



CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND IN  
THE COLONIES.

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RETURN (IN PART)

To an Address of the House of Lords, dated 15th February 1867,

FOR

COPY of a DESPATCH of HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NATAL on the SUBJECT of the COLONIAL CHAPLAINCY in that COLONY, dated 12th August 1866;

ALSO,

COPY of a DESPATCH of HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the LORD BISHOP of MONTREAL relating to the APPOINTMENT of a COADJUTOR BISHOP of NIAGARA, dated 21st November 1866;

AND ALSO,

COPY of any RETURNS which have been made in Answer to the QUESTIONS lately issued by HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE in reference to the CONDITION and CIRCUMSTANCES of the UNITED CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND in the COLONIES.

*(The Lord Bishop of London.)*

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Ordered to be printed 2d May 1867.

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(86.)

*Under 8 oz.*

R E T U R N (IN PART)

To an Address of the HOUSE OF LORDS, dated 15th February 1867,

FOR

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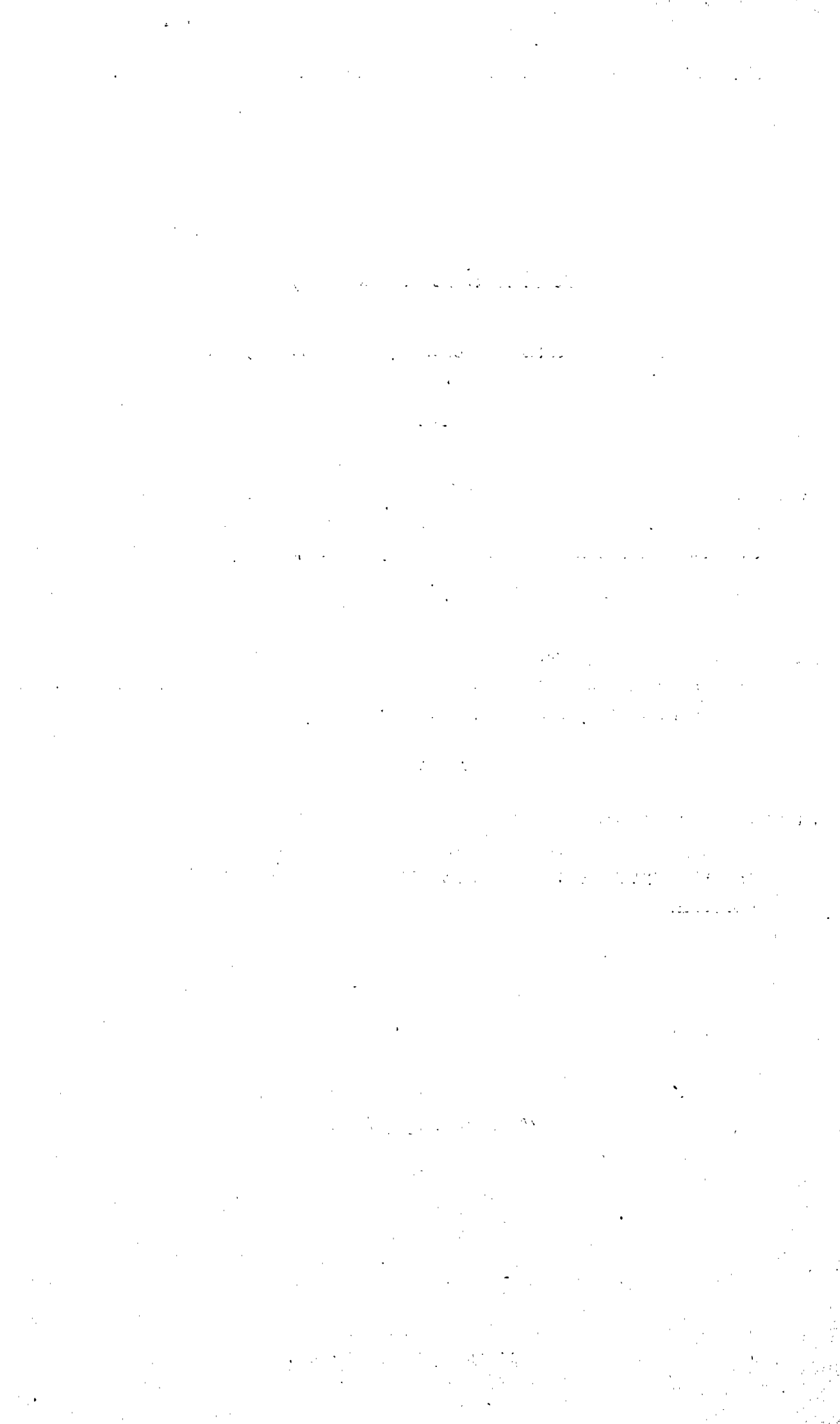
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*(The Lord Bishop of London.)*

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RETURN, &c.

COPY of a DESPATCH of HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NATAL on the SUBJECT of the COLONIAL CHAPLAINCY in that COLONY, dated 12th August 1866.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NATAL.

SIR,

Downing Street, 12th August 1866.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatches, Nos. 25 and 26, of the 22d and 23d of February last, relating to the course pursued by the Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Green, in relation to the Ecclesiastical controversies which now disturb the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

The case appears to be this:—Dr. Gray in the capacity, or supposed capacity, of Metropolitan of South Africa, has pronounced a sentence of deposition against Dr. Colenso in his capacity, or supposed capacity, of Bishop of Natal, and this sentence of deposition being pronounced invalid at law by the Judicial Committee, and being accordingly resisted by Dr. Colenso, Dr. Gray has resorted to the Ecclesiastical instrument of excommunication to enforce compliance. Upon this, Mr. Green, who previously to the consecration of Dr. Colenso, had been appointed to a Colonial Chaplaincy in Natal, to which a salary had been attached by the Colonial Legislature, refused any longer to recognize Dr. Colenso as his clerical superior, and further proceeded to publish Dr. Gray's sentence of excommunication in the church of Pietermaritzburg. Under these circumstances the question arises whether Mr. Green should be allowed to retain the salary attached by the Legislature to the Colonial Chaplaincy.

It would seem to follow from the Judgment of the Judicial Committee in 1865 that when Letters Patent were issued, purporting to found the Bishopric of Natal, the Crown was really not competent to create a legal See or Bishopric in that Colony, and that Dr. Colenso did not derive from these Letters Patent the legal status of Diocesan Bishop. In this state of things, and having regard to the complicated and embarrassing questions of Church doctrine and discipline now at issue in South Africa, I am not prepared to go beyond the law or to use the power of Government to deprive the Clergy of Natal of any liberty which the law may give them in respect of either acknowledging or not acknowledging in Dr. Colenso a diocesan authority which does not of legal right belong to him. Whatever legal rights, if any, he or Mr. Green may possess, I must leave them to enforce as may be practicable in a Court of Justice; and if any doubt exists whether the public money voted by the Legislature to the Colonial Chaplain should be paid to a clergyman acknowledging the episcopal authority of Dr. Colenso, or to a clergyman repudiating that authority, it will be for the Legislature—not indeed to interfere in the Ecclesiastical controversy, but to define its own intention with regard to the disposal of the public money.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CARNARVON.

COPY of a DESPATCH of HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the LORD BISHOP of MONTREAL relating to the APPOINTMENT of a COADJUTOR BISHOP of NIAGARA, dated 21st November 1866.

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COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON to the LORD BISHOP of MONTREAL.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, 21st November 1866.

I HAVE received your Lordship's letter of the 10th of October relating to the proposed appointment of the Archdeacon of Toronto to be Coadjutor Bishop of that Diocese under the title of Bishop of Niagara, and his consecration in Canada with as little delay as possible.

It appears by the recent decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of the Bishop of Natal, that Her Majesty has not the power to create a diocese or assign a sphere of action to a Bishop in a Colony in which an independent Legislature has been established; and it is the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, to whom I have caused this question to be submitted, that a mandate from the Crown is not necessary to enable Colonial Bishops to perform the act of consecration.

As, therefore, the intervention of the Crown is not legally required either to give to the Archdeacon of Toronto the intended jurisdiction, or to authorize his consecration to the office of Bishop, it would not appear that the proposed mandate could have any legal effect; and under such circumstances it would hardly be consistent with the dignity of the Crown that Her Majesty should be advised to issue such mandate. It will thus rest with yourself and the other Bishops of Canada, and will be in your power under the Canadian Acts of 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 121. and 22 Vict. cap. 139., to determine without hindrance or assistance from the Royal Prerogative in what manner the consecration of the Bishop of Niagara shall be effected.

You are of course aware that under Imperial Acts, of which 59 Geo. 3. cap. 60. is the chief, clergymen ordained by Colonial Bishops not having local jurisdiction and residing within the limits of that jurisdiction are subjected to certain disabilities, except where their ordination is effected under Commission from a Diocesan Bishop and within his diocese.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CARNARVON.

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COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH addressed by the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON to the GOVERNORS of the COLONIES.

SIR, Downing Street, 13th September 1866.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a Notice, which, during the last Session of Parliament, was given by the Bishop of London, of a Return, which it was his Lordship's intention to move for in the House of Lords, for certain information, relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England. 13th July 1866.

Although this Notice was subsequently withdrawn, I am still anxious to procure the information, so far as it can be obtained, which would have been embraced in the Return had it still been moved for. I wish you therefore to supply such information as you may be able to afford on the subject, so far as relates to the Colony under your Government, and that where you may be unable of yourself to supply the details you will request the assistance of the Bishop.

I also transmit a copy of a Return which has been laid before Parliament, showing, as correctly as it has been possible to prepare it, the number of Colonial Bishops of the Church of England, the salaries of each, and the sources whence those salaries are derived; and I request you either to confirm its accuracy, or, if necessary, to correct it so far as regards your Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Governor of the

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

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*Extract from Orders of the day and Notices for Friday the 13th day of July 1866.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON,

To move an humble Address to Her Majesty, for Return setting forth:

1. A list of the Bishoprics of the United Church of England and Ireland in Her Majesty's Foreign and Colonial Possessions, with the dates of the Appointment of the Holders of such Bishoprics, distinguishing those whose authority has been recognized by Acts of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures.
  2. A statement of the Revenues of such Bishoprics, and the sources from which such Revenues are derived.
  3. The number of Clergymen subject to each Bishop.
  4. The manner in which such Clergymen are appointed, and the sources from which their emoluments are drawn.
  5. The number of Churches and Chapels subject to each Bishop, with a statement of the parties in whom the property of such Churches is vested.
  6. Extracts from any Colonial Charters relating to the Churches and Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in synod.
  7. A statement of the designations assigned by law to such Colonial Bishops and Clergy in the Colonies.
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(Corrected to 5th June 1865).

A RETURN of the Number of COLONIAL BISHOPS, stating the Salaries of each, and Sources whence those Salaries are derived.

Note.—The List of Colonial Bishops is made up without reference to the effect of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of the Bishop of Natal.

Name of Bishop.	Diocese.	Salary.			From what Source derived.
		£	s.	d.	
James William Williams	Quebec, Canada	1,990	0	0	Imperial Parliamentary Vote.
John Strachan - -	Toronto „	1,250	0	0	Clergy Reserves in Canada West.
Francis Fulford	Montreal (Metropolitan), Canada.	-	-	-	Interest on 12,500 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Benjamin Cronyn - -	Huron (Canada West).	-	-	-	Interest on 1,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony. From the Colony.
Hibbert Binney - -	Nova Scotia -	219	0	0	Interest of Trust Fund appropriated to the endowment of this See by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Interest on 8,000 <i>l.</i> granted out of that Trust Fund, and invested in Colonial Security.
John Medley - -	Fredericton (New Brunswick).	1,000	0	0	Colonial Bishops' Fund.
Edward Feild - -	Newfoundland -	1,200	0	0	300 <i>l.</i> Parliamentary Vote as Archdeacon of Newfoundland. 200 <i>l.</i> Parliamentary Vote } as Archdeacon 200 <i>l.</i> Colonial Funds - } of Bermuda. 500 <i>l.</i> from Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as Bishop of Newfoundland.
George Hills - -	Columbia (British Columbia.)	-	-	-	Interest on 15,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Robert Machray (Elect)	Rupert's Land -	300	0	0	Hudson's Bay Company. !
		388	0	0	Leith Bequest.
Aubrey George Spencer	Jamaica - -	1,400	0	0	Consolidated Fund.
Reginald Courtenay (Bishop Coadjutor).	Kingston - -	1,600	0	0	Ditto.
		400	0	0	Being half of his late salary as Archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica.
Addington Robert Peel Venables.	Nassau (Bahamas).				
Thomas Parry - -	Barbados - -	2,500	0	0	Consolidated Fund.
William Walrond Jackson	Antigua - -	2,000	0	0	Ditto.
William Piercy Austin -	Guiana (British Guiana).	2,000	0	0	Ditto.
Frederic Barker - -	Sydney (New South Wales).	2,000	0	0	Public Worship Fund of the Colony.
Edward Wyndham Tuffnell.	Brisbane (Queensland).	-	-	-	Interest on 5,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 500 <i>l.</i> Special. From the Colonial Treasury.
Charles Perry - -	Melbourne (Victoria).	1,000	0	0	Colonial Treasury.
		333	6	8	Colonial Bishops' Fund.
William Tyrrell -	Newcastle (New South Wales).	500	0	0	Colonial Treasury. Interest on 6,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.



Name of Bishop.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.
Mesac Thomas -	Goulburn (New South Wales).	£ 50 s. 0 d.	Colonial Bishops' Fund. Interest on £ invested in the Colony.
Augustus Short -	Adelaide (South Australia).	240 0 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund. Interest on 17,240 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Charles Henry Bromby -	Tasmania -	1,000 0 0	Salary and Allowances from Colonial Funds. Interest on 5,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Mathew Blagden Hale -	Perth (Western Australia).	- - -	Interest on 4,000 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
George Augustus Selwyn	New Zealand -	400 0 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund.
Charles John Abraham -	Wellington (New Zealand).	- - -	From a general Church Fund in the Colony. From Lands set apart by the Canterbury Association.
Edmund Hobhouse -	Nelson (New Zealand).	- - -	From a general Church Fund in the Colony.
William Williams -	Waiapu (New Zealand).	- - -	-
Henry John Chitty Harper.	Christ Church (New Zealand).	600 0 0	Colonial Funds. Interest on 1,101 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Robert Gray -	Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope).	488 0 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund. Interest on 8,223 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Henry Cotterill -	Graham's Town (Cape of Good Hope).	- - -	Interest on 17,050 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 479 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> special.
John William Colenso -	Natal (Cape of Good Hope).	662 10 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund. Interest on 500 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony, and on 600 <i>l.</i> special. Allowance from the Bishop of Capetown.
Piers Calveley Claughton	Colombo (Ceylon)	2,000 0 0	Colonial Funds.
Vacant -	Victoria (Hong Kong).	1,000 0 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund.
Walter John Trower -	Gibraltar -	1,200 0 0	Ditto.
Edward Hyndman Beckles	Sierra Leone -	500 0 0 402 0 0	As Colonial Chaplain. Colonial Bishops' Fund.
Vincent William Ryan -	Mauritius -	750 0 0	Colonial Funds. Interest on 6,150 <i>l.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in the Colony.
Thomas Earle Welby -	St. Helena -	500 0 0 300 0 0	Colonial Funds. Interest on 5,000 <i>l.</i> collected by Bishop of Capetown. Interest on 2,379 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> granted by the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and invested in land in the Island.
Francis Thomas McDougall.	Labuan (Borneo) -	360 0 0 300 0 0	Colonial Bishops' Fund. From the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

COPIES of any RETURNS which have been made in Answer to the QUESTIONS lately issued by HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE in reference to the CONDITION and CIRCUMSTANCES of the UNITED CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND in the COLONIES.

## SCHEDULE.

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2	Nova Scotia - -	Nova Scotia - - -	12	27	Malta - - -	} Gibraltar - - -	39	
3	New Brunswick -	Fredericton - - -	13	28	Sierra Leone* - -		} Sierra Leone - - -	39
4	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia - - -	16	29	Gambia* - - -			
5	Newfoundland - -	} Newfoundland - - -	18	30	Gold Coast* - - -			
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7	British Columbia -	} Columbia - - -	20	32	Cape of Good Hope -	Cape Town, Grahamstown	39	
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13	Bahamas - - -	Nassau - - -	23	AUSTRALIAN.				
Windward Islands—					39	New South Wales -	Sydney, p. 48, Newcastle, p. 49, Goulburn, p. 49.	
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16	Grenada - - -			42	Tasmania - - -	Tasmania - - -	59	
17	Tobago - - -			43	South Australia -	Adelaide - - -	60	
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21	Montserrat* - - -							
22	Saint Christopher -							
23	Nevis - - -							
24	Virgin Islands* - -							
25	Dominica - - -							

\* Not received.

CANADA.

## NORTH AMERICAN.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-General Sir JOHN MICHEL to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 18.)

Montreal, 28th December 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received, January 15, 1867.)

WITH reference to your Circular Despatch of the 13th September, requesting certain information in regard to the Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in this Colony which are in communion with the Church of England,—

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of the Returns made by the Bishops to your Despatch and its enclosures, copies of which were sent to them.

It will be found that these Returns contain the information with respect to the Bishops' salaries which is required in the concluding paragraph of your Lordship's circular.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. MICHEL,  
Administrator of the Government.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1.

CANADA.  
Enclosure 1.

## DIOCESE of QUEBEC, CANADA EAST.

## Answers to Questions.

1. The first Bishop was appointed in 1793; the present Bishop in 1863.

Certain supplementary Letters Patent were entered at large in the Journals of the "House" in 1794. Incidentally the authority of the Bishop is recognized, and in some respects defined by,—(1), the Church Temporalities Act (4 Vict. cap. 32.) in the title, and in sections 14, 16, and 17 more especially; (2), in the Act for the Incorporation of the Church Society (7 Vict. cap. 68.)

2. Two thousand dollars a year from a fund created by the investment of a portion of the commutation money received in respect of certain life interests in the Clergy Reserves when these were resumed.

3. Fifty-six.

4. In four rectories created by Letters Patent, the nomination is in the Church Society. In all other cases the appointment rests with the Bishop, save in one proprietary chapel. When, however, the clergyman's salary is in any part derived from the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the concurrence in the appointment of the Diocesan Board of Missions intrusted with the disbursement of the Society's annual grant is needed.

The sources from which the emoluments of the clergy are drawn are—

1. Voluntary contributions; and these consist of (a), the annual grant of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; (b), local contributions raised in each parish or mission.

2. Interest to certain incumbents from the Clergy Reserve Commutation Fund equivalent to their life interest in the Clergy Reserves at the time of commutation.

3. Endowments, (a), which are general, viz., the invested money received in commutation of claims upon the Clergy Reserves. This is at present only in part available as Revenue. (b) Local—various, most of which are not yet available for revenue. Two clergymen are still paid, in whole or in part, by Government.

5. Sixty-four. In the Incumbent and Churchwardens, by Church Temporalities Act, sect. 1.

6. The two Acts relating to Synods, 19th Vict. cap. 121, following year.

7. I don't know that the law has ever been called upon to give any opinion in the matter out here; I thought, though, that designation and style was just what the Patents are good for, and in all these, particularly that of 1850, the last, the Bishop and his successors are constituted a corporation with perpetual succession under the designation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

## Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

## THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

Replies to Questions from Lord Carnarvon through the Governor General.

