valvidual and personal exertions of a faithful and deroted Ministry, each of them fully alive to the deep responsibility of the age, and of their Sacred Office, that he Church of England can fulfil its high mission, and he Church to Christ, and the foregoing suggestions are win some and to supersede the necessity of painful and selfdenying efforts on the part of the Clergy, but only to remine impediments and point out the way to greater usefulness.

Finally, your Committee would express their opinion that it is only by a united and combined effort that we can hope to make an impression upon the mass of Imorance and Vice around us; that it is by an exhibition of mutual forbearance, and of brotherly love, that, in the disruption of other Christian communities, we must endeavour to bring back to the Fold of the Church those who have been too long aliens from our communion; and that it is by seeking to be one that we shall best do our dear Master's work, and prepare ourselves, and those for whose souls we are appointed to watch, for that kingdom of peace and love which has been opened to us by our Redeemer's blood.

May our motto be, " Necessariis unitas; non necessarus libertas ; utrisque charitas ;" and may we cordially respond to the sentiment expressed by Dr. South, "I know no prayer necessary that it is not in the Liturgy, save one, which is this. That God would continue the Liturgy itself in use, honour, and veneration in this Church for ever." W. F. Hook,

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JAMES D. DIXON, EEWARD JACKSON, J. H. F. KENDALL, H. M. SHORT, JAMES FAWCETT, (late

Incumbent of Woodhouse, and now Vicar of Knaresborough.) Leeds, October 20th, 1851.

## From our English Files.

THE MASSACRE ON THE BULLEVARDS.

The following statement respecting the slaughter on the Boulevard Montmartre-more interesting from the individuality of its main story-is given in a letter by a British officer to his brother in London, which has been placed at our disposal :- "Paris, December 9. -I sit down to give you some account of myself, lest you should think I have got into the way of a stray bullet. You will of course, see a good deal about the late emcute in the London papers, but I suspect there will not be much of the truth in them; one must be in Paris to real ze the state of this unfortunate city. Of course the military were completely successful; it could not have been otherwise against a half-armed and half organized people. But a more cruel, barbarous, and inhumane slaughter I suppose was never committed. I do not allude to the taking of the barricades, but to the massacre on the houtevards, of which there is no mention in the Parisian papers. I had a fortunate escape myself. At about three o'clock I was in the Boulevard des Italiens, and saw an immense force - I should think between 10,000 and 15,000 men passing up the boulevards. I accompanied them as far as the rue Vivienne, to see if I could find my American friend A., whom I think I mentioned in my last letter. I did not know at the time that the troops were advancing to attack a harricade at the Port St. Denis. Not being able to find my friend, I returned up the rue Vivienne, intending to go again on the bulevards. When I got to the top of the street I found a cordon of soldiers across it, who would not allow any one to come within fifty yards of them. Just about this time (half-past 3 o'clock) the firing recommenced in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonniere; and the sentries at the top of the rue Vivienne fired deliberately down the street at us. The rush was tremendous; but I got clear round a corner. and departed for my hotel as soon as possible. I went out again afterwards, and went to the bottom of the boulevards near the rue du Helder, to watch the firing. The regiments of the line fired at the windows of the binleyards for several hours, but I saw no fire returned from the windows. I then went home to dinner. 'A' had not arrived; and we were hoping that nothing had happened to him, when a woman rushed in, pale and trembling, and asked for me. She had brought poor A's. card; he was lying wounded n a porter's lo ige in the Boulevard Montmartre. Of course I started immediately for the spot. I had much difficul y in getting there, as the streets were all occupied by soldiers, but the soldiers were generally civil. When I got to the place the boulevard was a ghastly sight. There were no wounded, but the dead were lying in dozens, most of them just as they fell. and the pavements were slippery with blo.d. They were alm stall bourgeois, and not ourriers. Two or three women were arranging some of the corpses and placing candles at their heads that their friends might resignize them. The soldiers were standing at ease in the centre of the street, very quiet, but perfectly unconcerned; there was not a living man to be seen except them. I found poor A. in good spirits, but hadly wounded. He described the whole thing as a wanton massacre. He was walking along the boulevards in the same direction as the troops, and when he heard the firing commence in the Port St. Denis he turned back, thinking it was no place for him. Almost at that instant the whole of the troops in the Boulevards Montmartre and Poissonniere fired at the windows and at the people walking in the streets, who were without arms, and making no resistence. There were crowds of people at the windows, but few were hurt, as they had time to throw themselves back when they saw the muskets go up. But for the promenaders in the streets there was no escape. The first bullet struck A on the left hand, knocking off the forefinger; he then went down on one knee, and held up the other hand, hoping they would spare him. Another bullet struck him in the centre of the left shin, smashing the larger bone, and a dead man fell heavily across him. As he lay on the ground he saw one of two officers endeavouring to make the men fire at the windows, but some continued to fire at those on the ground. He managed to crawl into a porter's lidge, where the gate was open, and the women assistet him. He described it as a perfect storm of balls. Another bullet struck so close to him on the wall that it spattered and cut his face like small shot. As he lay in the lodge the women had to leave him and get to a safer place, as the bullets were coming in there. The firing was kept up alm at without ceasing for two or three hours, although there was no resistence whatever. I never saw such wanton destruction; the fronts of the houses were perfectly riddled with shot. I wen; out to endeavour to get assistence, but the officers resolutely, though politely, declined to afford any. lasked one captain, in the name of common humanity,

