

ing and brusque departure. "To pass," continued she, "at once from college; to be placed at the head of a parish; and to come into the receipt of a handsome income, without previous struggle or effort;—all this needs ballast, if the position is to be maintained steadily."

(Concluded in our next.)

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Cambria, April 30.

#### ADDITIONAL COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

A MEETING of the clergy and laity convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held Wednesday afternoon, under his Grace's presidency, at Willis's Rooms, St. James, Piccadilly, to concert inasures for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies. It was very numerously attended; and among others present were the following.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Chichester, Exeter, Llandaff, Norwich, Winchester, St. Asaph, Quebec, Cape Town, Bishop Carr, Bishop of Brechin, the Rev. Dr. Jackson (Bishop of Lincoln-elect), the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Redesdale, Lord John Thynne, Sir H. Dakinfield, Mr. Cardwell, (President of the Board of Trade), Archdeacon Hale, Earl of Harrowby, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir John Pakington, Dudley Percival, Esq., Lord Lyttelton, A. G. B. Hope, Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Earl of Chichester, Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, F. W. Dickenson, Esq., Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, G. B. Bloomfield, T. Fuller, Rev. G. R. Baker, Archd. Bethune, H. Pownall, Esq., Dr. R. Williamson, W. H. W. A. Bowyer, Hon. and Rev. C. Harris, H. Howarth, Dr. Mountain, J. H. Markland, Esq., C. W. Fuller, Esq., Dr. Phillimore.

The proceedings were introduced with prayers by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop-elect of Lincoln.

The Chairman said that twelve years had now elapsed since, under the auspices of his venerable predecessor, a similar meeting was held in that room. A statement was then made which must at the time have appeared very bold; it was nothing less than that the spiritual interests of their colonial possessions required an addition of ten or twelve bishoprics to be founded and endowed by the bounty of this country. It was found, however, in the result, that they did not too highly estimate the liberality of their countrymen. The result of that meeting had been the creation, not merely of ten or twelve, but of fifteen bishoprics, at an expense of not less than £140,000 (cheers). The object in convening this meeting was partly to give an account of their stewardship with regard to what was entrusted to them twelve years ago, and partly to show the truth of what was sometimes said to be the nature of gratitude—namely, that it was an expectation of future favours (laughter). They looked to their friends in the Church for a further extension of the episcopacy to an extent which would require much liberality.

The Secretary then read the report. It is stated that since the formation of the fifteen new colonial bishoprics twelve years ago, the number of clergymen had increased from two hundred and seventy-four to five hundred and two. Thus, in Van Diemen's Land, the increase in the number of the clergy has been from nineteen to fifty-four, or nearly threefold; in New Zealand, from twelve to thirty-eight, or more than threefold; in Cape Town, from fourteen to fifty-six, exactly fourfold; in Adelaide from four to twenty-six, more than sixfold; in Melbourne, from three to twenty three, or almost eightfold. Thus, then, there has been within a very few years, an addition of no fewer than one hundred and forty-five clergymen in these five colonies. Negotiations have been opened with the Government for establishing a bishopric at the Mauritius; and it was hoped that the means of its endowment would be provided from sources independent of the colonial bishoprics fund. The council recommended the immediate subdivision of the diocese at Cape Town by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's Town for the eastern province, and a second in the new colony of Natal. They also considered that the time had come for a division of the diocese of Toronto, and recommended that a bishopric for the eastern portion of it be forthwith founded at Kingston. The projected bishoprics would, it was stated, require for their endowment a capital sum of £14,000 each, on the average, from the general fund, in addition to what might be derived from local resources, or specially contributed by persons interested in the particular dioceses. The total sum to be raised for these purposes might be computed at forty thousand pounds; but, taking into account the necessary expenses of the passage and outfit of the several bishops, the council appealed to the Church at large for a contribution of £45,000; and they appealed with the greater confidence, as being able to point to the existence, in various parts of the world, of eleven bishoprics which had been endowed, wholly or in part, out of a capital of £173,000 entrusted to their keeping, while the entire charge for the expense of management since the fund was first opened had scarcely exceeded £1,600, or less than one per cent.

