the many virtues practised by the
citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to imitate. citizens of Boston, is one which we are glad to initate.
I accept this Address from you, however, gentlemen, less as a mark of peclaration for the office and Position of the representative of your Sovereign : 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 sentatives of a commercial community have the deepest the Constitution of your country has wisely provided 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 bv me, on a
late interesting occasion. You express that satisfaction in terms far too flattering to me personally. But most 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 For nearly five years, at Queen, I have filled this position among you-discharg-
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 vernor Generac, 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 with-
out reserve. Let me assure you the out reserve. Let me assure you then, that the severance
of the formal tie which binds us togethter will not cause 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 cher-
ished, and by which I have been supported through 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 sonener or later- -1 shall 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 appreciate the charms of a bright Canadian Winter day,
and to take delight in the cheerful music of your sleigh and to take delight in the cheerful music of your sleigh
bells. I shall remember one glorious afternoon- an Monklands, on my return from transacting business in
your city, I beheld that the vast plain stretching out before me, which I had al ways seen clothed in the white arb of Winter, had assumed on a sudden, and as if by
enchantment, the livery of Spring; while your nobleSt. enchantment, the livery of Spring; while your nod beg.
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 Meand the kind attention with which ihe advice which I tendered to your young men and citizens was received
by them. I shall remember the undaunted courage the pressure oi a commercial crisis of almost unparaleled severity, urged forward that great work which was
he firststep towards placing Canada in her proper posithen, 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. more serviceable to Canada than it has, perhaps, proved
to any other of the countless communities which have what I might have had to forget is forgotten already;
and, therefore, I cannot tell you what I shall forget. At the conclusion, his Lordship presehtted 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 Itordship remarked, that the honour and credit of the city could not be placed upon one worthier
-a compliment which our worthy Mayor justly deJohn 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 nions, it is the want of what we conceived to be religious opinions which we attacked in Mr. Clark's cased
In the conclading portion of his letter he writes as if bat 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 bome, are beginnning to doubt whether the Church England would not be better managed if the con-
nection with the State were severed. As to the $R e$ serves there is no State Charchism 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 the different denominations. Now it is proposed to
 a new and final distribution among the different deThis is the only way in which the question can ever no not believe that he has the ghost of a chance. Asa
A. Burnham is the man for our money - "Somebody We publish the decision of the Su perior 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 hes en pying the charge which he does, if he had not done the Church, and to pass them down among the mem-
bers of the communion. So far from dictating imperiously to the laity in this matter, the Bishop had wishes, at least of these that he was carrying out their parish, not only because the feeling of churchmen generally is so decided in favour of the consecration of instances, within our foreign dependencies to procure a commission from England to enable clergymen in but because here upon the spot, the Select Vestry were unanimous in decid-
ing to establish a separate cemetery, when difficulties ing to establish a separate cemetery, when difficulties
had been thrown in the way of our having a conse-
crated portion withe and the Select Vestry wère most warmly supported in their vievs on the subject by a remarkably full meeting of parishioners.
It is manifestly
of England princtly not from an attachment to Church to compel the Church to afford her ministrations within unconsecrated ground, inasmuch as the child was it 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 to
violate the known rules of his own Church. He must acquire property in a burying ground as he acquires,
(e. g. under the Church Temporalities Act of this Province,) the property of a pew, subject to the neces-
sity of his acquiescence in the rules, fornis and cere monies which are to be used in the performance of the
services prescribed by his own church. He cannot

