

(Hear, hear.) He rejoiced now, after the expiration of twelve years, to see the most Reverend Prelate occupying the position then held by his revered, and he (the Duke of Newcastle) was sure they would allow him to say, the most Reverend Prelate's beloved, predecessor in the See of Canterbury, in promoting the great object which was then so successful, which extended the episcopacy in our Colonies—he might almost say even at one blow—from ten to the number at present existing, of twenty-five. (Cheers.) Great as had been the work, he could assure them, both from his private as well from his short official experience, that there was yet much to be done. He believed it was unnecessary now to impress upon any member of the Church of England that if they wished to extend a Missionary or Parochial Clergy in our Colonies, to do it wisely and well, it must be done by an extension of the episcopate. (Hear, hear.) It was only necessary to impress upon them that with the episcopacy they would soon double, treble, and even quadruple the number of the Clergy, and thus they would extend the blessings of the Gospel under the care and superintendence of the Bishops. \* \* \* He must apologise for advocating this cause in so feeble a manner. But he was unprepared; and he was sure he should be consulting the convenience of the meeting by saying no more, and by giving place to the Right Reverend Prelate who was about to follow him. That Right Reverend Prelate would second the Resolution, and the meeting would learn, from his vast local experience, from his intense and devoted labours, and from his great success with very small means up to the present time, what might be done by an extension of the episcopate. He was satisfied that the Right Reverend Prelate would, before he sat down, satisfy the meeting that the Resolution ought to be passed, and that, following up the blessed and happy event which had lately occurred—the conclusion of those unfortunate hostilities at the Cape of Good Hope between ourselves and the native races of that Colony—we might now hold out to them the olive-branch of peace, and, by an extension of the episcopate and a subsequent extension of the Missionary Clergy, he hoped there would be added an additional bond of union between the races which were now the subjects of the Crown and ourselves. (Hear.) He hoped that we might by this, in conjunction with other means, obtain the desirable result of healing for the future the unhappy feuds and the bloody contests which had hitherto desolated that fair portion of the world. (Hear, hear.) He would only add, in conclusion, that he advocated an extension of the episcopate, not only in the places pointed at in the Resolution, but in every part of the Colonial Empire, not as a result in itself, but as a great and powerful means towards producing a blessed and most important result—namely, the extension of a large body of Clergy, who should carry to the uttermost parts of these Colonies the consolations of our own blessed religion, and the profession of the pure faith of Christianity. The noble Duke concluded, amidst much cheering, by moving 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."

The Bishop of Capetown seconded the Resolution. He said he should confine his observations as closely as possible to the facts which rendered the immediate subdivision of the vast diocese entrusted to his oversight absolutely necessary. It was necessary because it was one of the largest—if not the largest, as far as territory was concerned—placed under the charge of an individual Bishop. The most distant extremities of his diocese, the Island of St. Helena and the colony of Natal, were separated by a distance of nearly 3,000 miles; and the diocese contained an extent of territory three times as large as the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) Out of the five years he had been absent from England he had been travelling two and a-half, and had not yet been able to visit many portions of the diocese which he was most anxious to see; and, although during one visitation he travelled more than 4,000 miles in a period of nine months, there were many portions, even of the continental part of the diocese, which he was utterly unable to visit. Under these circumstances he felt it necessary to request the immediate subdivision of the diocese assured that if the facts became known it would be effected. If the duties of a Bishop in South Africa were confined to oversight, and to the superintendence of already founded churches and parishes, even then he believed the country could not be adequately superintended by an individual Bishop. But when it was considered what the duty of a Bishop was in that land, in consequence of our own past neglect—a neglect extending over half a century from the period when we first took possession of the country—that the Church was behind other religious bodies in carrying out her plans for the good of her people—that churches had to be erected, parishes had to be formed, congregations to be gathered, the people to be stirred up to supply their own spiritual wants—that the whole work, as far as the Church education was concerned, had to be begun from the commencement—that missions had to be planted, and that the individual Bishop had not only to carry on various works, but to raise a considerable portion of the funds necessary—then, he asked the meeting to say whether the strength of any one individual was sufficient for all these things. (Hear, hear.) He, at least, felt the difficulty. He felt it necessary to state that unless the Church would resolve to subdivide the diocese, not into two, but into three, the whole of the work must languish, and ultimately become a failure. (Hear, hear.) Already the Romanists, without having before them the kind of work which the Church of England was called on to perform in South Africa, had three dioceses—one at Capetown, another at Graham's-town, and the third at Natal. The Wesleyans had three Superintendents, exercising very much the functions, in their body, of Bishops in the Church. (Hear, hear.) These

facts, he thought, would be alone sufficient to induce the meeting to accept the Resolution; but when, in addition, they considered the nature of the work which the Church was called upon to fulfil in South Africa, its extent, and the means hitherto adopted for carrying it on, the argument for a subdivision of the diocese must be felt to be overwhelming. (Hear, hear.) He would touch both upon the nature and the extent of the work. Within the limits of his diocese there was a population of certainly not less than 800,000 souls. Of that population a great majority were heathens, not more than 120,000 were Christians, and of that minority not more than 40,000 were English.

(To be continued.)

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—For vols. 2 and 3, Rev. R. Short, E. Collas. For vol. 3, Rev. F. Smith, Messrs. Alexander, Touzel, Rickaby, Mrs. Hamilton.

## CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Clergy and Chairmen of District Associations are respectfully reminded that an IMMEDIATE transmission to the Secretary of their Reports is requisite to insure their insertion in the Annual Report of the Society.

W. AGAR ADAMSON, D. C. L.  
Secretary.

Quebec, 28th May, 1853.

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