The Bishop of London moved the following resolution:—"That the remarkable success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the efforts recently made for the extension of the episcopate in the colonies, and the happy results which have ensued therefrom, ought to be regarded as a call and encouragement to proceed in the same course till every province of the colonial empire of Great Britain shall have its own resident bishop." He said he did not hesitate to express his conviction that, if the efforts made within the last

twelve years had been made in the middle of the last century, either the vast colonies of the United States would have remained dependencies of this country, or the connexion, if dissolved at all, would have been dissolved on mutual terms of amity and alliance (hear, hear). As little hesitation had he in saying that unless proper efforts were now made similar disasters to those which happened in America would be witnessed in other parts of the British empire. They were awake, however, he trusted, to a sense of their duty. However important the union of Church and State might be—however valuable the protection and countenance which the ecclesiastical establishment might derive from the civil power—yet whenever a great spiritual object was to be attained, if the State refused to promote it, the Church must take the work into her own hands and do it for herself (cheers). During the last twelve years the Church had, under God's blessing, shown that she was competent to do her work in the colonies, and he had the most sanguine anticipations that the next few years would enable her so far to complete it, that the whole civilized world must acknowledge that the Church of England was the centre from which radiated the pure light of Gospel truth. As to the effect of the labours of the Church in the colonies, he had a letter from the Bishop of New Zealand containing a passage, the substance of which was, that a very insignificant portion of the expense of carrying on hostilities against the natives had in due time been laid out in supporting churches and schools and clergymen, the horrors which had desolated the colony might have been escaped. (hear, hear.) The same prelate stated that having during seven years been almost compelled to neglect the islands of the Pacific within his diocese, he now bitterly rued the consequences, as islands previously untrodden by the foot of a missionary, were now overrun with papists. 45,000*l.* though a large sum in itself, was small compared with the magnitude of the object. He confessed that he did not limit his views to that amount. In proportion as the colonies multiplied and expanded, they should be ready with bishops and clergy to meet the spiritual demands of the increasing population; and when 45,000*l.* had proved insufficient, more must be asked for.

The Earl of Chichester seconded the resolution, which was then adopted.

The Duke of Newcastle moved the following resolution:—"That the vast diocese of Capetown, comprising five distinct governments, requires immediate subdivision by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's town for the eastern province, and of another for the new colony of Natal." He said there had been days in which the unaided zeal of the missionary had even produced civil disadvantages; but wherever a bishop had been planted, one immediate effect had been to direct zeal into its proper channel—the promotion of true Christianity. He did not wish to see colonial bishops interfering with civil affairs; but without doing that, there were many ways in which their sacred functions might be employed most usefully for the State.

The bishop of Capetown said he had been requested to second the resolution, because he happened to be the bishop of the diocese to which it referred; and, perhaps, he should best fulfil that duty by giving some account of his charge. His diocese was one of the largest—if not the very largest—in the colonial empire of Great Britain, St. Helena and Natal being separated by a distance of 3,000 miles. During the period that he had been in the colony he had been travelling for two years and a-half, and there were many portions of his diocese which he had not yet been able to visit. In one visitation he went over a distance of 4,000 miles. These facts, he thought, were sufficient to show that the diocese required immediate subdivision. He had repeatedly stated that, unless the Church should resolve that that vast diocese should be subdivided into three, the work she had undertaken must languish and even prove a failure. During the last five years, he had been the sole bishop of a population comprising certainly not less than 800,000 souls. The minority, consisting of not more than 120,000 were Christians, and of those probably not more than 40,000 were English. The circumstance that the English formed so small a proportion of the population in every part of the colony was one of the chief difficulties of founding a Church. Scarcely anywhere did they form more than one-sixth of the whole, and these were very widely scattered, and generally not sufficiently wealthy to maintain a church without extraneous aid. The missionary work among the heathen ought not to be forgotten. This country had entailed upon itself great responsibility by making the heathen its subjects, and the Church had done the same by including them in her diocese. There were within his diocese not less than five distinct tribes and languages: the former being the Hottentots, the Kikagos, the Malays—who were Mahomedans, and were spreading their religion—the Kafir and the Zooloo, in the colony of Natal. It was his first conviction that, had the Church of England done her duty towards the colony, the last two Kafir wars would never have occurred. Those wars cost £3,000,000—an amount sufficient to have supported a large body of clergy for at least ten years. The present peace in South Africa was, in his opinion, nothing more than a lull in the storm; but, if the Church of England exerted herself as she ought to do, the British Kafir might be made most efficient instruments in preventing future outbreaks. He trusted that before his return he should have the gratification of assisting in the consecration of two bishops, who would return with him to the colony (cheers).

The resolution was then carried.

