

pealed by him, and the cause came on for hearing before the Court of Appeals at Quebec, and, as every sensible man might expect, resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the Court below—judgment being pronounced by Mr. Justice Aylwin. We very carefully looked over this judgment as reported in the Quebec papers, and, in our humble opinion, no judgment was ever pronounced on more lucid and unanswerable grounds. But it is astonishing how terribly thin-skinned some people are, when they cannot have everything exactly their own way. Some man writes a letter—we rather wish he had written it a little more grammatically—in which he bitterly complains of Mr. Justice Aylwin for using the expression “dragged into Court”—that is, the Lord Bishop dragged into Court by Mr. Wurtel—and another expression, that the appellant would have the “benefit” of paying his costs; and, strangely, to our fancy, the *Chronicle* appears to endorse this absurd letter by calling it a “just animadversion on the conduct of the Judge as inexcusable and unnecessary.” We hold an opinion diametrically the reverse, and believe that an upright Judge, sitting on the Bench to do justice between man and man, is not only entitled to use expressions in rebuke of harassing and vexatious litigation, but would fail in his duty if he did not do so; whatever the writer of this letter and the editor of the *Chronicle* may think, the public will know how to estimate a Judge who has the courage to rebuke what is wrong, no matter who the offender may be, and we hope that the Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin will lose no opportunity of administering a similar reproof to all evidently vexatious and notorious litigants; he has tried to make the Courts of Law a little less like bear-gardens than they used to be, and to inspire a certain class of lawyers with a little wholesome terror of the Bench—and we are very glad to find him snubbing vexatious litigants. We trust it may do good.—*Montreal Courier*.

Copy of the Correspondence between the Montreal Board of Trade and the Department of Public Works, consequent upon a late advertisement that the Government are about to discontinue their arrangements for the Towing of Vessels on the Upper St. Lawrence.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, 17th March, 1852.

SIR,—The attention of the Council of the Board of Trade has been directed to a statement in the newspapers, to the effect that the arrangements hitherto made by the Government, for the Towing of Vessels on the Upper St. Lawrence, are about to be discontinued and that the matter is to be left open to private enterprise.

The notification of this change having been made at the present late period of the season, and within a very few weeks of the opening of the navigation, leaves but little time for the public to make other arrangements, and the result of this, in the opinion of the Council, will be to throw the whole Towing business into the hands of a few of the large Forwarding Houses and others, and thus materially to enhance the rates of Towing and Freight.

In proof of this, the Council are given to understand that the Forwarders already decline to make contracts for bringing down flour in the Spring at 1s. 6d. per barrel from Toronto, whereas last year the same was done as low as from 10d. to 1s. per barrel, while parties in Canada and the Western States, owning schooners, will not venture to send them down, with the uncertainty of being able to have them towed back again at any reasonable rate.

The Council, therefore, respectfully beg to draw your particular attention to this important matter, and to recommend that the Government continue the Towing arrangements during the present year, giving notice at the same time of their future intentions, in order that parties interested in the trade may make their arrangements for subsequent operations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obdt servant

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK,

Secretary Montreal Board of Trade.

The Honourable John Young,
Chief Commissioner of Public Works
Quebec.

PUBLIC WORKS,
Quebec, 22nd March, 1852

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Chief Commissioners of the Department, upon the subject of the Towing of Vessels on the St. Lawrence; and, in reference thereto, I have to state, that the Commissioners are fully sensible of the advantages of an efficient system of Steam Towing on the navigation; but, that such an important result could reasonably be calculated on as certain and permanent, it is indispensable that the whole of the arrangements made, and the number and power of the Tug Vessels engaged in the Towing, should be such as to inspire confidence in the minds of all interested in the Trade.

As an abstract principle, the Commissioners are altogether opposed to the Government becoming the Proprietors of Tug Lines, or in any manner interfering with ordinary individual enterprise and speculation; and it was only under the circumstances of the case, which were considered so peculiar as to lead them to look upon it as an exception, that they were induced to make the arrangements for Towing, which have been tried during the last two seasons of navigation.