in Your Committee are well aware that it is only by the to let me have three men to carry A. He said, Look humanity enough for all these?' I said. 'They are dead, and do not want it;' but he shrugged his shoulders, and said, 'Tant mieux.' I think if I had had sufficient command of language I should have lost my temper. I at length got an ambulence and three workmen, and we carried A. down to the rue St. Honore on our shoulders. He suffered dreadfully, and you can imagine what a horrid jub it is to carry a badly wounded man up a French staircase. It was nearly ten o'clock before we got him home. I then had to go out again as far as the rue Montmartre in order to get surgeous, bandages, &c. I was often challenged, but got all I wanted without being fired at. . . Specialor.

THE VICTORIA FUND.-Her Majesty the Queen has most kindly signified her intention of founding a new charity, for the relief of the poor patients who have been liberated from the county of Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch; and it is to be carried on in a similar manner to the Royal Adelaide Fund at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. Her Majesty has already forwarded £400 for the promotion of the charity.

RESULTS OF REVOLUTIONS AND REPUBLICS.—(From Sir F. B. Head's Fagot of French Sticks.)-I own, however, I was not prepared, nay, that I was altogether what is commonly called "taken aback" at ascertaining, almost at a glance, that with scarcely an exception, everybody at Paris not only confesses, but openly declares to any foreigner and utter stranger who will do them the favour to listen to them, that the revolution they themselves have effected has been productive to them of most injurious results, every day becoming more and more intolerable!

The depression of rank, fashion, and folly has not only, as might be expected, been unpalatable to their respective votaries, but has cut off the supplies from hundreds of thousands of deserving people of no rank no fashion, and no folly, who directly or indirectly had been subsisting on an artificial system of expenditure profitable to them all. Although, therefore, there was not the slightest fear of any immediate outbreak, and although generally speaking nothing could exceed the friendly hearing of all classes towards each other, yet a period of momentary terror existed, the effects of which depressed all classes of the community; indeed I can faithfully declare that every shop-keeper I inquired of told me, without reservation, that the Revolution of 1848 was ruining him; and as I found that conversing with them on the subject gave them no offence—on the contrary, that, like people suffering from bodily pain, they liked to explain their ailments I invariably put to them this plain question .-

Can you tell me of any one set of people who have gained by your revolution? All replied in the negative, excepting one man, who, with a good humoured smile, said, "Our representatives in the Assembly have gained their wages (25 francs a day) by it.'

So clearly do the most respectable of the labouring classes see the error that has been committed, that in at least twenty of the great "fabriques" (manufactories) of Paris there hangs, placarded by the workmen themselves, the following "affiche:"-

"Il est défendu de parler politique ou d'introduire des Journaux politiques dans l'atelier. La première fois, une amende de 25 centimes. 2de 50 3ieme A la porte."

"It is," however, "an ill wind that blows no one any good;" and, accordingly, on ascertaining that the whole of the upper and respectable classes agreed together in deprecating the new system, I own I expected that the very lowest orders must necessarily be the gainers of what the others were the losers: to my astonishment, however, I found them, if possible more clearly convinced of the error that had been committed and better able to explain it than the well educated classes; and thus, as in preceding chapters I have detailed, commissionaries, guides, grave-diggers, the drivers of flucres, down to the very scavengers who subsisted on the offal of the streets, all declared, in different attitudes and in different accents, that they hal grown leaner under the system which they expected would have fattened them; in short, the very men who, with extraordinary bravery and with the greatest fury, had fought to obtain-and who triumphantly did obtain-a Republic, bungry, sorrowful, and emaciated, now unite together to substantiate a moral interesting to the whole family of mankind, namely, how little good revolution has done them; on the contrary how much mischief1 . . .