1. Most Reverend Francis Fulford, D.D., consecrated 1850. Appointed Metropolitan of Canada 1860.

The authority of the Bishopric is recognized by Acts of the Legislature of Canada, as the letter, of which the following is a copy, addressed by the Chancellor of the diocese to the Lord Bishop, concerning questions on the same subject, asked by the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, fully and clearly proves.

## The CHANCELLOR'S Letter.

My Lord,

Montreal, 8th May 1866.

I have read over the printed circular of the Reverend Secretary to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of date the 3d of April last, and now beg to submit the following report touching your Lordship's appointment as Bishop of Montreal, and the action of the Provincial Legislature in connexion therewith.

On the 14th day of July 1850, being in the 14th year of Her Majesty's reign, by Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, the then Diocese of Quebec was then declared to be divided into two dioceses, whereof the Diocese of Montreal (according to certain limits therein defined) was declared to be one, and your Lordship was named and appointed to be Bishop of such diocese, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury was commanded to ordain and consecrate you accordingly.

The ordination and consecration having been duly solemnized, your Lordship was duly inducted and instituted as Bishop of Montreal in September 1850.

In the following year the Provincial Legislature, by the Act 14th & 15th of Vict. chap. 151, in which the Letters Patent of July are expressly referred to, enacted, that inasmuch as Her Majesty,

CANADA.

by said Patent, had been pleased to divide the said Diocese of Quebec into two dioceses, the one to be called the Diocese of Quebec and the other the Diocese of Montreal, in the manner and with the limits and boundaries in the said Letters Patent mentioned, there should be a separate Church Society for the Diocese of Montreal, and that such society should be composed of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (namely your Lordship) and the several other persons indicated in the Act, and that the said Bishop of Montreal and his successors should be a corporation sole, and to be deemed so from the time when the Letters Patent aforesaid took effect. And in the Act, chap. 176, of the same period, the Letters Patent and the division of the dioceses thereby created are again expressly alluded to, and the status of the then Bishop of Montreal is clearly admitted.

Whatever doubt, then, may exist in the mind of any person as to the strictly legal right of the Crown, in the first instance, to erect the Diocese of Montreal, and to appoint your Lordship to be its Bishop, there can be no room to doubt as to the action of the Crown in this respect having been confirmed by the Canadian Legislature in the most ample form that could be desired.

The Most Revd. The Metropolitan, Montreal. I have, &c.  
(Signed) STRACHAN BETHUNE, Q. C.

2. Statement of revenue and source whence derived,—1,000*l.* per annum from investments in Canada.

3. The number of clergymen subject to the Bishop,—81 (eighty-one).

4. Clergymen are appointed to the patent rectories and self-supporting parishes by nomination of the vestries, to parishes and missions not self-supporting by nomination of the Bishop.

The sources from which emoluments are drawn,—more or less from the following :—

- Grant of Imperial Government for two of the clergy :
- Grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel :
- Grants from the Diocesan Church Society :
- Clergy Trust Fund, arising from commutation of Clergy Reserves :
- Small Parochial Endowments :
- Offertory collections :
- Voluntary offerings of parishioners.

5. About 100 churches.

Property vested chiefly in the Diocese and Church Society, and under certain circumstances in the Bishop of the diocese and the Incumbent and Churchwardens of the parish.

6. Reference is made to the following Acts, printed copies of which accompany this document.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Church Society of the United Church of England and Ireland, in each diocese of that church in Lower Canada, and for other purposes connected with the recent division of the Diocese of Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Quebec and Toronto.

An Act to make provision for the management of the Temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Montreal, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to enable members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod.

An Act to explain the Act, intituled " An Act to enable," &c.

7. Statement of designation assigned by law to Bishop and clergy.

Cathedral :—

- Metropolitan or Bishop.
- Dean.
- Archdeacon.
- Canons.
- Honorary Canons.

Rectors of parishes.

Incumbents of churches not parish church.

Curates.

Missionaries.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN BETHUNE, D.D.,  
Ecclesiastical Commissary for the Diocese of Montreal.

November 1866.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 3.

477  
CANADA.

Enclosure 3.

## DIOCESE OF ONTARIO, CANADA WEST.

SIR,

Synod Office, Kingston, C.W., 19th October 1866.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, together with the circular of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and now reply to the several Clauses contained in the notice given in the House of Lords by the Bishop of London, so far as my diocese is concerned.

1. I was elected first Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, March 25th, 1862, by the clergy and laity of said diocese in synod assembled, and was appointed by Royal Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster, February 18th, in the 25th year of Her Majesty's reign. Authority has been recognized by "An Act to enable members of the church to meet in synod;" also by "An Act incorporating the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario," 25 Vict. cap. 86.; also by "The Church Temporalities Act" (Royal assent promulgated December 3rd, 1841); also by 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 15, and 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 16.

2. The interest of 10,000%, raised by voluntary subscription, and 400% per annum, (at the death of the Bishop of Toronto or 1st January 1870, which ever shall first happen,) payable from the Commutation Fund of the Diocese of Ontario.

3. Number of clergy, 75.

4. All clergymen are appointed by the Bishop, and their emoluments are derived from (1); subscriptions of their parishioners; (2), grants from the Diocesan Mission Board; (3), grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; (4), annuities from the "Clergy Trust Commutation Fund"; (5), from rectorial endowments.

5. One hundred and twenty church edifices, property of such churches is vested: (1), in the Bishop of the Diocese, (2), or in the incorporated synod, (3), or in the churchwardens.

6. No charters relating to the Diocese of Ontario. Power to meet in synod is granted by "An Act to enable members of the Church to meet in synod," assented to by proclamation, 28th May 1857.

7. I am not aware of any statute assigning designations to Bishop or clergy; but all Acts of the Colonial Legislature describe the Bishop by the title "Lord Bishop of Ontario."

Denis Godley, Esq., Governor's Secretary.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. T. ONTARIO.

## Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

1. My appointment and consecration to the Bishopric of Toronto took place in the year 1839.

2. The income of the Bishop is 1,250% sterling, derived from the Clergy Commutation Fund, of which the Church Society of the Diocese are the trustees and managers.

3. The number of the clergy in the Diocese of Toronto subject to the Bishop's jurisdiction is 123.

4. The patronage of the rectories, 23 in number, is vested in the Church Society of the Diocese, the appointment to missions and all other cures, except the rectories, is in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese. The emoluments of the clergy are drawn from the rents of glebes, from the commutation and mission funds of the Church Society, and the voluntary contributions of their congregations.

5. The number of churches and chapels is about 150. They are for the most part erected on land deeded in trust either to the Bishop or to the Church Society.

6. There is an Act of the Legislature of the Province to "make provision for the management of the temporalities of the United Church of England and Ireland in this province;" and an Act "to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in synod." These acts apply to and have force in all the dioceses of the Church of England in Canada, and not exclusively in the Diocese of Toronto.

7. The Bishops and clergy are designated in the Acts above specified as "the Bishops and clergy, members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this province."

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, December 19th, 1866.

CANADA.  
Enclosure 5.

Enclosure 5.  
DIOCESE OF HURON.

1. Diocese of Huron, Province of Canada, British North America, Bishop Right Reverend Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., appointed 28th October 1857. This diocese has been recognized by the Colonial Legislature in the Act incorporating the Church Society of the Diocese of Huron (assented to July 24th, 1858.)

2. The income of the Bishop of Huron is 600*l.*, provincial currency, per annum, derived from an episcopal fund which was formed by investing subscriptions received from individuals in Canada, and grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the Canada Company.

3. There are 84 clergymen in the diocese.

4. The clergymen are appointed by the Bishop.

5. The number of churches is 140, mostly vested in the Church Society of the diocese.

6. The Act incorporating the Church Society alluded to above, and the Act known as the Synod law, passed in the second session of the fifth Provincial Parliament, together with the Church Temporalities Act (promulgated 3d December 1841), contain the powers of meeting in synod, and other privileges granted to the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland by the Colonial Legislature.

7. I know of no designation to which I am by law entitled but "Bishop of Huron." In some of the Acts of the Colonial Legislature I have been styled "Lord Bishop of Huron;" but this designation has not been assigned by law.

(Signed) BENJ. HURON.

NOVA  
SCOTIA.  
No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart. to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 75.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 30th Nov. 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received 17th Dec. 1866.)

IN answer to your Lordship's Circular, dated 13th September 1866, transmitting a return requiring certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England, I have the honour to enclose a letter from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, which I trust will convey to your Lordship the information you require.

You further transmit a copy of a return showing the number of Colonial Bishops of the Church of England, the salaries of each, and the sources whence those salaries are derived; requesting me to confirm if possible its accuracy as far as regards my Government. In this return the salary of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, derivable from two sources, is not stated at its full amount; but your Lordship will see that Bishop Binney, in the Second paragraph of his letter, mentions it as being at the rate of 950*l.* sterling per annum.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. F. WILLIAMS.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

SIR,

Halifax, 26th Nov. 1866.

IN compliance with your request, I have the honour to furnish the following particulars for the information of the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary, the numbers referring to the corresponding numbers in the list of questions proposed by the Bishop of London in the House of Lords.

1. Bishopric of Nova Scotia founded 1787. Present Bishop, Hibbert Binney, D.D., appointed in 1851, having jurisdiction over Prince Edward Island during Her Majesty's pleasure.

When the see was founded the Church of England was by law the established Church of the province. It still occupies this position in Prince Edward Island.

The authority granted by patent to Bishop of Nova Scotia is recognized in Imperial Act, 31 Geo. III. c. 31., clause 40. Bishop of Nova Scotia mentioned 59 Geo. III. c. 60. The Bishop is recognized in many Acts of the Provincial Parliament for the incorporation of institutions such as King's College, and of religious societies or associations.

His

His authority is more particularly recognized in the Church Act Revised Statutes, cap. 49, under which no clergyman can officiate without his licence, nor any parochial property be alienated without his concurrence.

By cap. 50. any episcopal corporation sole is authorized to dispose of property held in trust for the denomination to which he belongs.

2. The official income of the present Bishop is about 950*l.* sterling; but his successors will probably be deprived of 219*l.* of this amount.

The greater part of the income is derived from funds placed in the hands of trustees by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and invested in provincial debentures and mortgages.

3. There are 78 in Nova Scotia, of whom three have retired on pensions.

There are 10 in Prince Edward Island, one being a pensioner.

4. The appointment to parishes is in the hands of the people, but Rectors are instituted by the Bishop, and inducted by the Lieutenant Governor under the Act of the Legislature. Rev. Stat., cap. 49.

Some are paid by the Imperial Government under an agreement with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Some by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Others by Colonial and Continental Church and School Society.

Some by the Diocesan Church Society.

Some altogether by the congregations, aided by endowments.

Most of them partly by their congregations and partly by one or more of the Societies.

5. In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton 134 churches.

Prince Edward Island 18 churches.

The rector, wardens, and vestry of each parish form a corporation, in whom the property is generally vested; but in a few cases sites and glebes have been conveyed to the Bishop or to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

6. I am not aware of any charter referring to the Church of England, either in Nova Scotia or in Prince Edward Island. There are grants of land under the great seal of this province for the use of the Clergy, and also for a Dean and Chapter. King's College at Windsor was founded by charter of George III.

The Synod, composed of the Bishop, Clergy, and representatives of the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, is incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia; but its existence does not depend on any statute.

7. The legal designation of the whole body in the Revised Statutes is "the Church of England."

In the Act incorporating the Synod the designation is "the Bishop, clergy, and representatives of the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The designation of the Bishop in some Acts is "the Bishop of Nova Scotia," in others more recently "the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia."

If any other information is required, I shall be happy to furnish it to the best of my ability.

His Excellency  
Sir W. F. Williams, Bart.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. NOVA SCOTIA.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

NEW  
BRUNSWICK

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor DOYLE to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 6.)

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1st Dec. 1866.

MY LORD,

Received 17th Dec. 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed return, which supplies to the best of my ability the information concerning the *status* of the Church of England in this Colony, which was required by your Lordship's Circular Despatch of 13th September last.

In preparing this return, I have referred, in accordance with your Lordship's suggestion, to the Lord Bishop of Fredericton for information; and for an opinion on the legal points involved, I thought it better to refer to the Solicitor General (the Attorney General being absent). That gentleman has in reply referred me to a paper recently drawn up on the subject by the late Chief Justice, Hon. Robert Parker. As

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BRUNSWICK.

this appears a very able document, and as the opinion of Chief Justice Parker has always carried great weight in this Province, I cannot do better than enclose a copy for your Lordship's information.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE,  
Major General.

Enclosure 1.

## Enclosure 1.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

## Diocese of Fredericton.

1. Bishop of Fredericton, Rev. John Medley, D.D., consecrated May 4th, 1845.  
His title and corporate powers have been repeatedly recognized by Acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick (e.g. 4 Vict. c. 3., 9 Vict. c. 69., 11 Vict. c. 44. 45, 16 Vict. c. 4., 17 Vict. c. 11., 26 Vict. c. 32.); but no Act expressly confirming the patent exists in this Colony.
2. 1,000*l.* per annum ; Colonial Bishopricks Fund.
3. Number of clergymen, including retired missionaries, is 61.
4. Presentation to benefices vested in the Lieutenant Governor, as representing the Crown. See Commission to Viscount Monck as Governor General, Oct. 1861, and "Royal Instructions," section xiii.  
The sources of emoluments to the clergy are pew rents, offertory collections, subscriptions, and in some cases from glebes and endowments.
5. Number of churches and chapels, 106.  
Property vested in church corporations, which have a legal existence in each parish.
6. No such charter exists in New Brunswick.
7. The Acts of the Provincial Legislature designate the Bishop as "The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton."  
Each parish has, or may have, a "Rector," who is so designated by law.

Enclosure 2.

## Enclosure 2.

## OBSERVATIONS of the late Chief Justice PARKER in reference to the Church of England in this Province.

As New Brunswick had a Legislature at the time of the appointment of the Bishop of Fredericton, it is important to examine how far the Legislature have recognised the Bishop, his diocese, and his corporate character.

The late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Colenso case has led to some rather flippant conclusions from it in its applications to Colonial bishoprics; and so far as it affects New Brunswick, the judgment, no doubt, negatives the existence of coercive jurisdiction. But as none such have been exercised or set up we remain pretty much as we were *de facto*, and may derive benefit from the question of the *de jure* being settled without an interposition.

Some particulars, however, as to the legal *status* of the Church of England in this Province ought to be known in England, where there is too great a tendency to ignore the proceedings of the Local Legislature, and to assume that our venerable church is, in our Colonies, looked upon with disfavour; and enjoys no *status* whatever.

The Province of Nova Scotia was constituted in about the middle of last century; what is now New Brunswick being then an integral part of it, and known as the county of Sunbury. A constitution was granted to it, and its first Legislative Assembly was holden in October 1758, and representatives sent from Sunbury as well as the other counties of Nova Scotia.

On the termination of hostilities between the old Colonies in America and the Mother country, and the acknowledgment of their independence in 1783, it was deemed advisable to divide Nova Scotia into two provinces, and to furnish a home in the new province for a large body of loyalists, who were anxious to preserve their allegiance, and to live under British institutions. Among them were many of high character, education, and standing.

The Commission to Thomas Carleton, Esq., the first Governor of New Brunswick, bears date August 1784. It was opened by him at St. John, in November 20th, 1784, and he assumed the government, aided by a very efficient Council, the members of which were



were named in the Commission, and several ordinances were passed and grants made. The Supreme Court, with four judges, and having the jurisdiction of the Common Law Courts at Westminster, was also constituted by the King, and sat for the first time in April 1785. The Legislative Assembly met for the first time, January 3d 1786. From October 1758 to November 1784 New Brunswick continued under the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, and the Acts of Assembly remained in force, some until superseded by new Acts on the same subject, and others until 1791, when by an Act of New Brunswick Assembly (31 Geo. III. c. 2.) it was declared that "No law passed in the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick should be of any force or validity within the Province, provided that the Act should have no retrospective force in operation."

By an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed at its first Session in 1758 (32 Geo. II. c. 5.) it was enacted, that "the sacred rites and ceremonies of divine worship according to the Liturgy of the Church, established by the laws of England, should be deemed *the fixed form of worship amongst us*; and the place wherein such Liturgy shall be read shall be respected and known by the name of the *Church of England as by law established*."

By the Act (33 Geo. II. c. 2.) the parish of St. Paul's in Halifax was constituted, and the last section of the Act enacts "that all ministers of the Church of England not conforming themselves to the rules prescribed by the canons of the said church shall be subject to the penalties named therein, and none other; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Such was the state of the law relative to the Church of England, and how New Brunswick became a separate Province. *No Bishop had then been appointed in any of the North American Colonies*, the Bishop of London being the only recognized diocesan. The attachment, however, to the Church of England was great, a large portion of the Loyalists being members of the Church, and several of its early clergy having had churches in New York, New Jersey, and New England.

We are not surprised then to find among the first Acts of the Legislature of New Brunswick in 1758, 26 Geo. III. c. 4. "An Act for preserving the Church of England *as by law established in this Province*, and for securing liberty of conscience in matters of religion." The first section of this Act provides that "no person shall be capable to be admitted to any parsonage or other ecclesiastical benefice or promotion whatever within the Province of New Brunswick, before such time as he shall be ordained according to the form and manner by law established in said Church of England;" and the second section provides that "every person having any ecclesiastical benefice or promotion within the Province, not having some lawful impediment to be allowed and approved of by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, shall perform service once a month at least."

It may be well here to mention that it was customary by the Royal Instructions accompanying the Governor's Commission in the old Colonies, as it was to the Governor of New Brunswick, and prior to the Legislature they formed part of the Constitution, to require the Governor to give all countenance and encouragement to the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London in the respective Provinces, excepting only the collating to benefices, granting licences for marriage, letters of administration, and probates of wills, which are expressly reserved to the Governor for the time being.

In 1787 the Bishopric of Nova Scotia was constituted, and the Bishop exercised episcopal jurisdiction over New Brunswick till 1845, when the Bishop of Fredericton was appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

By the charter of the Madras School, dated August 23d, 1819, "The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia holding and exercising episcopal jurisdiction in and over the Province of New Brunswick or *the Bishop holding and exercising episcopal jurisdiction for the time being*" is made one of the members, and by an Act of Assembly 60 Geo. III. c. 6. this charter is expressly confirmed.

The charter of the College of New Brunswick passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, as was contemplated by previous Acts of the Legislature, *see* 4 Geo. IV. c. 33., dated December 15th, 1827, makes the Bishop of Nova Scotia, or *the Bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the town of Fredericton may be situated in any future division or alteration of the said then present Diocese of Nova Scotia*, the visitor of the college. This charter was expressly recognised by Act of Assembly 9 & 10 Geo. IV. c. 29., and all the property of the college which preceded it, constituted by provincial letters patent, was transferred to the new college corporation, of which the King was declared to be the founder. This Act has since given place to a new Act, 22 Vict. c. 63. which constitutes the University of New Brunswick, and transfers all the property of

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BRUNSWICK.

the college to the University. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province is made the visitor, and there is to be no professor of theology or religious test. This Act was specially confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, January 13th, 1860, and the Bishop has ceased to have anything to do with the University. The governing body consists of a senate, all of whom are laymen, and one is president.

