

Brought forward.....	£16 3 0
St. Phillip's Church, Weston, per Rev. Thos. S. Kennedy,.....	1 0 3
Christ's Church, Scarborough,.....	1 7 9
St. Paul's,.....	12 6
St. Jude's,.....	8 0
per Rev. Wm. Belt,...	2 8 3
St. Peter's Church, Barton,.....	1 6 0
St. Paul's, Ghanford,.....	0 15 0
per Rev. Geo. A. Bull,.....	£2 0 0
St. George's, Clarke,.....	1 3 0
Newcastle.....	0 11 3
Newton.....	0 7 0
Orono.....	0 8 3
per Rev. H. B. Brent'...	£2 10 0

21 collections amounting to.....£24 2 3

STUDENTS' FUND.

Brought forward	£264 18 6½
St. George's, Clarke... £1 0 0	
Newton..... 0 11 3	
Orono..... 0 8 9	
per Rev. H. Brent	2 0 0
Mono per Rev. J. Fletcher,	1 6 0

180 collections amounting to,....£268 4 6½

GENERAL PURPOSE FUND.

Brought forward,.....	£356 1 3½
Innisfil N. & S. per Churchwarden	1 0 0
London Township, per Rev. C. C. Brough.....	0 5 0
Bath, per Rev. W. S. Harper.....	0 7 6

221 Collections amounting to..... £367 13 9

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Rev. Andrew Jamieson, for XII. year	£1 5 0
James Peters, Esq., of Pickering,	0 5 0

£1 10 0

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Secretary.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Newcastle has announced that the Bishop of New Zealand has declined the metropolitan see of Sydney. His Lordship's reasons are not stated; but there is no difficulty in believing that his chief reason is reluctance to leave, even for a higher position in the Church, a sphere of labor which must, on many grounds, be very interesting and very dear to him, and in which Divine Providence has blessed him with signal success.

From the London Guardian.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND AT THE LAST MONTHLY MEETING OF THE S. P. G.

It being understood that at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday, Dr. Selwyn, the truly apostolical Bishop of New Zealand, would be present and give some account of the progress of his work in that interesting diocese, a large number of the bishops, clergy, and other incorporated members of the Society, assembled, at the time appointed, at the offices, 79 Pall Mall. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, the Bishops of London, Oxford, St. David, St. Asaph, Bangor and Lichfield; the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell; the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay; the Revs. Dr. Wordsworth, Dr. Russell, Dr. Procter, R. Harvey, H. Howarth, H. Mackenzie, Nugent Wade, H. Spry, R. Burgess, M. Sadler, J. Ayre, Professor

Brown, H. W. Burrowes, S. Benson, T. Bowdler, Dr. F. Hessey, Dr. Binney, Dr. Wesley, Dr. Vivian, Dr. Sketchley, G. Nugee, R. Currie, R. R. Hutton, T. H. Green, A. M. Campbell, W. Selwyn, E. Hawkins, J. Lawrell, F. J. Macdonough, W. Scott, T. B. Murray, H. Mosley, E. Nepean, T. I. Strong, J. B. Kempe, C. B. Dalton, F. G. Blomfield, J. Bramston, C. E. R. Keene, E. W. Tuffnell, S. M. Westhorpe, &c.; Earl Powis, Lieut. Col. Short, Capt. Moorsom, Capt. T. S. Thompson, R. N.; Messrs. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., — Green, M.P., R. Clarke, R. Brett, W. Cotton, A. M. F. Beadon, A. Powell, G. Gipps, F. H. Dickinson, G. Gurney, D. Halford, &c. The room was crowded to overflowing, so that fully one third of those present were obliged to be content with standing room. The Bishop of New Zealand not having arrived at the commencement of the meeting, the ordinary business of the Society was proceeded with.