The Bishop of Oxford moved the following resolution:—"That the remoteness of Western Australia

from Adelaide, within the diocese of which it is at present comprised, renders it expedient that a separate bishopric be formed within that colony; and that the rapid spread of population, and the constant formation of new settlements in the diocese of Toronto, demand a division of that diocese by the foundation of a bishopric at Kingston for its eastern division." He said the Anglo Saxon race naturally and readily reproduced in busy and every day maxims and habits; but too oft these were not marked by the deep lines of religious responsibility. The true way to plant the Church was to plant it with bishops, and that course was in accordance with apostolic precedent. It was altogether a modern idea that they ought to set up a church with presbyters and deacons, and when there were in sufficient numbers to send a bishop after them. This idea seemed to him to spring from a misundrstanding of the relations of a bishop to his clergy. If he himself entertained the notion which many appeared to hold, that a bishop was to be a sort of chief policeman, with the clergy under him, he would cast off the episcopate at once. He abhorred that notion. He had learnt from Scripture, however, that when there was only one order in the Church, it was that of the episcopate; that the office of a bishop was to gather a flock and ordain faithful labourers; and that where the greatest peril was to be encountered, or the greatest self denial to be incurred, there should the bishop be found—setting an example to all. After what they had heard the meeting could not doubt the necessity of this movement; and to the statements already made he would add the fact that it took the Bishop of Adelaide three weeks to travel from one end of his diocese to the other.

Sir J. Pakington, M. P., seconded the resolution, which Mr. Cardwell, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, supported. The resolution was then carried. The following subscriptions were announced by the secretary; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 200*l.*; the Duke of Newcastle, 100*l.*; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, 100*l.*; the Earl of Harrowby 100*l.*; Lord Redesdale 100*l.*; the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Capetown 200*l.* each; the Bishops of Winchester, St. Asaph, and Oxford, 100*l.* each; Mr. Cardwell, M. P. 100*l.*; Mr. E. Wheatley 100*l.*; and Miss Wheatley, 100*l.*; Mr. W. Cotton 100*l.*; the Governor of the Bank of England, 100*l.*; Mr. P. Casenove, 100*l.*; Mr. J. Watson 100*l.* The total amount subscribed in the room exceeded 3000*l.*

On the motion of the Bishop of Quebec, seconded by the Earl of Harrowby, a vote of thanks was given to his Grace for convening and presiding over the meeting; and after the benediction the assembly separated.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The house appeared nearly full of members, and from my place I looked up towards the Speaker, having the Ministerial benches and Opposition on either side of me. Mr. Disraeli was already seated on the foremost Opposition bench, and I had hardly time to observe him when the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered carrying his box of papers in his hand: it was of a different colour from Mr. Disraeli's on a former occasion, which was red—Mr. Gladstone's was brown or mahogany colour. The latter entered with no appearance of air of display—he seemed neither conscious of creating or desirous to create a sensation—he walked quietly up to the table, placed his box on it, and then stepping back took his seat by Lord John Russell. Sir Charles Wood sat three or four from him. Immediately after, the cry of "the Speaker" was heard, when the members rose and uncovered as he walked up to his chair, bowing to the gentlemen on both sides. With him was his chaplain, whose entrance was the signal for prayers. He made very short work of it—five minutes at the outside.

At half-past five, to our inexpressible relief, the Speaker left the chair, which was taken by the Chairman of Committees. Mr. Gladstone rose and a step or two brought him to the table, of the ledge of which he laid hold as if to steady or collect himself for a moment. Turning to the chairman he said, "Mr. Oliver, Sir," then facing the house he began his financial statement, which took nearly five hours and a half in delivering. His manner was rather serious—his voice full and distinct, though not very powerful, but as a neighbour of mine said rather *breathy*: his expression and action are grave, his figure slight and of the middle stature, and his face rather thin and thoughtful. His hair was smooth and carefully parted: what his age I do not know, but he appeared to be hardly forty. Though Mr. Gladstone's prevailing style and manner were grave and didactic, there were occasions, and not a few, when he threw the house into peals of laughter by some passing strokes of dry and quiet humour, as when he alluded to his friend Mr. Rume (the bluff and veteran Joe then sitting below the bar), who had one peculiarity that, when he got into difficulty, he did not get out of it; and afterwards when he touched the Scotch and Irish members on their whiskey trade. On the whole, the impression manifestly created on the members of that full and listening house was that he was acquitting himself as a financier no way inferior to his master, Peel, and that his budget was bold, original, and comprehensive. With his thoughtful manner, there was something that filled you as you listened with a great idea of his candour, conscientiousness, and patriotism, especially in that part where he spoke of reserving the income tax as a mighty auxiliary should England be again unfortunately involved in war, and which would enable her, as she had done before, to defy the world! Here he held out both his arms, a favourite action when he wished to be impressive, and looked full at Mr. Cobden and the Peace-party.