Act 16 Vict. c. 4., incorporating the Diocesan Church Society, and the Act 26 Vict. c. 32. recognizes also the Bishop as the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and the mortgage to him by the Church Corporation of St. John does the same. Several other Acts contain a similar recognition of the Bishop, e.g., 4 Vict. c. 3., 11 Vict. c. 44 and 45., 12 Vict. c. 56., 13 Vict. c. 14, 16 Vict. cc. 47. 49, 17 Vict. c. 46, &c. All these Acts refer to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, making his assent necessary to the transfer of lands of the Church Corporations.

Act 17 Vict. c. 11. recites as follows: "Whereas the Right Reverend John Medley, Doctor of Divinity, *Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton*, is seized in fee simple to HIMSELF AND HIS SUCCESSORS FOR EVER of a lot of land. Fredericton."

Act 9 Vict. c. 69. recites a grant from the Crown of part of the Church green to the *Right Reverend John the Lord Bishop of Fredericton and his successors*, for the purpose of erecting a *cathedral* thereon, and no other building.

The Revised Statutes passed in 1854, although they repealed the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 4., recognized the Church of England, though not as the Established Church, and re-enacts several provisions of the old Act, and that the rectors hold the glebe in like manner as glebe lands are held in England, although the fee is in the Church corporation of the parish. Our Acts always use the term the *Church of England*, and not the United Church of England and Ireland, as the Union in 1800 did not affect its status.

The several legislative provisions recognize the Church of England, the rectors of the parishes, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, his corporate capacity, and the latter Act also the cathedral, and most distinctly recognize the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Dr. John Medley, to be the Bishop of the Diocese.

There are some Acts of Assembly bearing upon the subject not referred to in the preceding paper:

1858. 21 Vict. c. 58. The Church Corporation of Chatham authorized to sell ferries by and with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

1859. 22 Vict. c. 35. "An Act to regulate the sale and disposal of church and glebe lands of the Church of England in this Province." This Act says that every conveyance shall receive the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, signified by his being a party thereto, and executing the same. Several sales have taken place.

1858. 22 Vict. c. 54. Diocesan Church Society Amendment Act recognizes the Bishop of Fredericton.

1864. 27 Vict. c. 28. An Act to enable the Church Corporation of Woodstock to convey certain Lands for the use of Canterbury. Section 1. enacts that half the land should be conveyed to the Bishop of the Diocese of Fredericton to be held by him and his successors for ever. 2. The said Bishop is to appoint one of the arbitrators, and the land is to be conveyed to the Bishop. 4. The conveyance to be made to the Bishop of Fredericton. 5. The Bishop and his successors are to hold the land in trust.

(Signed) R. P.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor DUNDAS to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 95.)

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 5th December 1866.

(Received 17th December 1866.)

MY LORD,

IN reply to your Circular Despatch of 13th September, I have the honour to enclose answers to the several questions contained in that Despatch, so far as it relates to this Colony.

I also enclose a statement of the salary of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, exercising jurisdiction over this island, with the sources whence that salary is derived.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GEORGE DUNDAS,

Lieut. Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

&amp;c.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND.

ANSWERS to Questions contained in a proposed Address to Her Majesty respecting Colonial Bishoprics, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Enclosure.

1. The Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises jurisdiction over Prince Edward Island, under the Letters Patent, during Her Majesty's pleasure. The present Bishop was appointed in 1851. By Act 43 George III. cap. 6., the Liturgy of the Church, established by the laws of England, is to be deemed the fixed form of worship. No minister is to officiate as a minister of the Church of England who shall not produce a licence from the Bishop of London or the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

2. Ten pounds sterling, interest of money invested in the island.

3. Ten clergymen, of whom one is a pensioner.

4. Clergy appointed by people; licensed by Bishop, inducted by Lieutenant Governor, under authority of 43 Geo. III. cap. 6.

5. Eighteen churches and chapels, of which the sites are either vested in the minister, wardens, and vestry, who form a corporation, or in the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the glebes being generally held in trust by the latter.

6. There are no such charters.

7. The Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 6. is entitled "An Act for the better and more effectual establishment of the Church of England in this Island."

By Act 15 Vict. cap. 17., the President of the Diocesan Church Society is "the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being, so long as he shall hold episcopal jurisdiction over this island."

## CORRECTION of Parliamentary Return of Number of Colonial Bishops, &amp;c.

Name of Bishop.

Diocese.

Hibbert Binney.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Salary.

From what source derived.

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| 510 <i>l</i> . | - | Interest of 8,500 <i>l</i> ., placed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in hands of trustees, invested in Nova Scotian Debentures.         |
| 120 <i>l</i> . | - | Interest of 2,000 <i>l</i> ., granted by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, invested by the same trustees on mortgage in Nova Scotia. |
| 219 <i>l</i> . | - | Interest of trust fund paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to present Bishop, but not appropriated to diocese.                         |
| 100 <i>l</i> . | - | Interest on money subscribed in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island towards endowment of see.   |

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor MUSGRAVE to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 126.)

Government House, Newfoundland, 27th October 1866.

(Received 17th November 1866.)

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, I have the honour to forward a Return furnishing, as regards Newfoundland, the information sought respecting Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments by the Bishop of London's notice of motion in the House of Lords.

2. The return laid before Parliament, corrected to the 5th June 1865, showing the number of Colonial Bishops of the Church of England, the salaries of each, and the sources from which those salaries are derived, is accurate so far as regards this Government.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure.

NEW-  
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No. 5.

NEW-  
FOUNDLAND.  
Enclosure.

Enclosure.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Return required by Circular Despatch of 13th September 1866, relating to Colonial Bishops and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England.

1. A list of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in Her Majesty's Foreign and Colonial Possessions, with the dates of the appointment of the holders of such Bishops, distinguishing those whose authority has been recognized by Acts of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures.
1. Edward Feild, D.D., consecrated, 1844, Bishop of Newfoundland, in which diocese the Bermudas are included. The Bishopric has not been recognized in any Act of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colonial Legislature.
2. A Statement of the revenues of such Bishops, and the sources from which such revenues are derived.
 

2 Salary 1,200l.	{	300l. Parliamentary vote as Archdeacon of Newfoundland.	} as Archdeacon of Bermuda.
		200l. Parliamentary vote	
		200l. Colonial funds	
		500l. from Society for Propagation of the Gospel, as Bishop of Newfoundland.	
3. The number of clergymen subject to each Bishop.
3. Forty-two clergymen are subject to the Bishop in the Government of Newfoundland.
4. The manner in which such clergymen are appointed, and the sources from which their emoluments are drawn.
4. The clergy are all appointed by the Bishop. Of the whole number of 42 clergymen, 34 are maintained by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," aided by contributions from their congregations. One is Master of the Church of England Academy in St. John's, and seven are supported entirely by local subscriptions.
5. The number of churches and chapels subject to each Bishop, with a statement of the parties in whom the property of such churches is vested.
5. There are 81 churches and chapels subject to the Bishop in Newfoundland, the property in which is vested in the Bishop, with the sole exception of Harbor Grace Church, which is in the hands of trustees.
6. Extracts from any Colonial Charters relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in synod.
6. There is no Colonial Charter, nor any power of meeting in synod recognized by law.
7. A statement of the designations assigned by law to such Colonial Bishops and clergy in the Colonies.
7. There is no designation assigned by law in Newfoundland to the Bishop and clergy, no church being recognized as established by law in the Colony.

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BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.  
No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor HAMLEY to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 24.)

Bermuda, 26th December 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received 1st February 1867.)

1. Having obtained the best advices within my reach on the subject of your Lordship's Circular Despatch of 13th September 1866, I have the honour to subjoin the following heads of information in reference to the paragraphs of a Return to have been moved for by the Bishop of London in the last Session of Parliament.

2. The Bishopric to which Bermuda is attached is that of Newfoundland, of which the diocesan is the Right Reverend Edward Feild, D.D. I cannot trace a recognition of the Bishop in any Act of the Imperial Government. He has, however, been in many instances recognized by the Colonial Legislature, and once, namely, in an Act passed on

on the 26th September 1866, as "the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland." In 1843, 1864, 1865, and in the present year, he has been recognized in Acts of the Legislature as "the Bishop of the Diocese."

3. The Bishop, as Archdeacon of Bermuda, receives 200*l.* per annum from Colonial funds. In the same capacity he receives 200*l.* per annum from Imperial funds. Under sanction of one of your Lordship's predecessors, he continues to receive these amounts, the archdeaconry having been merged in the episcopate.

4. There are five beneficed clergymen, and one perpetual curate or incumbent of a chapel of ease, subject to the Bishop of Newfoundland, in Bermuda.

5. They are presented by the Governor to the Bishop or his Commissary for induction. They are all paid from Colonial resources, *i.e.*, from the Public Treasury and from parochial grants voluntarily settled upon them.

6. There are nine parish churches and two chapels in connexion with the Church of England. There does not appear to be any legislative enactment distinctly affecting the title to these buildings; but the parish churches as well as the chapels have always been taken to be vested in the rectors, who are understood to have the same title to the freeholds of the churches and churchyards as rectors in England have.

7. There is no Charter expressly relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in synod; but the history and legislation of the Colony from its infancy are intimately mixed up with Church matters.

Bermuda was originally comprised in the Government of Virginia; and in the Royal Ordinance of 20th November 1606, which the first planters of Virginia took with them when they went to settle in America, occurs the following passage:—

"The said president, council, and the ministers shall provide that the Word and service of God be preached, planted, and used not only in the said Colonies, but also as much as may be among the savages bordering among them, according to the rites and doctrines of the Church of England."

King James the First, in the 13th year of his reign, chartered the Governor and Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands. This Charter contained no mention of the Church of England, but merely expressed a determination "that no person addicted to the superstition of Rome should be at any time allowed to pass into the said islands."

The commission of Richard Moore, the first Governor, has the following:—

"And for that religious government doth best bind men to perform their duties, it is principally to be cared for that prayers be said every morning and evening in the course of your said voyage, and continued likewise during the time of your residence abroad, as the best testimony of your good carriage in your duty to God and means to preserve peace and concord amongst yourselves, for the better performance whereof there are divers good books provided and delivered unto you to be employed for the said service."

One of Governor Moore's first acts certainly was to build a church in the parish of St. George, wherein at first the Book of Common Prayer appears to have been in use, but in 1620 this was superseded by the Liturgy of Guernsey and Jersey. In 1612 Governor Moore and his fellow colonists signed certain articles or constitutions by the first of which they bound themselves by solemn obligations, "ever to continue in that faith unto the which they were baptized in the Church of England."

Glebe lands were first set apart in 1619. The present form of constitution was established in 1687. The first Act of the Bermuda Legislature endowing the Church of England was passed in 1693.

No legislation exists as to the power of the clergy to meet in synod; but it has generally been taken for granted that the opinion expressed by the Attorney General and Solicitor General of England, Sir Philip Yorke and Sir Clement Weare, in 1725, to the effect that, in a Colony somewhat similarly constituted, the clergy had no right to meet in synod without the royal licence, was equally applicable to Bermuda.

8. The Bishop has been styled "the Bishop of the Diocese," and once "The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland." The laws designate the clergymen or ministers of the church "incumbents" or "rectors of livings" since 1820; but prior to that year as "ministers of these islands."

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. HAMLEY,

Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c.

&c.

&c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA.  
No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SEYMOUR to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 9.)  
MY LORD,

Victoria, 21st December 1866.  
(Received 25th February 1867).

I HAVE the honour to forward the Return furnished me by the Bishop of British Columbia, in compliance with the request made in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September 1866.

Bishop of  
Columbia.  
Victoria,  
18th Dec. 1866.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDERICK SEYMOUR,  
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

The Bishop of Columbia to Governor Seymour.

MY DEAR SIR,

Victoria, 18th December 1866.

I BEG to send you, annexed to this, the information sought for by the notice of the Bishop of London, according to your request.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. COLUMBIA.

1. Bishopric of British Columbia. Present holder, George Hills, first Bishop. Date of appointment, Letters Patent, January 12th, 1859; Consecration, February 24th, 1859.

2. Revenue of Bishopric derived from a capital sum of 15,000£, the benefaction of Miss Burdett Coutts, now invested in the Colony, viz.,

In land, including 1,000£. expended in providing residence	-	-	£ 10,000
On mortgage	-	-	5,000
			<u>£15,000</u>

Investments are made in the name of the Bishop and successors (officially), according to the provisions of the Letters Patent.

3. Number of clergy, 13.

4: Appointment of clergy. Of the present number, 12 are appointed directly by the Bishop; 1 by the Church Missionary Society.

Sources of income to the clergy. A capital sum of 10,000£, the benefaction of Miss Coutts, invested in the Colony. Trustees, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

For two archdeacons, grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, the Columbia Mission Fund, together with local subscriptions, offertory, pew rents, and fees.

5. Number of churches and chapels, 21. Property in almost every case invested in the Bishop of the diocese, under the provisions of the Letters Patent.

6. and 7. I am not aware of any legal enactment bearing upon these questions in reference to British Columbia.

VANCOUVER  
ISLAND.  
No. 8.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

No. 8.

[Not received.]

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

No. 9.

[Not received.]

JAMAICA.

No. 9.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 10.

[Not received.]

BRITISH HONDURAS.

No. 10.

TURKS ISLANDS.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. P. GRANT to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 31.)

King's House, Jamaica, 8th December 1866.

(Received 1st January 1867.)

MY LORD,

REFERRING to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, desiring certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England in Turks Islands, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch from the President containing his report on the subject.

No. 103,  
8th November.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

Turks and Caicos Islands,

No. 103.

Government House,

Grand Turk, 8th November 1866.

SIR,

WITH respect to the Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State dated 13th September 1866, desiring certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England,—

2. I have the honour to report, that in compliance with instructions from the Secretary of State, in my Despatch, No. 56. of the 11th June last, I transmitted a certified copy of an Ordinance, by which ecclesiastical authority in this Colony was transferred to the Bishop of Nassau from the Bishop of Jamaica, in whom it is now vested.

3. Three clergymen are now performing duty in this Colony:—the Reverend M. M. Dillon, Rector of St. Thomas; the Reverend J. C. Astwood, Rector of St. John; and the Reverend Wm. Lowe Glanville, Incumbent of St. George parish.

(86.)

C 3

4. The

TURKS  
ISLAND.

4. The first of these gentlemen was appointed by the Secretary of State, and receives 300*l.* per annum; the second was appointed by my predecessor, President Inglis, and receives 200*l.* per annum; and the third was presented by the Commissary of the Bishop of Nassau to the Secretary of State, and appointed to his incumbency during this year, receiving at present 100*l.*, increased by a recently passed Ordinance, which is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, to 200*l.* per annum; all which annual salaries are paid by this Government.

5. The number of churches here is two, one in the parish of St. Thomas, and one in the parish of St. John, both being the property of the Colony.

6. Extract from the Charter of the Turks and Caicos Islands, "And we do hereby authorize and empower our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief for the time being of the said Islands, in and over our Island of Jamaica, to present to the Bishop of the Diocese of Jamaica for institution any person or persons to any churches, chapels, or other ecclesiastical benefices within our said Islands and their dependencies, as often as any of them shall happen to be void."\*

7. The above is all the information I have it in my power to give; but doubtless the Secretary of State will be furnished from Nassau with all the other particulars necessary to complete the Return called for.

His Excellency the Captain-General and  
Governor-in-Chief, &c., Jamaica.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) ALEX. W. MOIR.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor MUNDY to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 58.)

Government House, Demerara, 5th November 1866.  
(Registered 3d December 1866.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter received from the Bishop of the Diocese, in answer to the questions contained in your Lordship's Circular of the 13th September last.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) R. A. M. MUNDY.

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Enclosure.

SIR,

Kingston House, 3d November 1866.

In compliance with the request of the Lieutenant Governor, I beg to submit the following reply to your letter:

There are seven questions to be answered, and I take them in the order in which they stand in the printed Circular.

1. The Bishopric of Guiana was founded in 1842, and the Bishop was consecrated on the 24th of August in that year. The Bishopric is recognized by Act of Parliament, the Letters Patent constituting the See having been issued by the Queen on the authority of Parliament. They were afterwards published by the Governor in the Official Gazette after the Bishop's arrival in the Colony. British Guiana being what is termed a Crown Colony, this latter mode of procedure was deemed to be sufficient.

2. The salary of the Bishop is 2,000*l.* per annum, and is paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

3. About 35 clergy. The number occasionally varies a little.

4. Those clergymen, and they are by far the larger proportion, whose salaries are drawn from the Colony, are appointed alternately by the Governor and Bishop. Whenever any of the Church Societies assist, the missionaries are generally selected at home.

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\* This clause has been repealed by a subsequent charter, dated 22d October 1866, the effect of which is to substitute "Nassau" for "Jamaica," in consequence of the creation of the Bishopric of Nassau (Bahamas).

BRITISH  
GUIANA.

No. 12.

3d Nov. 1866.

Enclosure.



5. Churches and chapels, 53. All Church property, whether in churches, chapels, houses, land, have hitherto been conveyed to the See in the name of the Bishop and his successors, but by a late Ordinance of the Colonial Legislature the rectors and vestries of the several parishes have the same power.

6. There are no Colonial Charters relating to the churches and clergy of the Church of England. Provision is made by a Clergy Bill whenever the civil list for the Colony is arranged, and this has latterly been settled every seven years.

7. The Bishop is stated in the Letters Patent "to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name and title of Lord Bishop of Guiana." The clergy are designated Rectors and Curates in Colonial Ordinances.

The latter part of your letter will appear to be answered under No. 2., as the amount of income is there given, and the source from whence it comes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. P. GUIANA.

The Honourable  
The Acting Government Secretary.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

No. 13.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor RAWSON, C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Nassau, 9th February 1867.

(Received 5th March 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the information relating to the Bishopric and Ecclesiastical Establishments of the Bahamas required by your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September 1866.

2. Its preparation has been unavoidably delayed by the absence of the Lord Bishop, upon whom I was dependent for parts of the information, for several weeks after the receipt of the Despatch, and by my own recent absences on visits to the out-islands. The delay, however, has been productive of some advantage, as it has enabled me to add to the information a valuable report from the Attorney General, who was absent from the Colony when I received the Despatch and obtained the report of his *locum tenens*.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,  
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

Nos. 1 to 5.  
Separate.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1.

Reply to Query No. 1.

Bishop of Nassau, Addington Robert Peel Venables, D.D.; appointed on 28th October 1863; recognized by Imperial Statute 5 and 6 Vict. c. 4., and by Colonial Act, 24 Vict. c. 19.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

Reply to Query No. 2.

The income attached to the Bishopric of Nassau is 1,000*l.* per annum, payable out of the Consolidated Fund; and from Colonial Funds 80*l.* a year for a residence, and 45*l.* for travelling expenses in visiting the out-islands.

BAHAMAS.

Enclosure 3.

## Enclosure 3.

## Replies to Queries Nos. 3 and 4:

STATEMENT of the Number of Clergymen subject to the Bishop of Nassau, and of the Manner in which such Clergymen are appointed, and the Sources from which such Revenues are derived.

