

first administration of the Holy Communion. The whole of the adult congregation (sixty-two) communicated at the last administration."

Mr. Holman having applied for some books which he specified, for their use, these were granted.

The Rev. C. J. Abraham, in a letter dated St. John's College, Auckland, New Zealand, sent £10, on account of Maori Prayer Books, printed at the Society's expense, and sold in New Zealand—being 1s. 4d. received, on an average, for each copy, after deducting all expenses. He stated that a further supply would be acceptable.

The Secretaries reported that they had received from the Quebec Diocesan Church Society a list of Books and Tracts, with an amount for payment calculated at Members' prices. And a request having been made by the Lord Bishop of Quebec for a grant of the "difference between the Members' prices and the charge due from the Church Society," this difference, amounting to £20, was voted.

His Lordship made application for aid towards the restoration of a church at Three Rivers; and for a lending library at Upper Ireland, in his diocese. The sum of £20 was granted towards the church at Three Rivers.

Books to the value of £5, were voted for a library at Upper Ireland. The Bishop thanked the Society for the assistance which it had for many years rendered to objects in behalf of which he had made application.

EXTENSION OF THE COLONIAL EPISCOPATE.

A meeting, called by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held in Willis's Rooms, on the 20th April, for the purpose of aiding measures to raise contributions towards the endowment of additional Colonial Bishoprics. His Grace's circular expressed his persuasion of the great benefit that would accrue to the Church, and the furtherance of true religion in the colonies and dependencies of the British empire, by the creation of Bishoprics in those Provinces which are still virtually cut off from Episcopal superintendence. The meeting was numerously attended. Among those present were:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop-elect of Lincoln, the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Capetown, Bishop Carr, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Redesdale, the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, Mr. Carlwell, Sir R. Inglis, Sir J. Pakington, Sir C. Anderson, Sir W. James, Dr. R. Phillimore, Dr. Dean, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Bantick, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, Mr. D. Percival, Mr. H. Pownall, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Mr. W. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Hubbard), Rev. T. B. Murray, Rev. T. Rodwell, Rev. C. Marriott, Rev. T. Bowdler, Mr. Markland, Mr. Morbray, Mr. W. Forbes, and the Rev. E. Hawkins, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and a very numerous body of other members of the Church of England.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury having taken the Chair, the Lord Bishop-elect of Lincoln (Dr. Jackson) implored a blessing upon the proceedings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that a few words, and a very few minutes, would suffice for the part it would be necessary for him to take in opening the proceedings of the meeting—a meeting which he rejoiced to see so well attended, and which he trusted would be the commencement of many most important and additional blessings to our fellow-countrymen in distant lands. Twelve years had now elapsed since, under the auspices of his venerable predecessor, a meeting like the present was called for a purpose like that for which they were assembled to-day. A statement was made at that meeting, which might have appeared at the time a very bold one, yet of which there were some sanguine enough to expect the fulfilment. It was nothing less than that the spiritual interests of our Colonial possessions seemed at that time to require the addition of ten or twelve Bishoprics, which were to be founded and endowed by the bounty of this country. This appeared to be a proposal greater than could have been expected from the liberality of our countrymen so readily to be responded to, but it appeared that in making it they did not too highly estimate that liberality. They found in the result that when a good and pious cause was laid before the friends of the Church in this country, there was no other limit to their liberality than the wants which were set before them. The result of the meeting was the creation, not only of ten or twelve, but of fifteen, Bishoprics; eleven at least of which had been assisted through the means that were collected on that occasion, at an expense of not less than £140,000. (Hear, hear.) The result likewise proved that they had not too highly estimated the liberality to which they trusted, nor the advantages which might accrue to the Colonies from those appointments. In the course of the proceedings this would be clearly set before the meeting. It would be found that from the additional Churches and Clergy appointed in consequence of, in a great degree, the creation of these 'Secs. benefits greater than could be estimated had been bestowed upon our distant Colonies. (Hear.) It might, perhaps, be appearing to lay too much stress upon it, and he might be lying

under the imputation of magnifying his own office, nevertheless it should be well understood that where parishes had to be formed, Clergymen ordained, and Churches built, there should be an authority to whom reference might be made, and who should direct his whole attention to the diocese, just—though it was scarcely consistent to make the comparison—as a commander directed a military campaign. (Hear, hear.) The object of the meeting, then, was partly to give an account of their stewardship with regard to what had been entrusted to them twelve years ago; it was partly likewise to show the fruits of what was sometimes said to be the nature of gratitude—to ask for an extension of favours. They looked to those now assembled, and to many others who sympathised with them, for a further extension of the episcopate—not, perhaps, to the extent of which he had just spoken, but still to an extent which would require much liberality upon the part of members of the Church. If they found the funds, he trusted, from the result of past experience, that they would not be disappointed in the results, and that those who now made this appeal would not be disappointed in the liberality of the friends of the Church.