These arrangements were not entered into without the advice and opinion of almost all the principal Forwarders being first obtained, and every care and consideration were given with the view of rendering them efficient and satisfactory. The most suitable vessels available, were engaged,—the conditions of the contract with the proprietors were drawn up in the most penal and stringent manner possible, and, after the experience of the first season, such further steps were taken, as, that experience led the Commissioners to expect, might ensure satisfactory results. Notwithstanding, it is a matter of notoriety to all concerned, that the attempt, if not a total failure, was extremely unsatisfactory. Daily complaints were received, of delay, in many instances, of from 4 to 6 days, and several Owners of Vessels declared that they would not again subject them to such detention. The Commissioners were satisfied, therefore, that unless a very much improved and more effectual system was adopted, continued disappointment and dissatisfaction would be the result, and that the character of the navigation and of the route would suffer severely, and trade be diverted into other channels. And as they found that they could not effect such improvements without causing the Department to embark in the building of vessels, (for which there was no time, even if it were considered desirable to do so,) they decided, after due consideration, on withdrawing from the business of Towing, altogether, and upon leaving it open to individual enterprise and competition, as the most likely, in their opi-

nion, as well as in that of others competent to judge, to lead ultimately to a system of Towing which would secure the important benefits sought for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

Secretary.

A. CLARK, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade,
Montreal.

TORONTO AND GUELPH RAILROAD.

On Tuesday the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad.

	VOTES.
E. F. Whittlemore,	1739
F. Widder,	1738
W. C. Gwynne,	1706
W. P. Howland,	1697
Dr. Herrick,	1671
Sheriff Grange,	1657
J. M. Strachan,	1654
J. H. Cameron,	1647
L. Moffatt,	1622
W. Gooderham,	1612
S. Thompson,	1553
G. Duggan,	1510
J. Hutchison,	1461

	VOTES.
J. Maulson,	1422
F. Perkins,	1384
R. Lewis,	1376

EAST INDIES.—Trieste, Feb. 29.—The steamer from Alexandria arrived on the 28th inst. We learn from Bombay, under date of the 3rd of February, that a second Burmese war had commenced. The new Viceroy arrived at Rangoon on the 4th of January. He had refused to receive the deputations from the British Commander, had forbidden communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The Commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irrawaddy.

On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river, or he would order the batteries to open their fire.

The steamers *Fox* and *Hermes* were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

ACCIDENT TO THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAIL.—Intelligence via Malta, from Alexandria, to the 14th Feb., announces that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Haddington*, which left Suez on the 8th inst., at four p. m., with the passengers and outward Calcutta and China mails, despatched from London on the 20th January, had been towed back by the East India Company's steam-packet *Akbar*, in consequence of her engines having been rendered useless by the fracture of her intermediate shaft, which will detain her at Suez until a new one can be sent from either England or Calcutta. It was expected that the mails and passengers she had on board for Bombay would proceed about the 20th of February by the *Akbar*, but all the others for Calcutta &c., will have to await the Hindostan, not due from Calcutta before the beginning of March.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication from Edward H. Clark, Secretary to the Reading-room and Library Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and shall be happy to comply with his request, and otherwise forward the views of the Institution which he represents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Mar. 31st, 1852:—Rev. T. Bousfield, subscription for Y. C.; Benjamin Young, Esq. rem.; Rev. G. C. Street, Port Stanley.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

To the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe Districts, and the several Districts East of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,

It is my intention, God willing, to hold Confirmations during the coming summer, in your parishes and stations.

I purpose to take the Home and Simcoe Districts in June, and the other districts in their order, of which, more particular notice will in due time be given; but this early intimation is made to afford you ample space to search out and prepare your candidates.

To render my visitation as useful and effective as possible, I request you, my brethren, whether resident or travelling missionaries, to signify to me at your earliest convenience, the number of your stations, and their distances from one another, more especially those new ones, which you may have established since my last tour of confirmation—that I may so arrange my journeys, as to include them in my list of appointments.

The day and hour of such appointments will be published in sufficient time to enable you to meet me in your several parishes, with your candidates, well prepared to participate in an ordinance so holy.