In announcing some legacies left to the Society, the Treasurer took occasion to call the attention of the meeting to the bill now before Parliament, proposing to impose certain restrictions on charitable bequests of personal as well as real property, which, if it should pass, would, he said, prevent his announcing many more bequests. He proposed that it should be referred to the committee to draw up a petition to the House of Commons against it, which Mr. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., seconded, promising to take charge of the petition. The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to an account of proceedings in the American Church in connection with the society's delegation last year, which had been drawn up and printed by the American Board of Missions, and a number of copies sent to the society for distribution amongst its members. He also stated that, in compliance with a wish expressed in a resolution of the American Board of Missions, and another of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Archbishop of Canterbury had drawn up two prayers, "For an Increase of Laborers in the Lord's Vineyard," and "For a Blessing on Missionaries and their Laborers," for use in families, in schools, and at missionary meetings. At this point—

The Bishop of London rose to express his regret that he was obliged to go away before the Bishop of New Zealand had arrived. He had come to that meeting to day more especially, he said, to show his deep respect, nay, he might say, his veneration, for that right reverend prelate, and he should be sorry, if he should come presently, for him to think that he (the Bishop of London) was avoidably absent. He was sure they would all join in giving thanks to God for the great work which, although he would probably not acknowledge it himself, the right rev. prelate had been enabled to accomplish in his distant diocese.

After some other business had been proceeded with, the Bishop of New Zealand entered. He was received with long, though subdued applause, the whole meeting rising at his entrance, and continuing standing till he had taken his seat.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had often had the gratification of introducing missionaries to that society, but in this case no introduction was needed, the Bishop of New Zealand was known not only to those present, but throughout the world. (Applause.) He had often, too, as the mouthpiece of that society, had to congratulate men on the success of their missionary labor, but in this instance, any such thing was altogether unnecessary; they had already congratulated him in the hearty reception with which they had greeted him (applause).

The Right Reverend Bishop Selwyn then rose

amid a renewal of applause. He said he must apologise for coming so late to the meeting; he had been engaged, however, in a matter having some connection with the objects of the society; he meant the bill which was coming before Parliament, that evening, with reference to the Colonial Church. He thanked the Archbishop and all of them for the kind reception they had just given him. When he was called to his high office in 1841, he was fully sensible of the immense difficulties which attended his high commission; and, whatever he might have accomplished, he could say that there was no portion of the work committed to his charge which he had left entirely unattempted. His chief object in coming to England now was to lay before the Church the prospects and wants of his mission. He should divide what he had to say about his diocese in four heads. With regard, first, to the English colonists: when he went to New Zealand twelve years ago, there were 10,000 of these in the country, but not concentrated, as in an English parish of two miles, as it might be Windsor or Eton; but scattered over a district of 3,000 miles. From the north cape of New Zealand to Stewart's Island, he had as far as possible visited every place where a settler was to be found—(Cheers)—but to go often was impossible; he could only assign districts to his clergy to visit, which were often as large as an English Archdeacon's circuit. This would explain the complaints (though "complaint" was perhaps not the word to use) which had been made from almost every portion of the colony, of this or that district having been neglected: he believed every clergyman in his diocese had done his best, but it was not possible for any human power efficiently to minister to the wants of a flock so scattered. Since his going out to the colony the English population had at least doubled, and had so increased in prosperity that he had a plan to propose whereby this society might gradually release itself from the burden of supporting the diocese. This plan was that the society should offer to advance so much per cent. on every sum raised by local contribution towards the endowment of the clergy, withdrawing at the same time a proportionate part of the yearly grants made to such place. Sums had already been collected in the country which would yield by investment £1,000 for the support of the Church; £5000 had been collected at Auckland, to which he himself had added £5000; and the society, by increasing these sums in the manner he proposed, would be gradually procuring the permanent endowment of the clergy. He felt convinced that, as long as the society was willing to pay the clergymen's salaries in full, a colony would never support its own ministers. The plan he proposed had been tried in the diocese of Newcastle, and it was one which might truly be called "edifying" the Church, truly building it up. (Cheers.) With regard to the general state of religion amongst the colonists, he felt some diffidence in giving a judgment, which, after all, could only be the result of a general mental impression; but, on the whole, he had great reason to thank God for the grace vouchsafed to his people, and evidenced in their lives and conduct. Secondly, with regard to native missions. In the middle island of New Zealand the native inhabitants were very thin—13,000 perhaps from Canterbury to Stewart's Island; and there were no settlements of more than 300 inhabitants; these, too, often separated by rivers which he knew from experience must alone prevent frequent visits to them. He had tried, indeed, to induce the inhabitants to concentrate themselves in one spot, offering, if they would do so, to provide them with religious ministrations; but, as this was in vain, he was