Clergymen.	Office held under Colonial Government.	By whom appointed.	EMOLUMENTS.				Total.
			From Colonial Government.		From other Sources.		
			Nature.	Amount.	Amount.	Source.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rev. R. Swann	Rector of Christ Church.	Governor, on alternate Nominations of Governor and Bishop.	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance. A Parsonage	275 0 0 41 5 0 -	150 0 0	War Department	466 5 0
Rev. W. Duncombe	Rector of St. Matthew's Parish.	Ditto	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance. Rent Chaplain to N. P. Asylum.	275 0 0 117 0 0 52 0 0 50 0 0	-	-	494 0 0
Rev. T. H. Fisher	Curate of St. Agnes	Ditto	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance. Rent Chaplain to N. P. Gaol.	200 0 0 15 0 0 30 0 0 50 0 0	50 0 0	Colonial and Continental Church Society.	345 0 0
Rev. R. Saunders	Rector of St. Anne's	Ditto	Salary	250 0 0	-	-	250 0 0
Rev. H. Todd	Curate of St. Mary's	Ditto	Ditto	150 0 0	-	-	150 0 0
Rev. T. Hutcheson	-	Bishop	-	-	200 0 0	as Curate of St. Matthew's, Western District Mission.	200 0 0
Rev. T. Crowther	Curate of St. Matthew's	Rector of St. Matthew's.	-	-	100 0 0	Rector of St. Matthew's.	100 0 0
Rev. W. Strombon	Rector of St. John's, Harbour Island.	Governor, on alternate Nominations of Governor and Bishop.	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance.	261 0 0 33 17 0	-	-	294 17 0
Rev. F. Lightbourne	Rector of St. Phillip's, Inagua.	Ditto	Salary	150 0 0	100 0 0	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	250 0 0
Rev. S. Minns	Rector of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's, Long Island, Exuma, and Ragged Island.	Ditto	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance.	150 0 0 33 15 0	100 0 0	Ditto	233 15 0
Rev. J. Weatherstone	Rector of St. Stephen's and St. Peter's, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Bimini's, Berry Islands, and Andros.	Ditto	Salary - Travelling Expenses. Rent	150 0 0 20 0 0 30 0 0	50 0 0	Ditto	250 0 0
Rev. W. Duncombe	Rector of St. David's, Fortune Island, Crooked Island, and Acklin's Island.	Ditto	Salary	150 0 0	50 0 0	Ditto	200 0 0
Rev. T. Higgs	Rector of St. Patrick's, Eleuthera.	Ditto	Salary - Quinquennial Allowance.	150 0 0 33 15 0	50 0 0	Ditto	233 15 0
Rev. A. Sullivan	Rector of St. Salvador	Ditto	Salary	250 0 0	-	-	250 0 0

*Presidency of Turks Islands.*

Rev. M. Dillon	Rector of St. Thomas, Grand Turk.	Governor of Jamaica, on alternate Nominations of Governor and Bishop.	Salary	300 0 0	-	-	300 0 0
Rev. T. Astwood	Rector of St. John's, Salt Cay.	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	-	-	200 0 0
Rev. W. Glanville	Rector of St. George's, Caicos Island.	Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	-	-	200 0 0

Enclosure

## Enclosure 4.

## Reply to Query No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Churches and Chapels subject to the Bishop of Nassau, with a Statement of the Parties in whom the Property of such Churches is vested.

LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	In whom vested.		REMARKS.	
		Colonial Government.	Other Persons.		
NEW PROVIDENCE	Christ Church Cathedral	Yes.	—	Destroyed by hurricane of 1st October 1866.	
	St. Matthew's Church	Do.	—		
	St. Ann's Church	Do.	—		
	St. Agnes' Chapel	—	Trustees		
	St. Mary's Chapel	—	Do.		
	Dunmore Chapel	—	The Bishop		
HARBOUR ISLAND	Adelaide Chapel	—	Do.	Do.	
	The Creek Chapel	—	Do.	Do.	
	St. John's Church	Yes.	—	Do.	
	SPANISH WELLS	The Church	—	Trustees	Do.
	ELEUTHERA	The Current Church	—	Do.	Do.
		The Bluff Church	—	Do.	Do.
ST. SALVADOR	St. Patrick's, Governor's Harbour	—	Bishop	Destroyed by hurricane.	
	Tarpum Bay Church	—	Do.		
	Rock Sound Church	—	Do.		
	Church at Thornpon's Settlement	—	Do.		
	Church at Arthurstown	—	Do.		
	Church at the Bight	—	Do.		
LONG ISLAND	Clarence Town Church	—	Do.	Do.	
	Church at Deadman's Cay	—	Do.	Do.	
	Church at Sims's Plantation	—	Do.	Do.	
EXUMA	Church at George Town	Not.	Unknown	Do.	
	Church at Hart's Settlement	—	Bishop		
INAGUA	St. Phillip's Church	—	Do.	Do.	
BERRY ISLANDS	Church at Stirrup's Cay	—	Do.		
		Church at Bullock's Harbour	—	Do.	Do.
BIMINIS	Church at Alice Town	—	Do.	Do.	
	ANDROS	Fresh Creek Church	—	Do.	Do.
		Bowersound Church	—	Do.	Do.
ABACO	Church at Nicholl's Town	—	Do.	Do.	
	Marsh Harbour Church	—	Do.	Do.	
	Green Turtle Cay Church	—	Do.	Do.	
GD. BAHAMA	Eight-mile Rock Church	—	Do.	Do.	
FORTUNE ISLAND	Church	—	Do.		
RUM CAY	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	
<i>Presidency of Turks Island.</i>					
GRAND TURK	St. Thomas Church	Yes.	—	Private property	
SALT CAY	St. John's Church	Yes.	—		
CAICOS ISLAND	Church at East Harbour	—	—		

Note.—The above list does not include private houses and schoolrooms used for Divine worship.

REPORTS of Attorney General and Acting Attorney General, containing Replies to Queries Nos. 6 and 7.

Attorney General's Office, Nassau,  
29th January 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note, transmitting to me the following papers:—

Circular Despatch of 13th September 1866:

Extract from the Orders of the day of the House of Lords for the 13th July 1866, giving notice of a motion of the Bishop of London; and

A copy of a Return made to the House of Commons in July 1864 of the number of Colonial Bishops; with the Report of the Acting Attorney General on certain questions submitted by your Excellency to him during my absence from the Colony, on the subjects referred to in the foregoing documents.

The full manner in which the Acting Attorney General entered into the questions submitted to him might justify me in merely stating my concurrence in the general scope of his Report; but, as the subjects treated of are of very great importance, it may perhaps be more in accordance with your Excellency's wishes that I should briefly notice the points as they are set forth in the motion of the Bishop of London, and I therefore proceed accordingly to do so.

First.—Dr. Venables, the present Bishop of the Diocese, was, as appears by the Letters Patent under which he holds his office, appointed to the Bishopric of Nassau on the 28th of October 1863, and his authority as Bishop is recognized by both Imperial and Colonial legislation,—the Imperial Statute, 5 and 6 Vict. c. 4., and the Colonial Act, 24 Vict. c. 19.

Second.—The actual salary of the Bishop is derivable from funds other than Colonial. The only charge on the Colonial Funds for the Episcopate is 125% per annum, viz., 80% for house rent, and 45% for travelling expenses.

BAHAMAS.

Third.—This question, I presume, will be answered by the Bishop.

Fourth.—The clergymen are appointed by the Governor, under the authority of the Royal Instructions to him as Governor, but the Bishop has been allowed the right, with the Governor, of alternate presentation. The emoluments of the clergy are derived chiefly from Colonial Funds, the amounts of which are now regulated by the Colonial Statutes 26 Vict. c. 19., 27 Vict. c. 14., and 29 Vict. c. 24., copies of which statutes have been furnished by the Acting Attorney General.

Fifth.—I am unable to state the exact number of churches and chapels subject to the Bishop of Nassau; the principal churches, however, prior to the hurricane of last year, were Christ Church, St. Matthew's, and St. Anne's, in the Island of New Providence; St. John's at Harbour Island; and St. Phillip's at Inagua. Unfortunately the churches of St. Anne and St. John no longer exist; but, assuming that they will be re-erected, I shall treat of them for the purposes of this question as being still in existence.

The present parish church of Christ Church, now designated the cathedral, was erected under the authority of the Colonial Statute 7 Wm. IV. c. 2., passed in the year 1837, and was opened for service in the year 1840; but, as this work was merely the erection of a new church on the site of an old one, the Act authorizing it affords no evidence of the right of property in the land, which must necessarily, in the absence of express enactment to the contrary, govern the question of property in the structure. The date of the erection of the old church I have been unable to ascertain, but it is referred to in the Act 24 Geo. III. c. 2., passed in 1784, as then existing, and the reference is such as to lead to the conclusion that a church on the site of the present cathedral had existed for a number of years prior to 1784 (*see* the statute alluded to, Bah. Laws, page 567. ; reprint of 1862); for whatever period, however, a church has so existed, there is no doubt but that it has been used as a church for the purpose of the celebration of Divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church of England, and it therefore comes within the 8th section of the Colonial Act 13th Vict. c. 5., which enacts,—

“ That the several churches, churchyards, and chapels in the Colony, which have prior and up to the passing of this Act been subject to the exclusive ceremonial use of clergymen of the United Churches of England and Ireland, or which have been or may be, by any Act of the General Assembly of these Islands, dedicated exclusively to the use of the said United Churches, shall respectively continue and be and remain subject to such exclusive ceremonial use alone.”

The church in the parish of St. Matthew was built under the authority of a Colonial Statute, passed in the year 1799;

The church in the parish of St. John, under the 4 Wm. IV. c. 38, passed in 1834;

The church of St. Anne, under the authority of the Act 12 Vict. c. 15, passed in 1849; and

The church in the parish of St. Phillip, under the authority of the Act 15 Vict. c. 4, passed in 1852.

And all of such last-mentioned churches have been since their erection exclusively used as places of worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church of England, and come within the provisions of the 8th Section, 13 Vict. c. 5, before quoted.

Sixth.—The Acting Attorney General has sent in with his Report various Acts of Assembly now in force, relating to the clergy, amongst which will be found the present Parochial Act, 9 Vict. c. 1; but I think it right to state that the position of the clergy of the Established Church of England, as an institution of the Colony, has been recognized by Legislative Enactments of the earliest date; thus, as far back as the year 1735, the annual sum of 75*l.* per annum was by Colonial Act, 8 Geo. II. c. 1, made a permanent contingent charge on the Public Revenue for paying the “Minister Incumbent of the Parish,” the entire Colony then constituting one parish; and by an Act passed in the 8th year of the reign of King George the Third the Colony was divided into parishes. The exact provisions of this Act I do not quote, as the Act is out of print; although it may doubtless be found among the ancient records in the Registrar of Records Office; but I shall content myself with referring to an Act passed in 1802,—43 Geo. c. 2, “to consolidate and bring into one Act all the several laws enacted for the erecting and repairing of churches, for the maintenance of the ministers of the Gospel,” &c. &c.

This Act, after regulating the division of the Colony into parishes, and the election of vestries, *inter alia*, vested in the Bishop of London spiritual jurisdiction over the clergy in the Colony;

Declared that no clergyman who was not a graduate of one of the Universities in the United Kingdom should be qualified to be inducted as incumbent of any parish of the Colony;

Apportioned

Apportioned stipends for the incumbents of nine parishes, and provided for the purchase of glebes, and for the erection of churches and chapels of ease.

The provisions of the Act last quoted continued, with perhaps some unimportant alterations, to be the law, until the creation of the Diocese of Jamaica, when the Bishop of London ceased to have spiritual jurisdiction in the Colony; the restriction of the right of ordination to graduates of colleges was removed, and the parochial law was very nearly brought into the state in which it is now to be found in the provisions of the 9 Vict. c. 1.

From the quotations I have made it will be seen that from the earliest history of the Colony the Church of England has been recognized as a constituent part of the establishments of the Colony, and the clergy of that Church have been endowed, and had a certain status assigned them, thus to a limited extent investing the Church with the character of the Established Church of the Colony.

I agree, however, with the Acting Attorney General, that the clergy have no right to meet in synod.

Seventh.—I have not anything to add under this head to what has been already stated by the Acting Attorney General.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C. B. &c. &c.	I have, &c. (Signed)	G. C. ANDERSON, Attorney General.
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Acting Attorney General's Chambers,  
Nassau, 13th Oct. 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to receive your Excellency's commands, contained in your Memorandum of the 13th instant, requesting that I would supply you, as far as I was able, with certain information required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State upon the subject of the churches and clergy of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland in the Colony, and I have now the honour to report upon the four distinct questions submitted to me, as follows:

First.—The Imperial Statute 5 Vict. c. 4. authorizes Her Majesty to establish within the territorial limits of the then Diocese of Jamaica three or more dioceses, and it is under that Statute that the Diocese of Nassau has been created.

Second.—Before the separation of the Bahamas and Turks Islands from the See of Jamaica, the Colonial Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 12. invested the Bishop of Jamaica with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Bahama Islands, enacting, *inter alia*, "That all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical which are now used and in force in that part of the United Kingdom called England, so far as the same relate to the ordering and ecclesiastical regimen and jurisdiction over the clergy therein, and all rules of proceeding for carrying the same into effect, shall be esteemed, accepted, and taken to be in full force and virtue within these Islands in respect of the clergy resident within the same." The Statute then confers upon the Judges of the General Court the same powers with respect to enforcing the proceedings against the clergy as the Common Law Courts in England have with respect to the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with a proviso which reserves to the Governor his rights as Ordinary of these Islands. The Act 10 Vict. c. 19., passed on the 26th February 1847, to amend the parochial laws of the Colony, section four, enacts,—That every person employed in the performance of any duty in this Colony in connexion with the United Churches of England and Ireland, and remunerated therefore, either in part or in whole, from the public funds of the Colony, and who is not by the canons or other ecclesiastical law subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, shall, for any offence or misconduct, which would subject a clerk in Holy Orders to deprivation or suspension, be liable to be dismissed from such his office or employment, or to be suspended from the discharge of the duties thereof, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese: Provided that such dismissal or suspension be certified to the Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the Colony for the time being, under the hand of the Lord Bishop, and seal of the diocese, or under the hand and seal of the Commissary of the said Lord Bishop, duly authorized by him for that purpose. On the 11th May 1861 the Colonial Act, 24 Vict. c. 19, to amend the above recited Act, was passed, which, after reciting that it was in contemplation to "erect the Bahama Islands into an episcopate, separate and distinct from the See of Jamaica," declares that upon such an event "All powers and authorities in and by the said Act" (6 Geo. IV. c. 12.), vested in the Bishop of Jamaica shall cease and determine, and the Bishop for the time being lawfully appointed and consecrated for the Bahama Islands shall be invested with and have and exercise within the Bahama Islands all and singular the ecclesiastical powers and authorities which have since the passing of the said Act been vested in or held and exercised by the Bishop of Jamaica for the time being. The

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second section of the Act grants an annual allowance to procure a suitable residence for the "Bishop of the Bahamas," *eo nomine*. The Diocese of Nassau was created by Letters Patent, bearing date the 4th day of November, A. D. 1862, and are on record in the Registrar of Records Book, K. 7. By this Patent the parish church of Christ Church was declared the cathedral of the diocese, and the town of Nassau to be the city of Nassau.

Third.—I find the designation of the Lord Bishop varies. By the Act 24 Vict. c. 19. he is designated "the Bishop of the Bahamas;" in the 26th Vict. c. 14. (Appropriation Act) "the Bishop of Nassau;" in the third section, 27 Vict. c. 37, "the Bishop of the Diocese;" in the 1st section, 28 Vict. c. 30, "the Lord Bishop of the Diocese;" in the 29th Vict. c. 4, in the title, preamble, and section 1, "the Lord Bishop of the Diocese;" in the 29th Vict. c. 1, section 5, "the Bishop of the Diocese;" in the 29th Vict. c. 39. (Appropriation Act) "the Lord Bishop of the Diocese." The general designation by law of the stipendiary episcopal clergy is "Clergymen of the United Churches of England and Ireland."

Fourth.—I know of no Colonial Charter relating to churches in this Colony, except the Patent before mentioned. In fact, this is not a chartered Colony, and the clergy have no power of meeting in synod. The Colony is divided into parishes, and the clergy are appointed and receive their stipends under the authority of Colonial Acts, which I now proceed to detail. The different parishes in the Colony were erected as follows, by 9 Vict. c. 1. :—

- |                   |                  |                      |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Christ Church, | 6. St. Salvador, | 11. St. Thomas,      |
| 2. St. Anne,      | 7. St. Andrew,   | 12. St. Peter,       |
| 3. St. Matthew,   | 8. St. Paul,     | 13. St. Christopher, |
| 4. St. John,      | 9. St. David,    | 14. St. Stephen,     |
| 5. St. Patrick,   | 10. St. George,  |                      |

with a distinct chapel and cure of souls attached to the parish church of Christ Church, now known as the District Chapelry of St. Agnes.

By 15 Vict. c. 4 :—

15. St. Philip.

By 26 Vict. c. 19. The District Chapel and cure of souls attached to the parish of Christ Church, and known as the District Chapelry of St. Mary. The parishes of St. George and St. Thomas are in the Turks Islands district, and since the separation of those Islands from this Government have ceased to be under its cure. Thus leaving 13 parishes and two district chapels, which are provided for as follows :—

By the Act 26 Vict. c. 19. the rector of Christ Church receives an annual salary of 275*l*.

The rector of the parish of St. Matthew, 275*l*.

The rector of the parish of St. John, 261*l*.

The rector of the parish of St. Anne, 250*l*.

The incumbent of the parish of St. Phillip, 150*l*.

The incumbent of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Paul, 150*l*.

The incumbent of the parish of St. David, 150*l*.

The incumbent of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Stephens, 150*l*.

The incumbent of the parish of St. Patrick, 150*l*.

Curate of district Chapel of St. Agnes, 200*l*.

Curate of district Chapel of St. Mary, 150*l*.

By 27 Vict. c. 14. the incumbent of the parish St. Salvador, 250*l*.

And by 29 Vict. c. 4. an annual grant of 100*l*. is made by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, to be applied by him in aid of the salaries of clergymen whose incomes would be reduced by the withdrawal of funds theretofore allowed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel abroad. All which annual salaries are subject to a quinquennial increase under the provisions of 26 Vict. c. 19.

By 26 Vict. c. 19. there is an annual allowance for house-rent. £

To the parish of St. Matthew of	-	-	-	-	52
„ St. Anne	-	-	-	-	31
„ St. John	-	-	-	-	26
„ St. Philip	-	-	-	-	20

and by 28 Vict. c. 30. to the curate of the district of St. Agnes - 30

The Act 15 Vict. c. 4. requires that the clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be employed within the parish, shall be in priests orders, and by 29 Vict. c. 19. no person can hold any two of the specified incumbencies or rectories.

By 9 Vict. c. 1. a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, on arriving within these Islands direct from any part of Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of being, or of applying to be and being, inducted into any parish, is entitled to an allowance of 50*l*. and if with a wife or children, 45*l*. more, and if from any other place, then such a sum

a sum as the Governor in Council may think fit, as expense of personal outfit and passage-money.

There is also another church within the Colony provided for out of the Colonial Revenue, but which does not come within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of the diocese. I refer to the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew. The affairs of this church are regulated by the provisions of the Acts 10 Vict. c. 4. and 26 Vict. c. 19.

The edifice is colonial property, and annual appropriations are devoted towards its care. Provision is made for the performance of Divine service by the appointment of a suitable "person, ordained by the Presbyterian Church in the Mother Country, to officiate as the minister of the said church," and such minister, by the Act 26 Vict. c. 19. receives a salary of 261*l*., subject to a quinquennial increase, with an allowance of 52*l*. for house rent; and by the 10 Vict. c. 4. a personal allowance of 50*l*., and if with a wife or a child 100*l*. for outfit and passage to these Islands.

