

been the progress of the parish since 1860, the communicants have been multiplied more than ten fold; the congregation more than nine fold; above a thousand children gathered daily in the several schools; the clergy instead of two are ten, and for the promotion of church work in the Parish, above £32,000 have been provided.

The annual meeting of the two great church societies were held last month, and were numerously attended. The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held its meeting in St. James' Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Caernarvon, Mr. Gladstone, and other eminent persons. The Rev. W. T. Bullock, Secretary of the Society, read the Report, which stated there were now in foreign parts, 2,303 clergymen of the Church of England, 517 of whom were supported wholly by the Society. These clergymen were under the jurisdiction of 50 Bishops, in whose dioceses 24 diocesan synods and 4 Provincial synods had been organized. The Society had also maintained during the past year 617 laymen, catechists, readers, and schoolmasters. The total income received in England by the Society amounted to £91,500. The Archbishop also presided at the meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. From the statement respecting the Society's operations, it appeared that during the year, upwards of 857,000 copies of the Bible and Prayer Book had been circulated, besides religious books, tracts, and other publications to the number of 6,097,628. Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, Rev. Daniel Moore, Lord Lyttelton, &c. The Bishop of Salisbury's triennial charge which he delivered at Bridport, occupied three hours and a half, and was devoted mainly to a vindication of the theory of the priesthood in the English Church, and to defining the doctrine of the Real Presence. His Lordship expressed his objection to the proposed Royal Commission on Ritualism.—The Bishop of Capetown has addressed a long letter to the Bishop of St. David's, in reply to certain Passages of that Prelate's charge, in which he had spoken somewhat severely of Bishop Gray's conduct. To the first charge—that the Bishop of Capetown had exercised "an usurped authority"—he asks why the Bishop of St. David's did not raise his warning voice in 1863, "When the Bishop of London, apparently with the consent of the whole episcopate, urged me to pledge myself to try Dr. Colenso, and I held back from committing myself. I made notes of all that took place on those occasions, for my future guidance. All concurred in thinking, as far as I could learn, that action ought to be taken—and taken in the exact way that was adopted." To the second charge—that the Proceedings were marked by a complete emancipation from the rules and principles of English law and justice, and "were most violent and arbitrary," he answers that many of the most learned and eminent English churchmen judged otherwise, whilst the Colonial press testified to the impartiality of the proceedings. That the trial was not a "mockery," as Bishop Thirlwall termed it, because "the accused party was assumed to acknowledge the jurisdiction against which he protested." Bishop Gray quotes Lord

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