You are fully aware that the periodical confirmations of our youth, are replete with the most precious blessings, and afford you the most valuable opportunities for usefulness,—that no other ordinance of the Church is calculated to yield a richer return to your labours, and none to which you can, if truly faithful, revert in after life with greater thankfulness.

It is the seed time of our harvest, which is continually growing up to cheer us in our onward course; and nothing can bring greater joy to the aged pastor than to look round his church crowded with those whom he had baptized, and prepared for confirmation, now leading a holy and christian life. He knows that they can appeal with confidence to the day of confirmation for a

renewal of the deep and purifying impressions, which then had their birth, and with joy recall the sweet aspirations, and holy resolutions with which they were animated when the prayers of the Church entered into their souls, and their hearts glowed with heavenly fervour within them as they felt on their heads the hands of the Bishop, invoking the Holy Spirit to defend and ever be with them. How vivid ever after—how pregnant with holy associations—how full of stirring admonition must be the memory of that hour.

And here I will affectionately remind you, my brethren, that the benefits to be reaped from confirmation, inestimable as they are, depend under God, upon you, and that among all your duties there are none more important, or which ought to be discharged with greater diligence and anxiety than that of preparing the youth of your congregations for this sacred ordinance. It requires much pains, and time, and the exercise of much patience and long suffering, and must be begun and carried on in the spirit of earnest prayer. You will have to encounter much ignorance, carelessness and hardness of heart, and for which you may not in many cases be prepared, but be not discouraged, for even in such severe trials you will not go without your reward. Such trials will more and more convince you of the necessity of very early instruction in training the lambs of your flocks—and how simple and often repeated such instruction must be, before it will make on some minds the desired impression; and how true the admonition of the prophet—“Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept, line upon line, line upon line, here a little, and there a little,”—you must not take it for granted that what is familiar to you is so to them.

Hence the great advantage of catechising, and repeated explanations of the Book of Common Prayer, and the blessed fruits which its daily use will produce in the cottages of your missions.

Besides encouraging and instructing your candidates for Confirmation publicly and in classes, it is of great value to have conferences with them singly and in private. At such times, when treated kindly their young hearts will affectionately respond, and be candidly laid open, and tenderly affected by the warm interest taken in their spiritual welfare, and they will readily imbibe a deeper reverence for this holy ordinance, and gladly second their Minister's endeavours in rightly appropriating to themselves a blessing so precious. Few young persons are able to resist the fatherly attentions, which a zealous Pastor takes in their salvation whom they know, from his long and anxious exertions, to be truly sincere. His earnestness and fervent prayer and continued solicitude, become as it were contagious; their hearts are won, and he acquires over them a prevailing influence for good.

I will only add, that previous to the day of administering the ordinance, it is desirable that the candidates should be as fully prepared as possible; that all have their tickets, and that a list of their names be ready to be handed to the Bishop or his Chaplain, on their arrival; because any omission or irregularity in these matters lead to hurry and confusion which at such a time are unseemly.

The names of (candidates as was formerly intimated) should be carefully inserted in the Vestry books of their respective parishes, after each confirmation. It will be a grateful memorial in future times.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30th, 1852.

FORM OF THE TICKET.

Candidate's Name.

ADMITTED TO CONFIRMATION.

day of 1852.

Minister's Name.

Thy vows are upon me O God.—Psalm 56—12.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

At the special meeting of the Church Society, held on the 20th instant—

The report of the Hon. J. H. Cameron on the disposal of the stock in the Depository was read, and the sale confirmed to Mr. Rowsell, who undertakes to supply books and tracts to the Society's subscribers, at the same reduced prices as they have heretofore paid.

A report was also given in by the Committee appointed to wait on the authorities of the Bank of Upper Canada, which explained the details of the plan proposed for carrying out the wishes of the Society, expressed at the meeting on the 4th inst., viz.—that that institution, through its agencies, should act as Treasurer to the Society. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Bank for consenting to act as Treasurer without demanding any remuneration. The Secretary was ordered to cause a number of the forms to be printed and forwarded, with a circular, to all the Clergy in the Diocese.

