

purchasing sites for Churches, Schools or Parsonages; and \$25,160 on Mission Stations and Temporary Churches: to which we must add \$91,825, expended in the payment of the salaries of 115 Clergymen, 52 Scripture Readers and 20 Parochial Mission women. By means of this fund additional sittings have been already provided for 43,600 persons and pastoral superintendence for more than 200,000. "It will thus be seen that the fund is materially helping to overtake the arrears in the provision for the religious wants of the diocese. It has also stirred up a large amount of private effort directly connected with the work of the fund, which is not represented in the votes of the Committee. The fund has helped to fasten public attention on the disproportion between the population of the diocese and the provision for its religious wants."

An interesting Missionary Meeting was recently held at Salisbury in connection with the S. P. G. The principal speakers were the Right Hon. J. H. Walpole and the Bishop of Oxford. The former dwelt at length on the vast field open to Missionary enterprise and the efforts that had been made to occupy it, shewed that past experience taught us that the attempts made to subvert the truth had always ended in its confirmation and even drew encouragement from the somewhat undefined position of the Church in the Colonies. The Bishop of Oxford urged the duty of immediate exertion and shewed that from various parts of the world they had received appeals which they could not refuse to answer. He referred at some length to the state of affairs in South Africa, and expressed so much satisfaction at the Church in that region being freed "from the golden fetters which so very often limit the exertions of those who labour," as to expose himself to an attack from the *Nonconformist*, which has a long article on his speech, from which we extract but one sentence. "Is it well to sell freedom and strength of Apostolic administration for golden fetters in England, and not in Africa?"

We mentioned in our last number that Dr. Colenso had filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund for the recovery of his salary. In answer the trustees state that they had nothing to do with the appointment of Dr. Colenso, and maintain that the objects for which the Bishopric was founded having been defeated, inasmuch as by the late decision of the Privy Council, Dr. Colenso had no jurisdiction himself, nor was himself subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Capetown, or of any other person, they were justified in withholding his salary. The case is to be argued before the Master of the Rolls.

We learn that a meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Natal took place at Pinetown on the 29th of June, when, after considerable discussion the following resolution was carried by a majority of 17 to 7:

"Whereas great and laudable anxiety exists in the hearts of the members of the Church generally, lest in their present painful position any steps should inadvertently be taken, which should in any way separate them from the Mother Church in England; and whereas we, being deeply conscious of the great loss to the Church in the colony from the want of a spiritual head—

"Resolved, that we pray the Lord Metropolitan to advise us on the following points, viz:—1. Whether the acceptance of a new Bishop on our part whilst Bishop Colenso still retains the letters patent of the Crown, would in any way sever us from the Mother Church in England. 2. Supposing the reply to the first question to be that we should not be thereby in any way severed, what are the proper steps for us to take to obtain a new Bishop. Requesting his Lordship, in consideration of the gravity of the circumstances, and of Bishop Colenso having been consecrated by the Lord Archbishop of the Province of Canterbury, first to take counsel with the other Bishops of South Africa, and then to solicit the opinion of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury on the question submitted."