I have thus, I think, furnished your Excellency with all the information bearing upon the legal status of the Church within the Colony which I have been able to gather from the various Colonial Statutes relating to it, and I have collected those statutes together, and they are forwarded herewith.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B. I have &c.  
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) B. L. BURNSIDE,  
Acting Attorney General.

BARBADOS.

BARBADOS.

Nos. 14. to 19.

Nos. 14. to 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor WALKER, C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 336.)

Windward Islands, Barbados, 23d November 1866.

(Received 15th December 1866.)

MY LORD,

ON receiving your Lordship's Circular instruction of the 13th of September last, desiring to be supplied with certain information relative to the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Colony, I lost no time in communicating your wishes to the several Lieutenant Governors of this Government; and having received their respective replies, I placed the whole of the papers in the hands of the Archdeacon, who has, in concert with me, prepared the enclosed digest of them. The return includes Trinidad, and comprises, therefore, the whole diocese, and in that shape will probably be convenient to your Lordship.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, I have, &c.  
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) J. WALKER.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

RETURN supplying the information asked for in the Secretary of State's Circular of September 13th, relative to the Diocese of Barbados.

1. The present "Diocese of Barbados" was constituted, together with the "Diocese of Antigua" and the "Diocese of British Guiana," out of the former "Diocese of Barbados and the Leeward Islands," by Letters Patent of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, bearing date at Westminster the 21st day of August 1842.

The Right Reverend Thomas Parry, D.D., the present Bishop, was by the same Letters Patent appointed to the Bishopric. The Letters Patent of the Bishop of Barbados have been formally recognized both by the Imperial Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several Colonies comprised within the diocese.

2. The annual salary of the Bishop of Barbados is two thousand five hundred pounds sterling (2,500*l*.), paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

3 and 5. The number of clergy, churches, and chapels subject to the Bishop of Barbados are as follows:—In the several islands of

Barbados	-	49	clergy	-	44	churches and chapels.
St. Vincent	-	9	"	-	13	" "
St. Lucia	-	2	"	-	3	" "
Trinidad	-	15	"	-	25	" "
Grenada	-	8	"	-	11	" "
Tobago	-	4	"	-	7	" "
Total	-	87			103	

6 Geo. 4. c. 88.  
7 Geo. 4. c. 44.  
5 Vict. c. 4.  
For Colonial Acts, see Appendix to No. 6. below.

BARBADOS.

4. The Crown is recognized in each Colony as "the true and undoubted patron" of all rectories and Island curacies. The rectors of parishes are in all cases presented to their rectories by the Governor-in-Chief on behalf of the Crown, the nomination resting alternately with the Governor-in-Chief and the Bishop of the diocese, their institution to the cure of souls with the Bishop alone. The parochial curates are licensed by the Bishop to their respective cures on the nomination of the rectors of the parishes.

Provision is made by the Legislature of each Island in the diocese for the payment of annual salaries to the clergy of the Church of England from the Colonial Treasury, as follows:—

In Barbados, for 11 rectors, 27 curates, and 1 gaol chaplain	at £9,220
„ St. Vincent, for 4 rectors and 4 curates	„ 1,850
„ St. Lucia, for 2 Island curates	„ 400
„ Trinidad, for 1 archdeacon, 7 rectors, and 9 curates	„ 4,920
„ Grenada, for 5 rectors and 2 curates	„ 1,630
„ Tobago, for 3 rectors	„ 960
Total, 76 clergy, at	<u>£18,980</u>

The stipends of the clergy are in many instances supplemented from the grant out of the Consolidated Fund or other funds at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese. The rectors have in most instances rectory houses provided them, either by the Legislature or by the several parishes. Legislative assistance has also been largely given from time to time towards the erection of churches, chapels, and curates' houses; and provision is made by legislative enactment in each Colony for the maintenance of such buildings in repair.

Of the remaining clergy of the diocese:

The archdeacons of Barbados and Trinidad receive respectively the salaries of 500*l.* and 250*l.* per annum out of the Consolidated Fund.

One parochial curate is paid wholly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

One assistant curate is paid wholly from funds at the disposal of the Bishop of the diocese.

Three assistant curates partly from funds at the Bishop's disposal and partly from private sources.

Six are engaged in educational work, whence they derive their principal emolument.

5. For number of churches and chapels, see No. 3. The property of the churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical buildings of the Church of England is in some instances especially vested in the Bishop of the diocese or in the rector and vestry of a parish; in other instances it is vested in the Bishop of the diocese and rector of the parish jointly.

6. There are no Colonial Charters, so called, relating to the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the diocese of Barbados. The appointments, stipends, and duties of the clergy are regulated in each Island by Acts of the Colonial Legislature, of which a brief digest is appended.

See Appendix.

7. The designation assigned by Her Majesty's Letters Patent to the Bishop of Barbados is recognized in the legislative enactments of each Island, which further empower him to exercise personally, or through his commissary or commissaries, the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority as may be exercised according to the ecclesiastical laws and canons of England.

See Appendix to No. 6.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) H. H. PARRY,

Archdeacon of Barbados and Vicar General.

November 1866.

## Appendix to No. 6.

Being a List and Brief Digest of the several Colonial Enactments relating to the jurisdiction and authority of the Bishop of Barbados, the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Diocese of Barbados, their appointment, stipends, duties, and discipline.

## 14. BARBADOS.

1. By Act of 21st June 1720, the bounds of the several parishes of the Island are ascertained and fixed.

2. Act of 7th June 1825 enacts that "Whereas His most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., hath been graciously pleased, by commission under His great seal, to appoint a Bishop for this His Majesty's most ancient and loyal Colony, and the Leeward Islands . . . . It shall " and



“ and may be lawful for the Lord Bishop of Barbados for the time being, or any person or persons legally appointed by him to act as his commissary or commissaries, to exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction only over the clergy resident in this Island, whether beneficed or unbeneficed,” &c. And further, “ That all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical, which are now issued and in force in that part of the United Kingdom called England, so far as the same relate to the due ordering and ecclesiastical regimen and jurisdiction over the clergy therein, and all rules and regulations for carrying the same into effect, shall be esteemed, accepted, and taken to be in full force and virtue within this Island ;” and directs that “ the judges of the Courts of Common Law in this Island shall be aiding and assisting in enforcing, &c., such sentences . . . in respect to the clergy within this Island, in the same manner as the Courts of Common Law in England are authorized to assist the Ecclesiastical Courts in enforcing,” &c. &c. &c.

3. Act of 21st March 1826. “ Whereas the stipends allowed by law to the beneficed clergy of this Island are considered inadequate, &c. . . . And whereas it is deemed essential to interests of true religion and the well-being of the Established Church ;” proceeds to fix the stipends of the rectors of parishes at 500*l.* currency per annum (= 320*l.* sterling) from and out of the public treasury.

[The stipends of the rectors had hitherto been paid out of parochial funds.]

4. Act of 9th April 1834 regulates the allotment and rental of pews, sittings, and seats in the several parish churches, chapels, and other places of Divine worship within the Islands. (See also Act of 30th April 1834.)

5. Acts of 31st March 1840, 12th April 1847, 24th December 1851, 19th November 1857, and 17th December 1862 make provision for “ the stipends of the curates of the Established Church in this Island.”

6. Act of 5th September 1848 consolidates and amends the several Acts of this Island relating to vestries and churchwardens; laying down the time, place, mode of election, and number of vestrymen; the appointment by the vestry of each parish of a churchwarden,—the duties of the vestries being especially specified to be “ the repair and maintenance of the churches in their respective parishes, the salaries of the necessary church officers, the maintenance and education of the poor, and such other necessary parochial charges as are usually borne by the parishioners and allowed by law ;” and for these purposes they are empowered to lay parochial rates.

#### 15. TRINIDAD.

An Ordinance, bearing date 27th February 1845, entitled “ An Ordinance for the better regulation of the duties of the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, and for ensuring the more effectual performance of the same,” after reciting the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Barbados, proceeds to enact “ the better to give effect to the powers and authorities vested in the said Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Bishop of Barbados and his successors, and to establish the laws which shall be received and be in force respecting the ecclesiastical regimen of the clergy of the Church of England in this Island, &c. . . . That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical which are now used and in force in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, so far as the same relate to the due ordering and ecclesiastical regimen and jurisdiction over the clergy of the Church of England as by law established therein . . . shall be esteemed, accepted, and taken to be in full force and virtue within this Island in respect of the clergy of the Established Church of England resident within the same.” And directs the judges of the Supreme Courts of Judicature within the Island to be aiding and assisting in carrying ecclesiastical processes into execution. Proceeds to divide the Colony for ecclesiastical purposes into sixteen parishes; to constitute seven of these parishes into six rectories; to authorize the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, to allow Island curates for the other parishes, such Island curate to be duly licensed by the Bishop of the diocese; to vest the patronage of every such rectory and Island curacy in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; to allow of curates being appointed from time to time as assistants to the rectors; to fix the salaries to be paid to the archdeacon, rectors, Island curates, and assistant curates out of the Colonial Treasury; to allow for the service of each church and chapel in the Island a clerk and sexton; to provide, in accordance with Her Majesty’s royal instructions to the Governor of the Colony, for the erection and maintenance of convenient rectory houses, with glebes; to regulate the leaves of absence of the clergy; to provide for the case of the inability of any rector or Island curate

**BARBADOS.** to perform his ecclesiastical duties; and of the neglect of his duties by any such rector or Island curate; directs registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials to be duly kept; directs vestries to be appointed, and defines their duties; lays down by whom clerks and sextons are to be appointed, and how removeable.

#### 16. GRENADA.

1. Act (No. XXXVII.), 11th December 1807 (commonly called the Clergy Act), repeals former Acts, and divides the Island of Grenada into two benefices. Carriacou to form another benefice. Each rector to be entitled to receive an annual stipend of 600*l.* currency. Regulates fees of rectors, clerks, and sextons; provides for repairs of churches, the keeping of registers, and marriages.

2. Act (No. XLII.), 20th March 1813, repeals so much of the Clergy Act of 11th December 1807 as relates to fixing the residences of the several rectors and the production of certificates thereof previous to the payment of their salaries; the mode of appointing clerks and sextons, and fixing their residence, salaries, and mode of payment; directs one clerk and sexton to be appointed to each church, and mode of their appointment, and their salaries, and constitutes a vestry for the town and parish church of St. George, with certain powers. (Constitution of this vestry altered by Act 9th March 1836.)

3. Act (No. LIV.), 13th March 1825. Establishes four benefices or cures in the Island, by separating the parishes of St. John and St. Mark from the parish of St. George, and the parish of St. Patrick from the parishes of St. Andrew and St. David; and provides a salary for the minister of the united parishes of St. John and St. Mark.

4. An Act (No. LV.), 14th March 1826. "In order the better to give effect to the powers and authorities vested in the Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, so appointed (*i.e.* by Letters Patent of the King's most Excellent Majesty under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, &c.) and his successors in the See, and that he and they should be enabled in the most full and ample manner to exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in and over the clergy of these Islands," (*i.e.* Grenada and its dependencies), declares "all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical which are now issued and in force in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, so far as the same relate to the due ordering and ecclesiastical regimen of and jurisdiction over the clergy therein, and all rules and regulations for carrying the same into effect, shall be esteemed, accepted, and taken to be in full force and virtue within these Islands," except when at variance with the Act commonly called the Clergy Act, and directs all Courts of Common Law to be aiding and assisting in enforcing ecclesiastical processes, &c.

5. Act (No. LXI.), 15th May 1829. Authorizes any Minister of the Church of England, in priest's or deacon's orders, duly nominated and licensed by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief and the Bishop of the Diocese or his Vicar General, to officiate in any cure in these Islands in case of the sickness or absence of the rector or vacancy of the cure.

6. Act (No. CL.), 1st June 1848. Repeals Acts of 1831 and 1832 relating to vestries, appoints certain vestries in the Island of Grenada, and in the Parish and Island of Carriacou, and directs the allotment of pews, slips, or sittings in every parish church and in every chapel connected therewith by the vestries.

#### 17. TOBAGO.

"An Act to enforce Church Discipline, and to establish vestries in the several parishes of this Island" (20 Vict. cap. 6.), repeals an Act (7 Geo. 4. cap. .), entitled "An Act for establishing spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the clergy of this Colony;" also an Act (6 Vict. cap. 9.) relating to the election of churchwardens, the keeping of church registers, the settling a vestry, &c.; provides that "From and after the passing of this Act, all laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical which now are used and in force in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, so far as the same relate to the due ordering and ecclesiastical regimen and jurisdiction over the Church of England, as by law established therein, and all rules of proceeding for carrying the same into effect, shall be esteemed, accepted, and taken to be in full force and virtue within this Island in respect of the clergy of the established Church of England resident within the same," &c. That "If any rector or curate shall absent himself from his rectory or curacy and ecclesiastical duties without the Bishop's licence it shall be lawful for the Bishop to appoint an officiating minister to perform the ecclesiastical duties of such rector or curate," &c., makes it lawful

lawful for the Bishop to issue commission to inquire in certain cases ; arranges concerning the appointment and election of vestries, &c. BARBADOS.

18. ST. VINCENT.

1. An Act (16th December 1825), provides "That, from and immediately after the publication of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and his successors, during such time as these Islands shall be comprehended within or form part of the diocese of the said Bishop and his successors, to have and exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction only over the clergy established therein, whether such clergy be beneficed or unbeneficed, having the cure of souls ; and that it shall or may be lawful for the said Bishop and his successors to enforce such censures, sentences, and judgments as he or they shall from time to time pronounce or declare against the clergy of these Islands, or any or either of them, according to the laws spiritual and ecclesiastical now in force, or which may hereafter become in force, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England." "That it shall and may be lawful for the said Bishop for the time being, his commissary or commissaries, to have and exercise spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all and every the subordinate officer or officers under him in such proceedings against such accused clergyman, in case of any malfeazance or misfeazance in their respective offices, according to the spiritual and ecclesiastical laws now in force in that part of the United Kingdom called England." "That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to lessen, impair, or take away any power, jurisdiction, or authority which the Ordinary of these islands has or can by any ways or means whatsoever legally claim or exercise, but all such rights, privileges, and authorities are hereby saved and preserved in like manner as if this Act had not been made."

2. Act (1st August 1851), provides "That any two Justices of the Peace in each parish, by the appointment of the Governor, shall issue their warrant to the constables of the parishes having churches, and for the Grenadines, to summon the freeholders thereof to meet at the court house for the parishes of St. George and St. Andrew's, and at the churches in the other parishes, and in the Island of Bequia, on such day, &c. . . . for the election of five vestrymen, each being possessed of land or houses in fee or for life of the annual value of forty pounds, &c., and who with the rector or officiating minister of the parish or parishes shall constitute and be a vestry for the parish or parishes respectively," &c. . . . "That all persons duly elected vestrymen, and such vestrymen as shall be chosen churchwardens, and all committee-men who shall neglect or refuse to serve in the said offices, shall forfeit five pounds, and the person whose name shall stand next in seniority on the poll after the name of the last of such five men shall be declared in vestry to be a vestryman in the place of the man who shall so neglect or refuse to serve in the office of vestryman as aforesaid, and so on, *toties quoties*," &c.

19. ST. LUCIA.

Order in Council, 21st August 1843. Recites the Bishop's patent.

ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 2.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 11th January 1867.

(Received February 1, 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour, in reply to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, requiring a return of certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England, of forwarding the required information, which has been furnished by the Venerable Archdeacon Clarke, of this Diocese.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

ANTIGUA.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

SIR,

Clare Hall, 19th December 1866.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the subjoined answers to the seven points of inquiry made by the Secretary of State relative to the Diocese of Antigua, in his Despatch of the 16th September ult.

The Hon. C. M. Eldridge.

I have, &amp;c.

GEO. CLARKE,

Archdeacon of Antigua.

## 1. DIOCESE OF ANTIGUA.

The first Bishop received his mission from the See of Canterbury in 1824, and in 1825 an Act was passed by the Legislature of Antigua extending to the Island the laws, ordinances, and canons ecclesiastical of the Church of England relating to jurisdiction over the clergy. The present Bishop was appointed in 1860.

## 2. REVENUE.

The revenue of the Bishop of Antigua is 2,000*l.* per annum, derived from the Consolidated Fund.

## 3. NUMBER OF CLERGY.

There are 29 clergymen under the Bishop, viz., in Antigua, 13; Barbuda, 1; Montserrat, 2; Dominica, 1; St. Kitts, 7; Nevis, 3; Anguilla, 1; Virgin Islands, 1: total in the Diocese, 29.

## 4. MODE OF APPOINTMENT, &amp;c.

The Archdeacons are collated by the Bishop. The incumbents are instituted on presentation by the Governor, the Governor and the Bishop nominating alternately. The curates are nominated by the rectors and licensed by the Bishop. The minister of Barbuda is appointed by the proprietors of the island and paid by them.

The Archdeacon derives his salary of 500*l.* per annum from the Consolidated Fund, and the Archdeacon of St. Kitts his salary of 250*l.* from the same source. He holds in addition the incumbency of Basseterre. The incumbents and three of the assistant curates are paid entirely from the respective treasuries. The other assistant curates are paid partly from the Island treasuries and partly from funds at the Bishop's disposal.

## 5. NUMBER OF CHURCHES, &amp;c.

In Antigua, 6 churches and 5 chapels; Barbuda, 1 church; Montserrat, 3; Dominica, 1; St. Kitts, 9; Nevis, 5; Anguilla, 1; Virgin Islands, 1.

The presentation to the livings is in the Crown.

## 6. EXTRACT FROM CHARTERS, &amp;c.

There are no charters.

## 7. DESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP.

“The Lord Bishop of Antigua.”

---

 MONTserrat.

No. 21.

[Not received.]

MONT-

SERRAT.

No. 21.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

ST. KITTS.

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 171.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 19th November 1866.

(Received December 15, 1866.)

MY LORD,

Mr. Holligan to  
Lieut.-Gov.  
Pine, No. 74,  
12th Nov. 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch from the Administrator of the Government of St. Kitts, forwarding the accompanying statement relating to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in connexion with the Church of England in St. Christopher and Anguilla, called for by your Circular Despatch of the 13th of September last.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

(No. 74.)

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

SIR,

Government House, St. Christopher, 12th November 1866.

REFERRING to the Secretary of State's Circular Despatch of the 13th of September last, I have the honour to forward to your Excellency, for transmission to his Lordship, the accompanying statement relating to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in connexion with the Church of England in St. Christopher and Anguilla.

2. The Parliamentary Return respecting Colonial Bishops is correct, so far as relates to this Government.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. R. HOLLIGAN.

STATEMENT relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND ANGUILLA.

1. There is no Bishop resident in St. Christopher or Anguilla, these Islands being included in the Diocese of Antigua, the Bishop of which was consecrated in 1860, and his authority in St. Christopher and Anguilla is recognized by Acts No. 23 (1825) and No. 99 (1851).

2. The revenue of the bishopric of the Diocese of Antigua will be given in the return from that Island.

3. The number of clergymen in St. Christopher subject to the Bishop is seven, in Anguilla one.

4. The clergy in St. Christopher are nominated and appointed by the Governor-in-Chief and Bishop alternately. The emoluments are drawn from the colonial treasury (*Vide* Act No. 95 (1850)). The Archdeacon, however, is appointed by the Crown, and receives 250*l.* from imperial funds. The clergyman in Anguilla is appointed by the Bishop, and receives the greater portion of his stipend from funds at the Bishop's disposal, the remainder from the treasury of Anguilla.