I asked bim (a ch ffonnier) how much the chiffonniers obtained per day. He replied that the value of the refuse depended a good deal on the district, and that accordingly they gained from ten to thirty sous per day, according to the localities in which they worked. He added that for several years he himself had gained thirty sous a day, but that since the departure of Louis Philippe he had not, on an average, gained fifteen. "In the month of Feb.," he said, we did nothing, Parceque le monde s'était retire."

"But now that tranquillity is restored," said I, "how comes it that you do not gain your thirty sous as before?"

" Monsieur," he replied, " depuis la revolution le monde est plus econome: la consommation est moins grande dans lee cuinines; on jette moins d'os et de papier dans les rues." He added that some families that used to consume ten pounds of mest a-day subsisted now on only four, and consequently the chiffonnier like the butcher suffered.

" Si la tranquillité, vient, nons ferons peut-être quelque chose; mais," he added, very pensively, and apparently without the slightest idea of the important moral contained in the words he was about to utter, 'quand il n'y a pas de luxe, on ne fait rien!" (a shrug.)

The Times correspondent at Dublin, in reference to the successor of Dr. Salleir, Provost of Trinity C 1lege, who died on Sunday, very suddenly, says-"Yesterday according to the most general surmise or speculation, the candidates for the far-ur of G evernment were limited to two, namely Dr. Macdonnell and Dr. Todd. The chances of the formerare not, perhaps, diminished from the fact of his being a determined opponent of the policy of the Whig Ministry. The latter, although what is called at the other side of the Channel a 'high' Churchman, is believed to have a gentle tendency to Liberal principles, and is moreover said to be friendly to the system of national education. He is, at all events, extremely popular with all DAPLIES.

The Society of Arts some considerable time ago started the idea of annually collecting and exhibiting the articles of all kinds, of a reasonably portable nature, "invented, patented, or registered," within the year at their house in the Adelphi; and in pursuance of this plan the second annual exhibition is now open emprising inventions or improvements since October,

round you, my dear Sir, do you think we have got B. Head's Fagot of French Sticks.) - On the ground or my right, with her back against a row of iron rails, was seated a poor woman with two children by her side, another, a little boy, had been playing with a among the rich, until the latter found that they really ball; and it was because the child had thrown his ball between the rails, out of his reach, and stood wistfully looking at it, that my guide had stopped in the very middle of a question I was asking him.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said he to me, leaning towards me, and taking out of my left hand my umbrellawith which after a good deal of dexterous fishing, he managed to hook out the lost ball. The child joyfully seized it.

Qu'est-ce que vous allez dire à Monsieur ?" said his mother to him.

" Merci, Monsieur ?" said the boy, looking my guide full in the face, and slightly bowing to him. The man touched his hat to the poor woman and then walked

"Well" sail I to myself, "that scene is better worth beholding then a varnished fish or a tuffed monkey !" and after witnessing, and reflecting on it, somehow or other, I quarrelled no more with my

An interesting shipment has recently taken place to the Church Mission at Sarawak, in Borneo, in the shape of five hundred-weight of type, the gift of Mr. Samuel Lewis, as a further supply for the printingpress, which, with, some type, was presented to the Mission by Mr. Sharpe, the banker.

We understand that B. Peacock, Queen's Counsel, is to have the appointmentof Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India, rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Drinkwater Bethune .- Morning

There has been an exciting and serious schism in the body which assumes to itself the title of the "Catholic Defence Association," whose head-quarters are at Dublin The Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, late of East Farleigh, who, as our readers are aware, has unhappily become a Roman schismatic, was recently and somewhat unexpectedly, elected Secretary to the Association, by a considerable majority; and this has seriously offended the "National" party, who consider that all offices in Irc-land should be filled by Irishmen, although it is not denied that the Association is British, and is located in Ireland for convenience, and as a mere accident. Dr. Cullen, the "Primate" of the Roman Schism in Ireland, has vainly endeavoured to reconcile the parties. Mr. Allies, and two Messes. Burke, were the other caudi-

TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND. -- In consequence of a misrepresentation which recently appeared in the Morning Chronicle, reflecting on the conduct of the Warden of Trinity College, the Rev. C. Wordsworth, the Council have ordered the publication of the following extract from their Minutes, dated respectively 26th September, 1849, and 1st October, 1850 :- " Resolved. That the thanks of the Council be most cordially tendered to the Warden for his successful administration of the College; and they feel it a duty to put upon record the deep sense entertained by them of the energy, zeal, and devotion with which he has applied himself to the arduous duties of his important office, and their acknowledgment of the successful result of his labours. - Resolved, That the Council has great satisfaction in again recording its sense of the Warden's continued devotion to the cause of this institution, and its entire confidence in his faithsploess and ability."

THE BALMORAL ESTATE - The Balmoral estate, recently purchased by the Queen, extends fully seven miles in length by four in brendth, and includes the best deer range in the Grampian chain. The purchase money agreed on is £31,500. To this has also to be added another £2,000, as a solutium to the tenant of Bulmoral; for Her Mujesty's occupancy during these two or three past seasons has been in the espacity of a sub-tenant, the premises being under a different party, and which there were upwards of 20 years to ran. - Perth Courier.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE. - CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDER'S DAY .- Un Friday the celebration of the foundation of this institution, by Thomas Satton, took place with great rejoicings, and in the presence of a large number of old Carthusians. The proceedings commenced with service in the Chapel, where a sermon wes preached by the Rev. Henry Wright Phillott, M.A., Rector of Staunton-on the Wye. The company then retired to the great hall, where an oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. Lionel Dawson-Damer, the orator for the year. The Carthusians present afterwards dined together under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charter house. Various speeches were made and numerous tonsts proposed. A handsome subscription was entered into towards defraying the University expenses of the orator, who is about leaving the school for Tripity College Oxford.

## Colonial.

MUTUAL EESPONSIBILITY .- UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. Kossuth has enunciated a great truth, whether it be

acted upon in this generation or not, viz., that communities, states, or nations, are responsible even as individuals for doing all in their power to protect and benefit each other. The time is not long passed when intense selfishness was the rule between the individuals of the same nation-when the rich and great felt no duties towards the poor but those of coercion, and, in case of need, punishment. The million on whose sweat they fattened, might lodge in hovels in which their employers would not confine hogs-they might be as ignorant, filthy, and brutalized as savages—they might die like rotten sheep of contagious diseases, generated by filth and unwholesome or insufficient food—still if there were enough left to till the field, and ply the loom and the

anvil, no sympathy, at all events none that manifested

itself in systematic efforts to ameliorate their misery,

was manifested.

Now all this is changed. Model lodging-houses, public parks, baths and wash-houses, mechanic's institutes, societies for diffusion of useful knowledge, tract and Bible societies, education societies, home and city missionary societies, ragged schools, moral reform societies, and many other efforts, attest that the better informed and more wealthy classes have at last waked up, in some degree at least, to their responsibilities towards their poorer and more ignorant brethren. It is true, this is not all the offspring of philanthropy. The rich man in his airy and comfortable dwelling, with his family around him, well clothed and fed, found that family invaded by the typhus or cholera which had been

gendered by the filth, squalor, and want, of his poor

FRENCH KINDERS AND COURTEST .- From Sir F. | neglected and despised neighbors, in the next street. As has been forcibly said, that common humanity, which the rich sought to ignore in not sending aid to the poor, was fearfully asserted by the poor in sending contagion had a deep personal interest in the welfare of those around them. And in this way, the cholera and typhus which appeared in the light of scourges, as they doubtless were at the time, have upon the whole greatly contributed to the advancement of the human race. But it was not in physical disease alone that the middle and upper classes suffered, from neglecting the instruction and comfort of the poor. The moral miasma which a mass of ignorance, pauperism and vice spread around it. was not less unwholesome, and the mere expense of watching, trying, and punishing a host of reckless human beings, trained to consider the law as their natural enemy, and the rich as their natural prey, was greater than the cost of instructing them. It was more expensive to arrest, convict, and transport one crimnal, than it would have been to educate twenty poor children, for virtue and usefulness. It was thus seen that if property and intelligence had their rights, they had their responsibilities and great ones too.

