

Wales in 1795, and in 1798 it sent a clergyman to Norfolk Island. There are now in the thirteen Dioceses nearly 700 Priests and Deacons.

The firstfruits of the establishment of the Colonial Bishops Council in 1841 was the creation of the See of New Zealand, whose first Bishop left England before the close of that year. He was supported by a grant from public funds, which was withdrawn after a few years, and by a subsidy from the Church Missionary Society, which was continued until his translation to Lichfield in 1868, when an endowment was raised for his successors. In 1856 the Diocese of Christ Church was established, and two years later the Sees of Wellington, Nelson, and Waiapu were founded. In 1861 Bishop Patteson was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Melanesia, and in 1866 a portion of the Diocese of Christ Church became the Diocese of Dunedin.

In 1842 the Diocese of Gibraltar was founded by Letters Patent, and its Bishops, whose charge was originally limited to Gibraltar and its dependencies, have gradually had enlarged responsibilities laid upon them, and their travels on visitation to the scattered English communities have extended from Ephesus to the Azores, while all congregations on the Continent of Europe South of the Alps now look to the Bishop of Gibraltar for Episcopal ministrations. In 1841 Bishop Alexander was consecrated Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem, and in 1847 four Bishops were consecrated in Westminster Abbey for new Sees. Of these, three were in Australia, and have already been mentioned, the fourth was the Diocese of Capetown. In 1852 the Continent of Africa received a second Bishop in the first Bishop of Sierra Leone; and in 1853 the Diocese of Capetown was relieved of the Eastern Province and the Colony of Natal by the consecration of Bishops for Grahamstown and Natal. The island of Mauritius, which had been won from the French in 1810, and had been visited by the Bishop of Colombo, received its first Bishop in 1854. In 1859 the Island of St. Helena became a Bishop's See, and in 1861 the first Missionary Bishop went to Central Africa.

In the same year, the first Bishop of Honolulu was consecrated. It was in every way a memorable year, inasmuch as for the first time in the history of our Church the English Episcopate was planted in lands outside the dominions of the British Crown, and from three centres—from Lambeth, from Cape Town, and from Auckland respectively—Bishops were sent forth to Honolulu, to the Zambesi, and to Melanesia. In 1863 a Bishop was sent to the Orange Free State, and in 1864 the Mission in the Niger country was placed under Bishop Crowther, a native of the country, whose strange career reads like a story of romance. In 1869 the See of Natal having been declared by the Bishops of South Africa to be spiritually void, the Rev. W. K. Macrorie was consecrated Bishop of Maritzburg. In 1870 the Bishopric of Zululand was created, and its endowment was raised as a memorial of the first Bishop of the Zambesi who was on the point of commencing work in Zululand when he was summoned

Missionary Bishops of Honolulu, Central Africa, and Melanesia.
Niger, Zululand, Fulklands.