5. There are nine parish churches and two chapels in St. Christopher subject to the Bishop. In Anguilla there is no church or chapel, but Divine service is held in the school-room. The churches are the property of the Colony. The chapels were built by private subscription; one in Basseterre is vested in the Bishop and the Rector of St. George, the other in St. John's stands on the glebe land.

6. There are no charters.

7. The designation of the clergy is the same as in England.

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

No. 23.

No. 23.

[Not received.]

VIRGIN  
ISLAND,  
No. 24.

VIRGIN ISLAND.

No. 24.

[Not received.]

DOMINICA,  
No. 25.

DOMINICA.

No. 25.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 73.)

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 30th November 1866.

(Received January 1, 1867.)

MY LORD,

No. 107.  
26th Nov. 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica, enclosing a letter from the Rev. W. T. Roper, containing the information called for by your Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, relative to the Anglican Establishment in that Island.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) BENJ. C. C. PINE.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1.

(No. 107.)

SIR,

Government House, Roseau, 26th November 1866.

24th Nov. 1866.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Rev. W. T. Roper, containing the information called for by the Earl of Carnarvon in his Lordship's Circular of the 13th September last, relative to the Anglican Establishment here.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir B. C. C. Pine, Kt.  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. R. LONGDEN,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

SIR,

Dominica, 24th November 1866.

IN reply to your Excellency's communication of the 10th instant (No. 550) I have the honour to state—

1. That I am the only clergyman in this island subject to the Bishop of Antigua.
2. That, judging from my own case, the presentation to the living is in the Governor General, the right of instituting being in the Bishop of the Diocese. The stipend is paid out of the Colonial chest.
3. There is one church in Roseau, and the ruins of a chapel on the Geneva estate in the parish of St. Patrick.
4. I believe in the case of the church in Roseau, that it is public property; but as regards the ruined chapel at Geneva, with the land which lies around it, I cannot rightly say in whom it is vested, inasmuch as the land was granted by the proprietor of the estate on certain conditions; but the Rector of St. George's for the time being has generally exercised some control over the said land.
5. There is also a small portion of land around the church—the burial-ground—the glebe lying to the east of the burial-ground and consisting of about 1½ acre, and a lot of land at St. Joseph's (1A. 1R. 29P.) which was purchased by Bishop Colridge for school purposes, and the rents of which are still so applied by me.
6. There is also said to be another lot of land of about two acres, some in the neighbourhood of the Londonderry River; but I am not aware of the exact locality, nor do I know if the land really belongs to the Church or not.
7. The style and designation of the one clergyman of the Church of England and Ireland in this Island is Rector of St. George's.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. T. ROPER,  
Rector of St. George's.

# AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN.

## GIBRALTAR.

No. 26.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General C. CRUTCHLEY, Acting Governor of Gibraltar, to the Right Hon. Lieut.-General PEEL.

(No. 143.)

SIR,

Gibraltar, 1st October 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 39, dated War Office, 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of a "Circular," with enclosures, recently addressed to Colonial Governors by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, calling for certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England, and having caused the same to be referred to the Right Reverend Dr. W. J. Trower, I now transmit copy of his reply, containing the information called for, as regards the Bishopric of Gibraltar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CRUTCHLEY,  
Major-General, Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Lieut.-General Peel,  
&c. &c. &c.

29th Sept. 1866

### Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 1.

The Mount, Gibraltar,  
29th September 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of 28th instant, with copy of Circular, with enclosures, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

I have answered the several questions to the best of my ability, on the sheet containing the questions, and return that sheet herewith, together with the other inquiry to which a reply is desired.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. GIBRALTAR.

Major-General Crutchley,  
Acting Governor of Gibraltar,  
&c. &c.

### Enclosure 2.

Enclosure 2.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

EXTRACT from Orders of the Day and Notices for Friday the 13th day of July 1866.

The Bishop of London.

To move an humble Address to Her Majesty for Return setting forth—

1. A list of the Bishoprics of the United Church of England and Ireland in Her Majesty's Foreign and Colonial Possessions, with the dates of appointment of the holders of such Bishoprics, distinguishing those whose authority has been recognized by Acts of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures.

2. A statement of the Revenues of such Bishoprics, and the sources from which such Revenues are derived.

3. The number of clergymen subject to each Bishop.

4. The manner in which such clergymen are appointed, and the sources from which their emoluments are drawn.

5. The number of churches and chapels subject to each Bishop, with a statement of the parties in whom the property of such churches is vested.

6. Extracts from any Colonial Charters relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in synod.

(86.)

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7. A state-

GIBRALTAR. 7. A statement of the designations assigned by law to such Colonial Bishops and clergy in the Colonies.

1. Bishopric of Gibraltar.

The present Bishop (Walter John Trower, D.D.) received mission (in accordance with the special direction in his Letters Patent to that effect) from the Archbishop of Canterbury, September 24th, 1863.

The latter part of Question 1 is (I suppose) inapplicable to the case of this See.

2. The revenue of the See is 1,200*l.* a year, paid by the Trustees of the Colonial Bishops Fund.

3. Forty-seven clergy. This includes the legation and consular chaplains; the missionary clergy of the societies for propagating the Gospel; the Church Missionary Society; the London Jews Society; the Colonial Continental Church Society. It does not include: 1. The clergy at several places which are supposed to be under the customary jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, but which, *at his Lordship's request, and under his commission*, I am in the habit of visiting, *as being contiguous to my diocese, or easily included in my visitations*. Nor does it (of course) include the naval and military chaplains, whether at Malta, Gibraltar, or elsewhere, who (though not in a legal sense my clergy) are really and virtually in a close ecclesiastical relation to me, especially as the confirmation of members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Her Majesty's troops stationed in my diocese is part of my office.

4. The civil chaplains, chaplains to embassies or legations, and consular chaplains, are of course appointed by the Crown. The clergy belonging to the above-named societies are appointed by the executive bodies of those institutions. The chaplain at Florence is named by the Bishop of Gibraltar, at the other places by the local Church committees.

5. Besides the Cathedral at Gibraltar, and Queen Adelaide's Church at Malta, and the Embassy Church at Constantinople, there are chapels secured for Church of England Service at Cannes, Mentone, Florence, Trieste, Pisa, Bagni di Lucca, Leghorn, Nice (two), Malta (now building), Naples, Athens, Syra, Smyrna, Bournibat, Boodjah, and Constantinople (memorial church now building). Steps have been taken at several other places to build chapels. The present French law is unfavourable to the permanent assignment of land for Anglican worship; but in almost all these cases the property is in trustees for the use of Church of England. I suppose at Constantinople and Naples the land was granted by the local national authorities.

6. I have myself purchased a house and land in Malta for the purpose of a parsonage, and *an Act of the Local Legislature* was wanted to legalize the purchase. Under that Act it is secured to the Bishop of Gibraltar for the time being, to be used by himself or a chaplain, as he may wish.

There are parsonages at Pisa (and a small endowment), Bagni di Lucca, and Leghorn. At Gibraltar a house was assigned by the late Bishop as a school-chapel, reverting to his family if it ever ceases to be used for ecclesiastical purposes.

7. By the patent erecting the See of Gibraltar it is directed that its Bishops shall be corporations sole, and be styled "Lords Bishops of Gibraltar." The clergy are generally known as the "British Consular Chaplains" at such or such a place, or "English Chaplains," "English Civil Chaplains." There are Archdeacons at Gibraltar and Malta, appointed to that office by the Bishop.

Gibraltar, 29th September 1866.

(Signed) W. J. GIBRALTAR.

Enclosure 3.

Enclosure 3.

RETURN RELATING TO COLONIAL BISHOPS.

A RETURN of the Number of Colonial Bishops, stating the Salaries of each, and Sources whence those Salaries are derived.

Name of Bishop.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.
Walter John Trower, D.D.	Gibraltar	£ 1,200 s. 0 d. 0	Colonial Bishops Fund.

MALTA.



MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General RIDLEY, administering the Government of Malta, to the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 91.)

Palace, Valletta, 5th November 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received November 12, 1866.)

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular of the 13th September last, I have the honour to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that there is in Malta no Bishopric or ecclesiastical establishment in connexion with the Church of England.

There is, however, a Chaplain to Government, the Venerable Archdeacon Cleugh, D.D., who is also Surrogate to his Lordship the Bishop of Gibraltar.

His Lordship resides in Malta several months in each year, and has a certain jurisdiction under Her Majesty's Letters Patent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM RIDLEY,  
Major-General, administering the Government.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

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SIERRA LEONE.

No. 28.

[Not received.]

SIERRA

LEONE.

No. 28.

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GAMBIA.

No. 29.

[Not received.]

GAMBIA.

No. 29.

---

GOLD COAST.

No. 30.

[Not received.]

GOLD COAST.

No. 30.

---

LAGOS.

No. 31.

[Not received.]

LAGOS.

No. 31.

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CAPE.

No. 32.

CAPE.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 2.)

Government House, Cape Town,

11th January 1867.

MY LORD,

(Received February 20, 1867.)

I HAVE now the honour, after communicating with the two Bishops whose Dioceses are comprised within this Colony, to forward the following information called for by your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September last.

1. There are two Bishops, the Bishop of Cape Town and the Bishop of Graham's Town. The former was appointed to his present Diocese by Letters Patent dated the (86.)

8th Decem-

CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE.

8th December 1853, the latter by Letters Patent dated the 6th November 1856. Their authority has been so far recognized by the Colonial Legislature that by the Act No. 30. of 1860 they are empowered to transfer, accept, and alienate property.

2. The sum of 438*l.* is payable annually to the Bishop of Cape Town by the Colonial Bishops Trustees. He receives also the interest on 5,050*l.* invested in the Colony, as well as travelling allowances to the amount of 400*l.* per annum paid out of the Colonial Revenue. The Bishop of Graham's Town receives about 1,000*l.* per annum as the interest on money invested in colonial securities.

3. There are 48 clergy in the Diocese of Cape Town, and 35 in that of Graham's Town.

4. The Bishops have respectively furnished the following information as to the appointment and emoluments of the clergy.

The Bishop of Cape Town.—“ The emoluments of the clergy are derived at present partly from ecclesiastical grants, partly from grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, partly from the contributions of the people. The ecclesiastical grants are 400*l.* to the Bishop, 1,800*l.* to the clergy; glebes are about 100*l.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's grants last year were 2,600*l.*; the Bishop's grants were 1,000*l.*; Sustentation Fund 400*l.*; contributions of the people 3,200*l.* All clergy receiving any ecclesiastical grants are appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Bishop.”

The Bishop of Graham's Town.—“ Of these 35 clergy five receive stipends from the revenues of the country, seven receive 100*l.* a year from Government, the rest of their salaries being made up by contributions from their congregations, either entirely or with the aid of grants from Church Societies in England. Two are convict chaplains, and ten are missionaries among the natives, supported by the Society for propagating the Gospel. In reference to the appointments to which Government contributes, the Governor is guided by Royal Instructions. In all appointments to English congregations for which the Bishop is responsible he has bound himself to act according to rules for patronage agreed on in the Diocesan Synod.”

5. There are 54 churches or chapels, all but one vested in the see, in the Diocese of Cape Town. In the Diocese of Graham's Town there are 45, all but two vested in the Bishop as trustee.

6. I do not feel certain as to the exact nature of the information here asked for, and therefore give the replies of the two Bishops. The Bishop of Cape Town says, “ There are no such Charters. The Church meets in synod as a voluntary religious association.”

The Bishop of Graham's Town says, “ The only Colonial Charters of this nature that I know of are some Ordinances by which the appointment of a select vestry and churchwardens for six of the churches was authorized before any Bishop arrived in the country. These Ordinances are contained in the ‘ Statute Law of the Cape of Good Hope,’ from 1714 to 1853, published by authority.”

7. His Letters Patent name as such the Bishop of Cape Town, and order him to be deemed and taken to be Metropolitan Bishop.”

The two Bishops are usually designated as the Lord Bishops of Cape Town and Graham's Town respectively.

In the “ Return relating to Colonial Bishops,” corrected to the 5th June 1865, it should be stated that the Bishop of Cape Town receives the interest on 5,050*l.*, and not on 8,223*l.*, and also that he receives travelling allowances to the amount of 400*l.* per annum from the Colonial Government.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE.

NATAL.  
No. 33.

NATAL.  
No. 33.

[Not received.]

ST. HELENA.

ST. HELENA.

No. 34.

ST. HELENA.

No. 34.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Vice Admiral Sir CHARLES ELLIOT, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 164.)

St. Helena, 23d November 1866.

(Received, 26th December 1866.)

MY LORD,

Sub. 165/66.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's Circular Despatch of 13th September last, transmitting copy of a notice which during the last Session of Parliament was given by the Bishop of London of a Return his Lordship had intended to move for in the House of Lords, but which notice was subsequently withdrawn, and also transmitting copy of a Return which was laid before Parliament showing the number of Colonial Bishops of the Church of England, the salaries of each, and the sources whence these salaries are derived.

2. In page 7 of the Return last mentioned I notice the sources of the salary of the Bishop of St. Helena are stated as follows: Colonial Funds 500l.; interest on 5,000l. collected by Bishop of Cape Town, 200l.; interest on 2,379l. 15s. 10d. granted by the Colonial Bishopric Funds, and invested on land in the Island.

3. The Return in these respects is exact, with the correction, however, that the 500l. stated to be derived from Colonial Funds is in point of fact the salary allotted to the Colonial Chaplain, and it will be observed in the Blue Book that his Lordship is returned as the occupant of that office.

4. The enclosed is a copy of a letter which the Bishop of St. Helena has been so good as to address to this Government, in fulfilment of your Lordship's desire for more detailed information on the points specified in the Bishop of London's withdrawn notice than it was in my power to afford.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

SIR,

Oakbank, St. Helena.

IN compliance with the request of his Excellency the Governor, communicated to me in your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to furnish the following statement of the ecclesiastical establishment in this Island, the particulars of which I have arranged according to his Excellency's instructions under the heads specified in the Bishop of London's notice of a return, which his lordship had intended to move for in the House of Lords.

1st. The Letters Patent by which I was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of St. Helena, embracing the Islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan d'Acunha, are dated the 19th of May 1862.

They were duly recognized on this Island by publication in the Government Gazette.

The following extract from Ordinance No. 2, 1861, of the local laws of St. Helena, shows that the Bishop's authority is fully recognized by the Government of this Colony.

"Be it enacted by the Governor in Council, . . . that the Lord Bishop of the diocese shall forthwith after the promulgation of this Ordinance institute a minister for each of the said parishes," &c.

"That the patronage of, or right of presentation to, the said parishes and districts, shall be vested in the Lord Bishop of the diocese," &c.

The Letters Patent of my predecessor, who was the first Bishop of this diocese, were dated the 6th of June 1859.

This diocese was formed out of a portion of the Diocese of Capetown in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of the Island of St. Helena to the Bishop of Capetown, praying that it might be made a separate diocese.

2. This Bishopric is endowed with a residence, and an income of 280l. a year arising from the interest of a sum of money raised partly by contributions of the inhabitants of St. Helena, partly by the Bishop of Capetown, and partly by a grant from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund. The above income is supplemented by this Government with 500l.

(86.)

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a year,

\*ST. HELENA. a year, the salary attached to the Colonial Chaplaincy, which office is held with the Bishopric.

3. There are five clergymen on the Island of St. Helena, subject to the Bishop, and a Catechist, missionary to the Africans, who is a candidate for ordination. The Naval Chaplain at Ascension is also subject to the Bishop, when he visits that Island, as far as the regulations of the Navy and the permission of the Admiralty permit him to be.

4. Three of the clergy are beneficed. The Bishop is patron of two of the benefices, which are rectories. The Crown nominates to the third, which is a vicarage.

The other two clergymen are curates appointed and licensed by the Bishop. The incomes of the clergy are derived from the following sources: Endowment by the Colonial Government (only in the case of the vicarage of St. Paul's); temporary grants from the Government; pew rents; fees; offertories; annual contributions by parishioners, and from the funds of the St. Helena Church Society; and annual assistance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

5. Three parish churches and one chapel on the Island of St. Helena and one church at Ascension are subject to the Bishop.

The property of two of the parish churches in St. Helena, viz., St. Paul's and St. James, and of St. John's Chapel, is vested in the Bishop of Capetown.

The property of St. Matthew's, the parish church of Longwood in St. Helena, and of St. Mary's, in the Island of Ascension, by a grant from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is vested in the Bishop of St. Helena.

6. There is no Colonial Charter relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Colony.

7. The designation of the Bishop in the Letters Patent, is "The Lord Bishop of St. Helena." The same designation is assigned to him in Ordinance No. 2, 1861, of the Local Laws, by which the Island of St. Helena is divided into parishes.

In the same Ordinance the clergy are designated "rectors and vicars," and are declared to "have perpetual succession," and to be "removeable only for the like causes and in the same manner as any rector or vicar is now by law removeable in England."

The Hon. R. C. Pennell,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOMAS E. ST. HELENA.

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## EASTERN.

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### CEYLON.

No. 35.

CEYLON.  
No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. R. ROBINSON to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 292.)

Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon,  
13th December 1866.

(Received, 19th January 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, calling for certain information relating to the Bishopric and Ecclesiastical Establishments in this Colony.

2. With reference to the first head in the notice of the Return which the Bishop of London proposed to move for, and which formed an enclosure of your Lordship's Despatch, I have to state, that Her Majesty's Territories in Ceylon were constituted a Bishop's See, to be called the "Bishopric of Colombo," by the Letters Patent dated the 26th April 1845. The present holder of the Bishopric, the Right Reverend Piers Calveley Claughton, was appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 19th day of May 1862. His authority has not, as far as can be ascertained, been recognized either by Acts of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislature.

3. With regard to the second head, the salary of the Bishop is 2,000*l.* a year, and he is entitled to an allowance, when travelling, of 2*l.* 5*s.* a day, but the total amount to be drawn

drawn on this account during any year is limited to 500/. These amounts are paid from Colonial funds.

CEYLON.

4. The enclosed copies of returns furnished by the Bishop afford the information sought for under the third, fourth, and fifth heads.

5. There is no Colonial Charter relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, nor is there any Colonial Law on the subject of the designation of the Bishop and clergy.

6. I have to add, that the return of Colonial Bishops, &c. which was laid before Parliament is correct as far as Ceylon is concerned, except that no mention is made therein of the Bishop's allowance for travelling.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

## Enclosure.

## A RETURN of the Clergy in the Diocese of Colombo, the Manner of Appointment, and the Sources of their Emolument.

Enclosure.

CLERGY.	Number.	Manner of Appointment.	Sources of Emolument.
Colonial Chaplains - - -	12	Government - - -	Government.
Aided Clergy - - -	4	Do. - - -	Government and local subscriptions.
Diocesan Clergy - - -	6	Bishop - - -	Diocesan Fund.
Missionaries, S. P. G. - - -	8	Do. - - -	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Do. C. M. S. - - -	15	Church Missionary Society.	Church Missionary Society.
Catechists ordained - - -	8	Government - - -	Government and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Do. unordained - - -	5	Do. - - -	Government.
Total No. of Agents -	58		

## A RETURN of the Churches and Chapels in the Diocese of Colombo, and the manner in which they are vested.

Churches and Chapels.	In whom vested.
Cathedral, Colombo - - -	Trustees.
St. Peter's do. - - -	Do.
Trinity do. - - -	Do.
St. Paul's do. - - -	Do.
All Saints do. - - -	Do.
St. Thomas do. - - -	Do.
Christ Church do. - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Melagraya - - -	Bishop of Colombo.
Timbirigasyaya - - -	Do.
Galkise - - -	Government.
Moroto - - -	Trustees.
Horahidna - - -	Bishop.
Balapitimodara - - -	Trustees.
Baddajama - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Matara - - -	Bishop.
Trincomalie - - -	Trustees.
Chundecule - - -	Government and Church Missionary Society.
Natore - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Copai - - -	Do.
Mannar - - -	Government.
Kalpetrie - - -	Do.
Chilaw - - -	Trustees.
Kurunegala - - -	Do.
Kegalla - - -	Do.
Ratnapena - - -	Government.
St. Paul's, Kandy - - -	Trustees.
St. Stephen's, do. - - -	Bishop.
Mission Church, do. - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Gatambe do. - - -	Do.
Gampola - - -	Trustees.
Pussellawa - - -	Do.
Ramboda - - -	Do.
Nuwara Eliya - - -	Do.