The next General Meeting of the Society will be held on the 14th Instant, in consequence of the first Wednesday of the month falling in Passion Week.

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Secretary C. S. D. T.

AN OLD FABLE.

It is told of a celebrated painter, that having finished a picture, upon the design and execution of which he had bestowed much pains, he was desirous of obtaining a free expression of public opinion upon the merits of his work. To effect this he mounted his picture in a conspicuous part of the market place in his native town, and concealing himself behind the canvass heard the remarks of those who paused to criticise it. He was forcibly struck with the incongruity of the observations which were very freely and abundantly made; and resolved to adopt a device by which he might expose the injustice of such wholesale condemnation and the folly of seeking to please the tastes of a multitude. Accordingly on the following day the picture appeared in its former position, by its side were placed a pallet of colours and some brushes, and over it a large placard inviting the passenger to obliterate any defect and make any alteration or improvement which his judgment or fancy might suggest.

That which had been a very creditable painting in the morning, was at night a mass of blotches and daubs.

The moral of this fable has a direct and personal application to ourselves. We hear various suggestions daily offered as to the manner in which our paper might be made more useful and more attractive. Our extracts are not well selected—our style is too polemical—we are too high—we are becoming evangelical—we are too discursive—we do not give news—we trench too much upon politics, &c., &c. Now we ask every candid reader to run his eye over the arrangement of our paper, and say honestly whether, in so limited a space, we could well bring together a greater variety of material to please and instruct persons of all ages, professing our principles and looking for information on points connected with the progress and welfare of the Church and Empire. On our first page will usually be found a couple of columns of extracts which are calculated to afford food for reflection to the old as well the young. Next comes all the Colonial Ecclesiastical intelligence, commencing with the Canadian dioceses and extending to India, Australia, the West Indies, &c.; including all reports of Meetings of Church Societies and their committees. Then follows the Ecclesiastical intelligence of Great Britain, arranged under separate heads of the respective countries. Then in the same manner is given similar information from the United States and Foreign Countries. After this we take up items of general interest arranged under distinct headings of domestic, political, military and naval for each country. The news of foreign countries is also given under their respective titles—and we have one general miscellaneous heading, under which appears much that cannot be otherwise well classified. Our editorial columns open with the official announcements of His Lordship the Bishop, and other diocesan notices. In the comments we offer on passing events, we generally endeavour to select such subjects as are of importance to the Christian and Churchman, or which have a direct bearing upon the religion and moral well-being of the community. Compact and well digested summaries are then given of the latest news, Local, British and Foreign, which are carefully collated from our exchanges and other sources. Then follows our correspondence; and here it is that we have reason to complain. While the utility of such a publication is universally admitted, those who have it in their power materially to support our endeavours in the attempt to provide it, do nothing in our aid. The apathy which exists among our reverend brethren and our subscribers generally, who might do much to enhance our labour, has ever been a source of deep regret with us. We are at a loss to conceive why they should be so loth to assist in a good work in a good cause. There are some exceptions, and to these we feel grateful. It is only by him who fills the editorial chair that the value of correspondence to a periodical is fully appreciated—for although he may not be able to gratify all his contributors by printing their communications in extenso, yet he may avail himself of information in such a manner as will at once prove its importance, and be an acknowledgment of its interest.

We trust that on this point we shall in future have less ground of reasonable complaint, and that instead of endeavouring to spoil the picture weekly, after it is completed, by objections and criticisms—they will supply the elements from which the editor may compose an acceptable production. Our sixth page is always devoted to literary matter—and here we desire to see the stamp of originality. Recently we have been able to give one or two articles in both verse and prose, which will bear favourable contrast with similar productions in any country.

The compound character of this publication should not be overlooked, in expressing a judgment on its merits. It is neither a strictly religious, nor is it a purely political or secular journal. But while it professes to be the organ of Ecclesiastical information and communion, it seeks to give its readers the chief features of intelligence which are interesting to every citizen. The Church and her interests spiritual and temporal are its theme,