

neglects and omissions, which are generally acknowledged and lamented in the present day. And much has already been done. This great concern of humanity is no longer regarded with indifference: it has engaged the serious attention of Government, and interested the feelings of individuals. The necessity of extirpating the germ of the evil, by rational and pious education, is universally felt; and whilst appropriate instruction at home is secured to the higher ranks, institutions have been established in India, to communicate religious knowledge to the children of indigent Christians, and by early cultivation of reason, and infusion of virtuous principles, to prepare the hearts of the natives for the reception of Divine grace.

In this state of public opinion and feeling, the formation of an Ecclesiastical Establishment, \* on the genuine model of antiquity, in the capital of our Eastern dominions is a circumstance of peculiar importance, whether it be considered as restoring to our pure Religion her integrity of form and legitimate honours, and thus promoting the salutary influence of her ministers and observance of her ordinances; or

\* See the Bishop of Calcutta's admirable Charge, delivered at his Primary Visitation, 1815, and lately published in London.

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