CEYLON.

Churches and Chapels.	In whom vested.
Badulla - - - - -	Bishop.
Matale - - - - -	Trustees.
Kota - - - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Jalangama - - - - -	Do.
CHAPELS.	
Matakole - - - - -	Bishop.
Kotahena - - - - -	Do.
Kayman's Gate - - - - -	Do.
Kuruna - - - - -	Do.
Dundugama - - - - -	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Kohilewata - - - - -	Government.
Kalane - - - - -	Do.
Maiawela - - - - -	Bishop.
Coralawela - - - - -	Government.
Kota (2) - - - - -	Church Missionary Society.
Borela - - - - -	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Kandy - - - - -	Church Missionary Society.

Colombo, 12th Nov. 1866.

(Signed) PIERS COLOMBO.

HONG KONG.

No. 36.

## HONG KONG.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL, C.B., to the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 152.)

Government House, Hong Kong,  
8th November 1866.

(Received, 1st January 1867.)

MY LORD,

IN reply to your Lordship's Circular of 13th September last, relating to Colonial Bishopricks and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England, I have the honour to place before your Lordship such information as it is in my power to afford, premising that I am unable to supplement that information by a reference, as instructed, to the Bishop of Victoria, no successor to Bishop Smith having yet been appointed.

With reference to the motion of the Bishop of London in the House of Lords, and respectively to the seven points embraced by it, I have to observe as follows:

- (1.) The late Bishop (Smith) of Victoria was appointed to his see in May 1849, and resigned in January 1865, receiving a conditional pension of 300*l.* a year from the Colony. I am only aware of one local Ordinance in which the authority of the Bishop of Victoria is recognized or referred to, No. 3 of 1850, in which certain powers are given to the Bishop in connexion with the Cathedral, which were previously vested in the Colonial Chaplain under Ordinance No. 2 of 1847:
- (2.) The revenue of the Bishopric is 1,000*l.* a year, and derived from the Colonial Bishopricks Fund, as appears from the Parliamentary Return forming Enclosure No. 2 in your Lordship's Circular:
- (3.) It is difficult to ascertain the number of clergymen subject to the Bishop of Victoria without a reference to himself, as it includes missionaries within the territories of the Emperor of China who are quite unknown to the Government of this Colony. Of those within our knowledge, the Colonial Chaplain, the Consular Chaplains at Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow, and the local Missionary or Acting Warden of St. Paul's College may be mentioned:
- (4.) Of the above named, the Colonial Chaplain is appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and draws his salary from the Colony; the Consular Chaplains, by the Foreign Office, draw their salaries (as I am informed) half from the Imperial Treasury, and half from local subscriptions; whilst the local Missionary is appointed and salaried by the Church Missionary Society:
- (5.) The churches in this Colony under the Bishop are two in number, the Cathedral Church of St. John, and St. Stephen's Native Missionary Chapel in Victoria, West. The property of the former is vested in six trustees, of whom four are annually appointed by the Colonial Government, and two elected by the seat-holders, in terms of Ordinance No. 2 of 1847:

The

The four nominated by Government are usually Government officers, and the two elected are merchants resident in this city. At present the list stands as follows: HONG KONG.

Honorable John Dent, M.L.C.,  
 Wilberforce Wilson, Esq., Surveyor General,  
 Cecil C. Smith, Esq., Registrar General, and  
 Norman R. Masson, Esq., Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court,  
 appointed by Government;  
 Francis Parry, Esq., and  
 Robert S. Walker, Esq.,  
 elected by the seat-renters.

The property of St. Stephen's Mission Chapel is vested also in trustees nominated by the representative of the Church Missionary Society. They are the Hon. W. T. Mercer, the Rev. Thomas Stringer, and Julius C. Power, Esq.

There are churches at the consular ports which I have mentioned, but I am not aware in whom the property vests, except that I believe Her Majesty's Consul at each port has some voice in its control:

- (6.) There are no Colonial Charters in this Colony relating to the churches and Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, their appointments and stipends, or their powers of meeting in synod:
- (7.) The designation assigned by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of 11th May 1849 to the Bishop of this diocese is, the "Lord Bishop of Victoria," while I am unaware of any particular designation to be applied by law to any of the clergy.

I have only to add, that, as regards this diocese, I can confirm the accuracy of the Return of Colonial Bishops as laid before Parliament on 28th July 1864, and forming Enclosure No. 2 to your Lordship's Circular Despatch under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,  
 Governor.

The Right Hon.  
 The Earl of Carnarvon,  
 &c. &c.

3, Haddo Villas, Blackheath, S.E.,  
 18th January 1867.

SIR,

IN compliance with Lord Carnarvon's request, as expressed in your letter of 15th instant, I have to inform you that Sir R. G. Mac Donnell's letter of 8th November last, respecting the Bishopric of Victoria (Hong Kong), supplies correct information on the points adverted to.

I beg to enclose herewith a list of clergy at Hong Kong and in the Chinese cities, corrected to the present time.

The Consular Chaplaincy Churches are vested in local trustees approved by the Foreign Office.

The missionaries have their respective churches or chapels, in which services are held for the benefit of the Chinese. These buildings are vested either in the Church Missionary Society or in their local representatives.

The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.  
 &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) GEORGE SMITH,  
 Bishop.

Enclosure.

LIST of CLERGY in DIOCESE of VICTORIA (HONG KONG), January 1867.

*Hong Kong.*

Irwin, John James, D.D., Colonial Chaplain (on leave).  
 Wilson, John, Naval Chaplain and Acting Colonial Chaplain.  
 (Vacant) Chaplain to the Forces.  
 Warren, C. F., Church Missionary Society.  
 Piper, John, Ditto.  
 Lo Sam-yuen, Ditto (Native Chinese Missionary).

Enclosure.

*Canton.*

HONG KONG.

*Canton.*

Gray, J. H., M.A., British Consular Chaplain.

*Amoy.*

(Vacant) British Consular Chaplain.

*Foochow.*

Hamilton, —, British Consular Chaplain.  
Wolfe, J. C., Church Missionary Society.  
Cribbe, A., Ditto.

*Ningpo.*

Russell, W. A., B.A., Church Missionary Society (on leave)  
Gough, F. F., M.A. Ditto (on leave).  
Moule, G. E., M.A. Ditto.  
Moule, A. E. Ditto.  
Valentine, J. D. Ditto.  
Gretton, Henry Ditto.  
Bates, James Ditto.

*Shanghai.*

Butcher, C. H., M.A., British Consular Chaplain.  
Kaufman, Maritz, Missionary Chaplain to Seamen, Colonial and  
Continental Church Society.  
Dzaw Tsang-lae, Church Missionary Society (Native Chinese  
Missionary.)

*Kewkeang.*

Pirkis, Daniel, British Consular Chaplain.

*Hankow.*

McClatchie, T., M.A., British Consular Chaplain.

*Peking.*

Burdon, J. S., Church Missionary Society.  
Collins, W. H., Ditto.  
Atkinson, — Ditto.

LABUAN.

No. 37.

LABUAN.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor H. Low to the Right Honourable the  
Earl of CARNARVON.

(No 33.)

Labuan, 19th December 1866.

(Received, 4th February 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular  
Despatch to Governor Callaghan of the 13th September last, requesting certain informa-  
tion relating to Colonial Bishòprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with  
the Church of England.

In reply I have to state that the Bishop of Labuan being at present on a visit to the  
Island for the purpose of consecrating the Church of the "Holy Saviour" recently  
erected, I applied to his Lordship for information on the subject, and was supplied with  
the substance of the enclosed replies to the points raised in the proposed notice of motion  
by the Bishop of London in Parliament.

The return enclosed in your Lordship's Despatch is correct as far as it relates to  
Labuan.

I forward, by desire of the Bishop, a copy of the report of the proceedings of the  
Third Diocesan Synod held by his Lordship and the Clergy of Sarawak.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH LOW,  
Acting Governor.



Enclosure.

LABUAN.  
Enclosure.

REPLIES to the Address intended to have been moved by the Bishop of London in the House of Lords.

1. Dr. Macdougall was consecrated Bishop of Labuan in Calcutta on St. Luke's Day, 18th October 1855, but there are no means of ascertaining in the Island the exact date of appointment, which was made a few months previously.

2. The income of the Bishop amounts to 660*l.*, and is derived from the interest of 9,000*l.* in the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, producing 360*l.*, and a grant of 300*l.* annually from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

3. The Bishop of Labuan is also Bishop of Sarawak in Borneo (without additional remuneration) by appointment of the Rajah Sir James Brooke, made on the 1st January 1856, and in the Diocese of Sarawak has ten clergymen under him, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

In Labuan the Colonial Chaplain is the only clergyman.

4. The Colonial Chaplain is appointed by the Secretary of State, and receives 350*l.* per annum from the general revenues of the Colony, which are assisted by an annual grant from Parliament.

The Colonial Chaplain is also paid 125*l.* a year by the Labuan Coal Company, for services rendered to the Europeans in the employment of the Company at the northern end of the Island.

5. In Labuan there is one church only, that of the Holy Saviour.

In Sarawak there are four consecrated churches and two licensed chapels. The property is in every instance invested in the Bishop.

6. There is no Colonial Ordinance or Charter relative to this subject.

7. The only designations known here are those of "The Bishop of Labuan" and the "Colonial Chaplain." The latter is also Surrogate for this Colony.

MAURITIUS.

No. 38.

[Not received.]

MAURITIUS.  
No. 38.

AUSTRALIAN.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 39.

NEW SOUTH WALES.  
No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 3.)

Government House, Sydney, 15th January 1867.

(Received 21st March 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state that in accordance with the suggestion contained in your Lordship's Circular Despatch of 13th September last, and in order to furnish accurately the information required in terms of the Bishop of London's notice of motion in the House of Lords, I applied to the three Bishops who at present superintend dioceses in this Colony in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland.

2. The answers with which they have favoured me furnish the information which your Lordship desires to possess.

3. At the Bishop of Goulburn's instance I transmit copies of Acts of Parliaments and documents in further elucidation of the statement he has drawn up.

4. It is to be observed that in consequence of the passing of the Act to abolish state aid the stipend allotted to each clergyman under Schedule C. (Public Worship) will drop at his death. The payment will not be continued to his successor, and at the death of the last of the present recipients all payments from this source by the State will be at an end.

(86.)

F 4

5. Funds

Enclosures numbered 1, 2, and 3.

Enclosures numbered 4, 5, 6, and 7. (Not printed.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

5. Funds have been collected and a bishopric defined in the north of the Colony, to be termed the diocese of Grafton and Armidale, but no consecration of a Bishop for the new see has yet taken place.

6. Measures are also in progress, and several subscriptions have been received or promised, for the erection and endowment of a bishopric at Bathurst in the interior, about 120 miles due West from Sydney.

7. I enclose the printed Parliamentary Return which you sent me with the necessary corrections. They only show that the bishops receive less from the Colonial Treasury than the paper states, and that their endowments consist, especially in the cases of Newcastle and Goulburn, of gifts in land or money made by individual colonists, or of supplies derived from the contributions of societies, or of private liberality in England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG,

Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 8.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure No. 1.

REPLIES to a Return for certain Information relating to the bishopric of Sydney and Ecclesiastical Establishments in the Diocese of Sydney.

1. The Metropolitan bishopric of Sydney, New South Wales.

The holder of this bishopric was appointed in 1854, and consecrated on the 30th of November in that year.

The authority of the Bishop of Sydney has been recognized by the Colonial Legislature in several Acts, and by the Imperial Parliament in an Act transferring the ecclesiastical superintendence of Norfolk Island from the Bishop of Australia to the Bishop of Tasmania.

2. The revenue of the bishopric of Sydney is 2,000*l.* per annum, of which 1,500*l.* is secured to the present holder from the schedule, and 500*l.* arises from the rental of a glebe granted by the Crown originally and since secured by Act of the Colonial Legislature to the Bishop of Sydney and his successors for ever.

3. The number of clergymen subject to the Bishop of Sydney is seventy-four (74).

4. They are in all cases except two appointment by the Bishop.

Thirty-five (35) receive 200*l.* per annum from the schedule.

The rest are supported by their respective parishes aided in many cases by a voluntary association called "The Church Society for the diocese of Sydney."

5. The number of consecrated churches is sixty-two (62).

The number of chapels or school churches is thirty-six (36.)

Service is held in small weatherboard buildings (22).

The property is vested in,—

(1.) The Bishop as sole trustee :

(2.) Trustees appointed under the Church Temporalities Act :

(3.) Trustees under an ordinary trust deed.

6. The original Charter under which this Colony was founded merged in an Imperial Act.

The Act 8 Will. IV. No. 5. regulates the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales.

An Act of the present session (assented to 4th October 1866) enables the members of the United Church of England and Ireland to manage the property of the said church, and sanctions the constitutions agreed upon at a general conference of Bishops and clerical and lay representatives as the rules of the United Church of England and Ireland for all purposes relating to property.

7. The Bishop of Sydney is by several Colonial Acts styled—"The Bishop of the Diocese" (of Sydney), "The Bishop of Sydney," "Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan," in the constitutions of the Church of England, "Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan."

Sydney, 8th December 1866.

Enclosure

## Enclosure No. 2.

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

Enclosure 2.

THE Bishop of Newcastle has much pleasure in forwarding to his Excellency Sir John Young the following answers to inquiries contained in a return for which the Bishop of London gave notice of motion in the House of Lords, 13th July 1866.

1. No answer required from me.
2. Only the endowment of the bishopric, which is a sum of 20,300*l.* at present in the hands of the Bishop, of which 6,000*l.* was raised by contributions in England, and the remaining 14,300*l.* was contributed in the diocese, mainly by the Bishop and his family.
3. Twenty-nine.
4. Appointed by the Bishop, not as a matter of right or patronage, but because the difficulty of providing efficient clergymen is very great, and the responsibility of this difficult duty is intrusted to the Bishop by the diocese, and undertaken by him.  
The emoluments of the clergy are simply their stipend, from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, made up of 100*l.* to each clergyman from the equitable division of the Government grant among all the clergy of the diocese of from 100*l.* to 200*l.* contributed towards their maintenance from their respective parishes.
5. Sixty-two churches or chapels, exclusive of schools, also used for Divine service. The fee simple of these churches and chapels is vested in trustees for church purposes, in either the Bishop as sole trustee, or in three or five other trustees, as determined by the donors of the site, or by the choice of the parishioners.
6. No answer required from me.
7. No answer required from me.

Morpeth, New South Wales, 21st Nov. 1866.

## Enclosure No. 3.

Enclosure 3.

Goulburn, New South Wales,  
21st December 1866.

SIR,

IN reply to the inquiries made by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have the honour of communicating the following particulars relative to the Diocese of Goulburn.

Inquiry 1.—Appointment of the Bishop of Goulburn and the recognition of his authority by an Act of the Colonial Legislature.

(a) The Diocese of Goulburn was constituted by Her Majesty's Letters Patent on the 14th of March 1863.

(b) The first bishop, Dr. Mesac Thomas, was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on the 25th March 1863, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(c) The above Letters Patent were published in the Government Gazette of the Colony of New South Wales by direction of your Excellency, with the following prefatory notice :

“ Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23d March 1864.

## “ DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.

“ His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th March 1863, whereby Her Majesty has been pleased to alter the limits of the Diocese of Sydney, and to erect a portion of the said diocese into a new and separate diocese, to be called the Diocese of Goulburn, and to appoint the Right Reverend Mesac Thomas, Doctor in Divinity, to be bishop of the diocese of Goulburn.

“ (Signed) W. FORSTER, Colonial Secretary.”

(d) The Legislature of New South Wales has recognized the bishop and diocese of Goulburn as thus appointed and created by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, by a special enactment 30 Victoria, No. 238, published in the supplement of the Government Gazette of New South Wales of the 7th December 1866, as having been assented to on the 6th December 1866.

Inquiry 2.—Statement of the revenues of the See of Goulburn and the sources from which they are derived.

The revenues of the Bishopric of Goulburn are as follows :		£	s.	d.
(a)	From land given for the endowment of the See; (1) By the late R. Campbell, Esq., of Sydney; (2) Joseph Bull, Esq., of Goulburn; (3) and C. Campbell, Esq., of Sydney, and producing at present an annual income of	190	0	0
The first is situate at Tarradale, about 20 miles from Goulburn, and is mainly unenclosed bush land containing upwards of 2,400 acres; the second is a farm of 100 acres at Collector, 25 miles from Collector; the third is a farm of 100, near to Queanbeyan, 60 miles from Goulburn.				
(b)	From an annual charge upon the Bishopthorpe Estate, Sydney, made by the Bishop of Sydney with the consent of the Colonial Government	100	0	0
(c)	From the interest of money collected in the Colony, chiefly by F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., of Rossiville, near Goulburn, viz. the sum of 7,212 <i>l.</i> , and producing an annual income of	489	16	0
(d)	From the interest of 1,000 <i>l.</i> voted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, invested in the Colony	80	0	0
(e)	From the interest of 1,000 <i>l.</i> voted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (retained for the present by the Colonial Bishops Council, London)	48	15	0
(f)	From the interest of 1,288 <i>l.</i> subscribed in England by the friends of the Bishop of Goulburn	90	3	0
		£ 998	14	0
Deduct house rent until an Episcopal Residence can be provided		120	0	0
Net income		£ 878	14	0

Besides the above the Government of the Colony have granted 20 acres of land for the Bishop's residence, and F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., has given 153 acres of land for the same purpose. These are about two miles from Goulburn, and contiguous to each other.

Inquiry 3.—The number of clergymen subject to the Bishop of Goulburn.

There are 29 clergymen in the Diocese of Goulburn licensed by the Bishop, and two unlicensed.

Inquiry 4.—The manner of the appointment of the clergy, and the sources from which their emoluments are drawn.

Each of the 29 clergymen, mentioned above, has been appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being, viz. before the formation of the diocese.

1836—1854. By the late Bishop Broughton	2
1854—1863. By the present Bishop of Sydney	8
And by the present Bishop (since 1863)	19
Total	29

Their emoluments are derived:—

1. From the voluntary contributions of the people :
2. From grants in aid from the Colonial Consolidated Fund :
3. From grants from friends of the Church Society of the Diocese :
4. From grants made by the Colonial and Continental Church Society, London :
5. From grants made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London :
6. From the revenues of the Church and School lands in the Colony.

The receipts from the first source greatly exceed the aggregate of the other five; but great difficulties have been caused by drought, floods, cattle diseases, in the first two years of the existence of the diocese.

Inquiry 5.—The number of churches and chapels subject to the Bishop and the parties in whom the property is vested.

