

Society should be aware of the personal sacrifices which the Bishop is making. His income is derived from two sources, a payment of £500 from the Colonial Legislature, and a payment of £338 6s 8d from the Colonial Bishopric's Fund. Bishop Tyrrell, being anxious to secure at once two great objects, the permanent endowment of the Bishopric of Newcastle, and the subdivision of the diocese, has made the Trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund the following munificent proposal—that if they will place in his hands the capital which their annual payment represents, so that two-thirds be appropriated to the original See, and one-third to the income of a new See, he will himself contribute annually to the Endowment Fund the whole of the £600 which he now derives from the Colonial Legislature, and will, if possible, raise from the Church in that colony another £500 each year, until a sum of £20,000 shall have been secured for the endowment of the Bishopric; and further, will make the completion of this endowment the first charge on his remaining private property, should he be called away before the whole amount be provided.

"This offer has been approved by the Trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, and the plan is now being carried into effect, the Bishop having already paid one £600 for that purpose. The result of the arrangement, as far as it concerns the new diocese, is that the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund has supplied £2300, the Bishop has made himself answerable for £700, private friends have contributed £700 more, and it is trusted that £1000 may be contributed from the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and £1000 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This will furnish the maximum capital which Government requires before consenting to found a new Bishopric, and it is hoped that additional contributions from private sources may increase the amount so as to supply for the new Bishop an adequate provision.

"It may also be interesting to the members of this Society to know something of Bishop Tyrrell's exertions in his diocese. In the year 1851 a Church Society was founded in Newcastle for the purpose of obtaining assistance towards the great objects of the Church in that diocese. Under the auspices of the Bishop, this Society has so flourished that its income, which in 1851 was £531, amounted in 1856 to £5223; the objects which this Church Society promotes have all been cared for. The number of clergy has increased from twenty to thirty. A sum has been set apart for missions to the natives. In the Bishop's visitation tour in 1857 he saw eighteen new churches. In the course of building Schools have been established, where the doctrines of the Church are taught; and the Bishop being very desirous to secure some permanent endowment for these schools, has already succeeded in securing £16,200 for this purpose. The Bishop also directed his attention to the establishment of a depot for the sale of religious and instructive books, many of them supplied by this Society. In the course of the last year the books sold at the depot realized £1002.

"It is instructive and encouraging thus to witness in the colony of Newcastle the vigorous action and progress of our Church under episcopal superintendence, showing the result of such activity in the continual furtherance of good works, and providing for the subdivision of labour by the construction of a new diocese, which may render a further supply to the growing wants of the Church, and lead, under God's blessing, to fresh growth and increased efficiency, "making increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love."

The Standing Committee gave notice that they

would at the General Meeting on the 4th of May propose a grant of One Thousand Pounds towards the endowment of the See of Brisbane; the amount to be paid as soon as a Bishop shall have been appointed, and the remainder of the requisite sum raised.

#### SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, April 9, 1858.

The 157 Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated on Tuesday, June 16th. Divine Service will commence at half-past three p.m. Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Office in the preceding week. The District Treasurers and Secretaries will meet at the Society's Office on the above named-day at eleven a. m.

The Society is most anxious at the present time not only to procure additional contributions to the India Missions' Extension Fund, but also to add to its missionary staff young clergymen or graduates of either University, who are willing and fitly qualified to undertake work in India. The diocese of Madras, as well as that of Calcutta, needs additional missionaries, and the Society is prepared to support them. A letter, dated Feb. 27, has been received from the Rev. A. R. Symonds, the Society's Secretary in Madras, in which he says:—

"I most earnestly press upon the Society the urgent necessity for an accession of strength in the way of missionaries. We want men of power as well as of piety. Not merely to enlarge and strengthen our work, but to hold our own, we must have more men and of the true missionary stamp. We want superior schoolmasters for the Vedarapuram and Sawyerpuram seminaries, to make them thoroughly efficient, and to entitle them to the Government grants-in-aid. We want one or two men of vigour and holy zeal for Tinnevely, where the people are rapidly advancing in intelligence and independence. We want men for the missions of the Tanjore circle, where bold and vigorous efforts should be made to arouse and to quicken, by sending forth evangelists of strong faith and hallowed ability, and by establishing schools of a superior order. I do earnestly hope that, under the influence of the interest at present felt for India, it will be laid upon the hearts of many good men and true to say to the Society, 'Here am I, send me.' I would that many such may see visions of a man of India saying unto them, 'Come over and help us.'"

From Calcutta also, Dr. Kay writes:—

"I think that one thing which wants attending to in England is looking out for youths well and religiously brought up, and with a talent for acquiring languages. There are such, I think. If they could be impressed (not against their will) into the Society's service, they might either be trained at St. Augustine's, or sent out here to Bishop's College."

The Society therefore again presses most earnestly upon the attention of its friends the two things which are imperatively required for the advancement of its designs in India:—

"(a) An additional body of Missionary Clergymen, qualified as well by intellectual ability as by spiritual graces, to become Evangelizers of the Heathens.

"(b) An augmentation of pecuniary means by a sum of not less than £30,000 a year, for which a special 'India Missions' Extension Fund' has already been opened.

"For the supply of duly-qualified men, the Society makes its solemn appeal to the younger clergy to offer themselves for the work, at this most awful crisis of the Church.

"It appeals also almost earnestly to the Univer-

sities to send forth some of their more gifted sons as messengers of salvation to the East."

The Rev. W. A. Plumtre, M.A., of University College, Oxford; and Mr. R. J. French, a trained master, from Battersea College, will sail, it is hoped, this month, for Madras.

The contributions for the extension of Indian missions (exclusive of those which are appropriated to Cawnpore church) now exceed £13,000. The Society hopes to see this sum largely increased by annual subscriptions as well as donations.

The Society has received from the Bishop of Grahamstown the very gratifying information of the baptism, on Epiphany day, of twenty Kafirs, St. Mark's Station, by the Rev. H. T. Waters.

The following extract is taken from a letter of the Rev. W. Greenstock, dated Jan. 9, St. Luke's Station, British Kaffaria:—

"During the month of October, I paid two visits East London, as I expected to undertake a mission to the Kafirs there. The field of labour was in many respects a promising one. The chief man, Kana, was well disposed towards the truth. But it has since been decided that it is best to continue St. Luke's for the present, and I feel myself that it would be premature to give up the station just now. The people about here are very few, and their chief thought is how to find food for the body. They have cultivated maize in a small way, and till it ripens they are prolonging existence on roots. The Kafir remark is, that a clergyman must have food to enable him to teach, and the people must have food to enable them to listen. Umhala has held on in his own place till now, notwithstanding the dispersion of his tribe. At present he is in great fear of being apprehended; he has fallen under the displeasure of the Government on account of the conspiracy he formed with the other chiefs with the intention of bringing on a war. His son Makinnon has continued with him, and has been regular in his attendance on Sundays, far more so than his father.

"Our boarding-school consists of eleven boys and eleven girls. The progress of the girls under Mrs. Sedgely is very encouraging. Both boys and girls are taught by me daily. I commence with catechising them on Scripture history (generally the lessons of the day), then they read, and after that learn to speak English. They regularly attend the daily services, and I give them (as a rule) a short address morning and evening. Particular attention is paid to the order of the Prayer Book. There are a few more children in the place, and these, together with some destitute women and children from Umhala's kraals, are fed by me daily from private funds.

"I find interesting, and I hope it will prove useful employment in translation. This place is peculiarly favourable to that work; it is so quiet and so far removed from European society."

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