Mr. Hawkins then read the following Report:—

"Twelve years have elapsed since, at the special invitation of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, a large body of the Clergy and Laity met together in this room to concert measures for the erection and endowment of additional Bishoprics in the Colonies. A simple reference to facts will show that rarely has any meeting of Churchmen been followed by more remarkable or gratifying results. At the time referred to, there were but ten Bishoprics in the whole extent of the Colonial empire of Great Britain. There are now twenty-five, being an addition of fifteen in twelve years. Of these fifteen, eleven have been entirely endowed, or partially aided, by the sum then commenced, to which an individual member of the Church, with truly Christian munificence, contributed the entire endowment of two Bishoprics. Many at that time thought, and some perhaps think still, that it would have been better to devote whatever fund could be raised to the maintenance of more Missionaries, than to the support of additional Bishoprics. But not even those who entertained such views will be disappointed at the results, which appear to demonstrate that the appointment of a Bishop is the most effectual mode of increasing the number of the Clergy. At the date of the foundation respectively of the fifteen Bishoprics, to which reference had been made, there were ministering within their limits 274 Clergymen; there are at the present moment 503; but if we look to the dioceses of recent foundation, the comparison of the condition of the Church before and after the appointment of Bishops is still more striking. Thus, in Van Diemen's Land, the increase in the number of the Clergy has been from 19 to 54, or nearly threefold—in New Zealand, from 12 to 38, or more than threefold—in Capetown, from 14 to 56, exactly fourfold—in Adelaide, from 4 to 26, more than sixfold—in Melbourne, from 3 to 24, or exactly eightfold. Thus, then, there has been, within a very few years, an addition of no fewer than 148 Clergymen in these five Colonies. Not only, therefore, has the Church in these several dioceses been placed on a more secure and permanent footing, but the means of grace, through the ministrations of the Clergy, have been more rapidly increased than was ever the case at any former period, or than could be hoped for again, if our dependence were on the finding and sending out individual Missionaries from this country. With such evident tokens, then, of the Divine blessing on the course which has been lately adopted, the council have no hesitation in making a new appeal to the Clergy and Laity of the Church to proceed with the work which has hitherto so wonderfully prospered. Of the thirteen places specified in the declaration of Archbishops and Bishops at Lambeth, in 1841, as requiring direct episcopal superintendence, all but three—viz., Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India—have been erected into dioceses. It is confidently expected and believed, that as far as India is concerned, the extension of the episcopate, so essential to the well-being of the Church, and the propagation of the Gospel in that country, may be safely left to the wisdom and liberality of the Indian Government; and it is believed that means will ere long be found to establish a Bishopric at Perth for Western Australia. Already negotiations have been opened with her Majesty's Government for establishing a Bishopric at the Mauritius; and it is hoped that the means of its endowment may be provided from sources independent of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund. The council strongly recommend the immediate subdivision of the vast diocese of Capetown, by the erection of a separate Bishopric at Graham's-town, for the eastern Province, and a second in the new Colony of Natal; measures which they consider requisite, not less for the extension and orderly government of the English Church, than for the furtherance of the Gospel and its attendant blessings among heathen and hostile tribes. The council also consider that the time has come for a division of the diocese of Toronto, and recommend that a Bishopric for the eastern portion of it be forthwith founded at Kingston; while they cannot but feel that the rapid spread of population, and the growth of new settlements, will shortly necessitate a still further subdivision. The projected Bishoprics will require for their endowment a capital sum of £10,000 each, on the average, from the general fund, in addition to what may be derived from local resources, or specially contributed by persons interested in the particular diocese. The total sum to be raised for these great purposes may, therefore, be computed at £40,000; but taking into account the necessary expenses of the passages and outfit of the several Bishops, the council appeal to the Church at large for a contribution of £45,000, and they appeal with the greater confidence, as being able to point to the