But a truth which is now generally acknowledged, s respects individuals, is not yet acknowledged at all as respects nations or communities. Wealthy and ealightened States have made no efforts to enlighten and elevate those which were sunk in ignorance, superstition, violence, and vice, and they have in many ways had to suffer the consequences of such a terrible neighbourhood.

Britain and the United States, for instance, leave Poland and Hungary to be crushed by Russia and Austria, and Rome by France, without an effort, yea, almost without a remonstrance, to avert their doom - and the powers which have crushed these weak States may yet turn their undivided and increased strength against the strong ones which tamely stood by and saw wrongs inflicted which no individual would see inflicted on another in the street without an effort to succour the injured.

Thus the Free States of the neighbouring Union behold the moral, political, and social leprosey of slavery fretting into the very hearts of their southren sister States, without any efficient efforts for its cure. Nay, instead of the former straining every nerve for this end, they actually pride themselves on non-interference. It is the exclusive buisness of each State, they say; and having wrapped themselves up in this Cain-like mantle of indifference to the weal of their brethren, they rest satisfied. But do they leave slavery alone with impunity? Oh, no; like the typhus fever, it spreads into territory formerly free; and even worse than the ignorance and vice of the neglected masses in Europe, it hangs over the whole country as its reproach, its scourge, and its curse, deranging at every turn the whole political machine, and threatening it with ultimate ruin.

Akin to the mistakes mentioned, but, if possible, still less excusable, is the monstrous absurdity advocated and acted upon by some politicians in Canada, that the Upper and Lower Provinces, though legislatively united, are still to be governed by their respective majorities, and that one section of the Province is to take little interest in, and exercise no supervision over the other. To this short sighted, and we might add, cruel, policy on the part of our U. C. brethren, are we in Lower Canada indebted for all the sacrifices on the part of the legislature since the Union, to priestly power and ambition. These were lower Canada questions, and the Upper Canada members, however desirous of religious liberty and equality, had nothing to do with them but to vote as the majority of the Lower Canada members, though mere slaves of the priests, might wish. Like the typhus or cholers. however, the evil, permitted to grow till it attains power in one place, spreads to others, and free Pro-testant Upper Canada had, at last election, authoritatively propounded to her candidates as a test question. the granting of ecclesiastical corporations to the orders, communities, and clergy of the Church of

Here was the very evil which Upper Canada had tamely permitted, or rather assisted to inflict upon us. by a remarkable retribution of Providence brought home to herself; and, like the cholera or typhus invading the rich man's dwelling it may prove the only way of awakening the sister province to a sense of her responsibility. Indeed, we notice, already, and we rejoice to see it, arguments in one of the most infinential Western papers, to show that the Provinces are one, and that every member of the legislature should conscientiously study the welfare of all, in order, that, instead of being kept hopelessly separate by the insuperable barriers of language, laws and, customs and prejudice, we may become more and more assimilated and homogeneous. To these noble sentiments we most heartily respond, and hope they may become general, and that hen forth no Upper Canada member will vote either actively or passively against the dictates of his own enperience, even though the question should be only a Lower Canada one. If he do, let him be certain that his sin will find him out even in his own quiet home, however remote from the immediate sphere of the injury inflicted by his vote. Pester the power of the priests in Lower Canada, and they will acquire strength to oppose every thing that is good in Upper Canada. - Montreal Wilness.

In a recent work on the possessions of Great Britain on this continent, it is stated their ineguitude is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; al-most double that of the European conti nent, and more than two-fold greater than the Persian empire in the plentitude of its power. The crown of England extends its jurisdiction over an aggregate surface of 4,700,000 square statute miles. The provinces of America, which form but a section of the aggregate British possessions in this Western hemisphere, occupy nearly 400,000 statute miles of land, of. which superficial, scarcely 6,000 miles have been as yet brought under cultivation. The population, in round numbers, amounts to nearly 2 000,000 of souls, and doubles itself every sixteen years. The trade to these penvinces employe annually upward of 1,800 sail of British shipping, exceeding 47,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen. The value of exports to them from Great Britain amounts to more than £2,000-000. It is computed that in less than half a century the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in this bemisphere, will not fall shart of 160,000,000.

At about mid-day yesterday a singular phenomenou presented itself in the sky. The sun was surrounded with a large hele, on the east and west borders of which, and directly opposite each other, were to be seen two smaller suns with each a long train of light extending out wards through the chy. Authorame time a brightly colored rainhow internet that portion of the circle around the can, which extended through the scuith, - Quebec Mercury.