There

There are 49 churches and chapels in the Diocese of Goulburn, of which 31 are vested in the Bishop of the Diocese and 18 in Trustees appointed according to Act 8 Will. IV. No. 5.

Inquiry 6.—Extracts from any Colonial Charters relative to the churches and clergy in the Diocese, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in Synod.

Not possessing any copies of Colonial Charters I am unable to give extracts, nor am I aware whether such Charters exist. There are, however, sundry Acts of Parliament passed in the Colony in relation to the United Church of England and Ireland:

(1.) 7 Will. IV. No. 3. (assented to 29th July 1836.) The title of this is "An Act to promote the building of churches and chapels, and to provide for the maintenance of ministers of religion in New South Wales," and its benefits were shared by several denominations.

(2.) 8 Will. IV. No. 5., (assented to 6th September 1837,) being "An Act to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales." This Act makes provision (a) for the erection of churches and parsonages; (b) for the election of trustees, of whom there may be "not less than three nor more than five." "The Bishop of Australia" (since extended by more recent Acts to the Bishops of Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn,) "and his successors may be sole trustee and successive trustees of church, chapel, ministers' dwelling, burial ground, or Glebe island;" (c) for the annual election of three churchwardens, viz. one by the trustees present in vestry on Easter Tuesday, one by the pewholders at the same time and place, and one by the clergyman; (d) for the powers and authority of churchwardens; (e) for the surrender of the church and parsonage by any clergyman whose "licence has been withdrawn, cancelled, and revoked by the Bishop upon cause shown."

Church Tem-  
poralities Act.

(3.) 30 Victoria, (assented to 4th October 1866,) being "An Act to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales to manage the property of the said church."

Synod Act.

(a) This Act gives binding force to certain Church "Constitutions for the management and good government of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Colony of New South Wales," which constitutions were approved by a general conference of the bishops, clergy, and lay representatives of the three Dioceses of Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, assembled in Sydney 20th April 1866.

(b) The said constitutions (in number 31) make provision—

1. For holding Diocesan Synods, their powers, &c.
2. For holding a Provincial Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Colony, its powers, &c.
3. For the prohibition of any alteration in the Church liturgy or doctrines.
4. For the proper exercise of clerical discipline.
5. For the transmission of all documents to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(c) The above Act further provides—

1. That the articles of the above Constitution shall be the rules of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Colony for all purposes relating to property.
2. That no rule shall contravene existing law.
3. That the Constitutions shall be recorded in the Supreme Court of the Colony.

(4.) 30 Victoria (assented to 6th December 1866) recites the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Goulburn 14th March 1863, and enacts that "all lands within the Diocese of Goulburn, the limits of which are set forth and described from the Letters Patent, heretofore vested in the Bishop of Sydney are hereby transferred to the Bishop of Goulburn and his successors (Clause 1); and also, that in all Acts or Statutes now in force in the Colony in which the Bishop of Australia is particularly mentioned, the Bishop of Australia shall, in all matters connected with the Diocese of Goulburn, be taken to mean the Bishop of Goulburn, who shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as if such Bishop were expressly mentioned in such Acts."

Bishopric of  
Goulburn  
Lands Invest-  
ment Act.

Inquiry 7. Designations assigned by law to the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese.

The above Act 30 Victoria (6th December 1866) recites the title conferred by Her Majesty's Letters Patent (of 14th March 1863) upon the Bishop of Goulburn; thus:—

"Whereas Her Majesty did by the said Letters Patent name and appoint Mesac Thomas, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Goulburn, and did will and grant by the said Letters Patent that the Bishop of Goulburn should be a Body Corporate, and did make and ordain and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and

NEW SOUTH  
WALES.

“ his successors should be for ever thereafter called or known by the name or title of the ‘ Lord Bishop of Goulburn ;’ and whereas certain lands,” &c.

The Act 7 William IV. No. 5. designates the clergy as “ the clergymen licensed to officiate,” &c.

Some of general conclusions, which I would draw from the facts of this particular case, appear to be the following :—

1. That it is most desirable to preserve the closest union in doctrine, formularies, and discipline between the various branches of the Colonial Church and the United Church of England and Ireland, and to consider them as much as possible as integral portions of the said church.

2. That for this purpose it would seem to be very important for the Crown to retain the practice of appointing Colonial Bishops, and of issuing Letters Patent as heretofore.

3. That such Letters Patent would be perfectly safe and correct if, as in the case of the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Goulburn, a clause were introduced to the following effect :—

“ And we grant and declare that the said Bishop and his successors . . . . . shall and may without let or hinderance from us, our heirs and successors, exercise the jurisdiction and other powers herein-after specified (so far as the same can be exercised consistently with such law or laws as may for the time being be in force in our Colony of . . . . . ), that is to say,” &c. &c. Jurisdiction in England is conferred by the several laws, and these are enforced by him, who has by Letters Patent been specially appointed and nominated to his See. In New South Wales jurisdiction has been conferred precisely in the same manner: We, the Bishops appointed by the Crown and by Letters Patent, can exercise the jurisdiction which our Colonial laws define, and only that jurisdiction. The parallel with England is as complete as circumstances allow.

4. That Colonial Bishops should continue to receive their mission from the See of Canterbury, and to take the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop.

5. That the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council should lie from the decisions of Bishops and Metropolitans and of Diocesan and Provincial Synods in the British Colonies.

6. That the status of Colonial Bishops and clergy should be maintained as members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and should not be interrupted or injured by disabilities of a needless kind, imposed by imperial legislation.

7. That imperial legislation is manifestly not required for the regulation of the affairs of the Church in the Colony of New South Wales.

8. That such legislation would, in fact, be altogether inoperative in this Colony, and would only have the effect of placing the Bishops and clergy of our Colonial Church in an unfair and unfavourable position in their relation to and connexion with the Church at home, in case of their return at any time to the mother country.

I submit these facts and suggestions to the grave consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and have the honour to remain, &c.

To his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., (Signed) M. GOULBURN.  
Governor-in-Chief, &c. &c.

Enclosures 4, 5, 6, and 7 (not printed).

Enclosure 8.

Corrections made in the Parliamentary Return.

Name of Bishop.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.
Frederic Barker	Sydney, New South Wales.	2,000 <i>l.</i> a year	1,500 <i>l.</i> from the Public Worship Fund granted in Schedule C. of the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Viet. Cap. 54., and 500 <i>l.</i> from Glebe Lands secured by Act of the Colonial Legislature to the Bishop and his successors for ever.
William Tyrrell	Newcastle, New South Wales.	Amount not stated, probably 1,500 <i>l.</i> a year.	Interest on 20,300 <i>l.</i> , of which 6,000 <i>l.</i> was raised by contributions in England, and 14,300 <i>l.</i> in the diocese.
Mesac Thomas	Goulburn, New South Wales.	878 <i>l.</i> a year	Interest on money raised by contributions in England and in the Colony, and rent of land given for the endowment of the See.

VICTORIA.

## VICTORIA.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable Sir J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 45.)

Government Offices, Melbourne,  
27th December 1866.

(Received 12th February 1867.)

MY LORD,

ON receiving your Lordship's Despatch Circular of the 13th September 1866, I requested the Bishop of Melbourne to enable me to submit to your Lordship the information required by that Despatch, and I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Memorandum, signed by the Bishop of Melbourne, which is in fact a "Return" in strict accordance with the terms of the notice given by the Bishop of London.

To this return are attached other documents, viz.:—Copies of the Colonial Statutes relating to the Church of England in this Colony, and a Statistical Pamphlet. For the purpose of reference I have only to add, with respect to the last paragraph of your Lordship's Despatch, that the Return (enclosed in that Despatch) setting forth the amount of the salary of the Bishop of Melbourne, and the sources from which it is derived, is correct.

But perhaps the Return would be more explicit if it stood thus:

Name of Bishop.	Diocese.	Salary.	From what Source derived.													
Charles Perry	Melbourne, Victoria	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td style="text-align: right;">s.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">d.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">333</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.	}	1,000	0	0			333	6	8	}	Part of grant from Colonial Treasury, under the Constitution Act, in aid of Public Worship. Rent of property purchased by money granted by the Council of the Colonial Bishops Fund.
£	s.	d.	}													
1,000	0	0														
		333	6	8	}											

The Right Hon.  
The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &amp;c.

J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

## Enclosure.

## DIOCESE of MELBOURNE.

1. The present Bishop, the first holder of the Bishopric, was consecrated on the 29th June 1847.

His title and authority have been recognized by several Acts of the Legislature, both of New South Wales, before the constitution of the Colony of Victoria, and of the latter Colony since its constitution.

2. The present income of the Bishop is 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which he receives 1,000*l.* from the money allotted to the Church of England out of the public revenue, under the Colonial Act, 19 Victoria, commonly called the Constitution Act, assented to by Her Majesty in Council under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. sec. 1., and 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from rent of property purchased by money which he was authorized to invest for the endowment of the see by the Council of the Colonial Bishops Fund. An effort is now making to raise by voluntary contributions a sum sufficient to endow the Bishopric with 1,500*l.*, and so to render its future holders independent of what is called "State aid."

3. One hundred and twelve.

4. The clergymen are appointed to vacant cures in accordance with the provisions of an Act (No. 3, Session 1858,) of the Assembly of Clergy and Lay Representatives of the Diocese, a legislative body constituted under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 18 Victoria, No. 45.

N.B.—A book containing this Act, together with the Acts of the Church Assembly, is sent herewith.

The incomes of the clergy are derived from local sources, pew-rents, offertory and other collections and subscriptions, supplemented in most instances by payments of varying amounts out of the money allotted to the Church of England out of the public revenue under the "Constitution Act" before referred to. In special cases grants are made from the sum (600*l.*) placed at the disposal of the Bishop by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

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VICTORIA.

No. 40.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Enclosure. ●

VICTORIA.

N.B.—A pamphlet containing full information concerning the financial arrangements for 1865 is sent herewith.

5. One hundred and thirty-six. The property in each particular church, &c. is vested in trustees for the benefit of the United Church of England and Ireland.

6. There are no Colonial "Charters" relating to the diocese of Melbourne, but there is an Act of the Colonial Legislature contained in the book sent herewith (see answer to 4), intituled "An Act to enable the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," which authorizes "any Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to convene an assembly of the licensed Clergy and the Laity of such Church in his Diocese," and investing that assembly with certain legislative powers. There are also other Acts which relate to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, and distinctly recognize the Bishop of Melbourne. The following is an extract from the Colonial Act, 25 Victoria, No. 157:—Sec. 3. provides "that all lands belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, which shall, prior to the establishment of Victoria as a separate Colony from New South Wales, have been granted or conveyed to the Bishop of Australia and his successors, shall, from the time of the passing of this Act, vest in the Bishop of Melbourne and his successors, in trust for the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, to all intents and purposes as if the words Bishop of Melbourne had been used in the deed of grant or conveyance thereof, instead of the words Bishop of Australia, where-soever they may occur; and such deed of grant or conveyance had been executed subsequently to the establishment of the Colony of Victoria."

7. The designation of the Bishop, as appears from the above quoted Acts, is "The Bishop of Melbourne," and that of the clergy is "The Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria."

The above answers contain all the information properly included in the Return which the Bishop of London gave notice that he would move for, but the Registrar of the Diocese has drawn up a statement concerning the history and position of this Bishopric, which, as it may throw further light upon the subject, I beg leave to append hereto.

(Signed) C. MELBOURNE.

Bishopscourt, 22d December 1866.

REMARKS on the Particulars herewith furnished as a Return from the Diocese of Melbourne of the Particulars intended to be asked for in the House of Lords by the Bishop of London in June 1866, with reference to Colonial Bishoprics.

The Letters Patent of the Bishop of Melbourne recite, that His Majesty William the Fourth did, by Letters Patent, dated the 18th of January 1836, constitute all the territories and islands within the Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia to be a Bishop's See, to be styled the Bishopric of Australia; that William Grant Broughton was appointed to the Bishopric; that by virtue of a power reserved to separate portions of the territory included in the Bishopric the Island of Van Diemen's Land had been separated and constituted as the Diocese of Tasmania; that on the representation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, of the inconvenience and detriment arising from the great extent of the Diocese of Australia, notwithstanding such severance, as well to the Bishop of the See as the members of the United Church of England and Ireland residing within the same, he desired, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Australia, that the same should be divided into four distinct dioceses, viz.: the Bishopric of Sydney, of Newcastle, of Adelaide, and of Melbourne; the Bishop of the last three named Sees, and of Tasmania, of New Zealand, and their successors, being subject to the Bishop of Sydney and his successors, in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury is under the authority of the Archbishop thereof; and that therefore, the premises having been taken into consideration, the concurrence therein of the Bishop of Australia having been certified, and in the persuasion that by complying with the desire of the Archbishop, the well-being of the United Church of England and Ireland within the said Colonies and settlements would be greatly advanced, Her Majesty had resolved to comply with the same, and therefore, revoking the Patent of the 25th of June 1836, did by these Letters Patent constitute that part of the Colony of New South Wales called by the name of the Port Philip District a Bishop's See or Diocese, to be called the Diocese of Melbourne; saving unto Her Majesty the right, upon the See becoming vacant, of altering the limits of the Diocese, with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or otherwise with the consent of the Archbishop and of the Bishop of the See.

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When the Bishopric of Melbourne was founded its territory formed part of the Colony of New South Wales, and was subject to the Legislature of that Colony. In the year 1837 such Legislature passed an Act (8 William IV. No. 5 of Acts of the Legislature of New South Wales) "to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales." In this Act "The Bishop of Australia" is expressly mentioned in several of its clauses, and his authority recognized in the fullest manner, more particularly in the 19th clause, which declares that no person shall be permitted to officiate in any church or chapel consecrated to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Colony until he be licensed by "the Archbishop of the Province or the Bishop of the Diocese."

After the founding of the Bishopric no further legislation took place with reference to the Church of England until the separation of Port Philip from New South Wales, and its formation into the Colony of Victoria. By the 25th clause of the Imperial Act, which effected these changes, 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 59., it was enacted that all the laws of New South Wales should, until repealed or altered, be in force in the Colony of Victoria.

The authority of the Bishop has been recognized by two Acts of the Legislature of Victoria:—

I. Act 18th Victoria, No. 45. (reserved for the assent of Her Majesty, which was given on the 25th of February 1856, and proclaimed in the Colony 3d June 1856), intituled "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church."

II. Act 25 Victoria, No. 157, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act to regulate the temporal affairs of churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales," and to make other provisions instead thereof.

(Signed) THOS. T. A. BECKETT,

22d December 1866.

Registrar of the Diocese of Melbourne.

## QUEENSLAND.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 70.)

Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,  
18th December 1866.

(Received 18th February 1867.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to state that I received by the English Mail of last month your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 13th September ultimo, with its Enclosures; and that I lost no time in collecting the information required respecting "the Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England" in this Colony.

2. In the absence of the Bishop of Brisbane (Dr. Tufnell), who has been in England for some time past, I requested the assistance of the Archdeacon of Brisbane (the Very Reverend B. Glennie), who is acting as the Bishop's Commissary. I enclose a Memorandum which I have received from the Archdeacon, giving such information as he is able to afford; and also a Memorandum which has been furnished to me by Mr. Buckley, the Auditor-General of this Colony, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Bishopric Endowment Fund. I am now enabled to supply the following information with regard to the seven heads of inquiry transmitted:

- (1.) Two Anglican Bishops exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the limits of Queensland. The Bishopric of Brisbane was created by the Letters Patent of 6th June 1859, which appointed Dr. Tufnell of Wadham College, Oxford, to be the first Bishop of the new See. As will be seen from the opinion of the law officers of the Crown (Sir Roundell Palmer and Sir R. P. Collier), forwarded in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, No. 15, of 9th February 1865, the Diocese of Brisbane comprises the southern moiety of this Colony, while the northern moiety, that is the districts north of the 21st parallel of south latitude, still remain under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney (Dr. Barker). The Queensland Legislature has not as yet passed any Act specially relating to the Church of England in this community; but certain Acts of that

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nature passed by the Legislature of New South Wales before the erection of this new Colony in 1859 are still in force here. On this point I beg permission to refer to "Pring's Statutes of Queensland."

- (2.) A statement of the revenue of the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney will doubtless be transmitted by the Governor of New South Wales. The Metropolitan receives nothing for his supervision of the Anglican Communion in the northern moiety of Queensland. It will be seen from the Memorandum furnished to me by Mr. Buckley that "the principal sum for the endowment of the Bishopric of Brisbane, the interest whereof forms the Bishop's income, may be described as consisting of about ten thousand pounds (10,000*l.*), (of which a sum of six thousand pounds (6,000*l.*) was contributed by the Colonial Bishops' Fund), all invested in the Colony." Mr. Buckley further states that this money has been invested in mortgages on real estate, and at rates varying from 10 to 8 per cent.; so that the official income of the Bishop must be at present about nine hundred pounds (900*l.*) per annum. It will doubtless be augmented as this community grows more populous and wealthy.
- (3.) It will be seen that Archdeacon Glennie reports that there are now eighteen (18) clergymen subject to the Bishop of Brisbane. The Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney has informed me that in the part of Queensland still under his ecclesiastical jurisdiction there is as yet but one clergyman. Colonization has extended over Northern Queensland only during the last four years; and as yet the white population north of the 21st parallel of south latitude probably does not exceed five thousand (5,000) in all, of which number about two thousand (2,000) persons, dispersed over an area as great as that of France, may be members of the Church of England.
- (4.) The single clergyman now in Northern Queensland was appointed by the Bishop of Sydney to officiate at the town of Bowen in Port Denison, and is paid by the voluntary contributions of the members of the Anglican Communion resident there. The eighteen (18) clergymen in that portion of Queensland which is comprised within the Diocese of Brisbane were appointed to their several cures by the Bishop of Brisbane. Two of these clergymen (Archdeacon Glennie and the Reverend John Mosely) receive 100*l.* per annum each from the Colonial Treasury, this payment having been received by them before the separation of Queensland from New South Wales, and having been secured by the Act of the Colonial Parliament\* (24 Victoria, No. 3), entitled "An Act to discontinue grants from the Revenue in aid of Religion," which provided "that all ministers of religion who at the time of the passing of the Act are in receipt of stipends paid by the Government shall, as long as they shall reside and officiate within the Colony of Queensland, be entitled to continue in receipt of such stipends." With the two above-mentioned exceptions, all other emoluments received by the clergymen in the Diocese of Brisbane are drawn from the voluntary contributions of their parishioners.
- (5.) There is as yet only one Anglican church in that portion of Northern Queensland which still forms part of the Diocese of Sydney, and it is intended to vest the property of that church in local trustees. Archdeacon Glennie reports that in the Diocese of Brisbane there are at present sixteen (16) churches and schoolhouses used as churches. The property of some of these buildings is vested in local trustees, of others in the Bishop of the Diocese.
- (6.) It has been already stated above that the Queensland Legislature has not as yet passed any special Act, nor has it authorized the issue of any "Colonial Charters relating to the churches and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Colony, their appointments and stipends, and their powers of meeting in synod." The great majority of the members of the Church of England in this community are convinced of the necessity of the speedy establishment of a system of church government and of synodical action, like those already in operation in several of the Australian dioceses.
- (7.) It does not appear that any "designations are assigned by law to the Colonial Bishops and Clergy" in Queensland. With regard to this point, however, I have been requested to draw the attention of your Lordship to what seems to be an anomaly, if it be not an accident. In his Letters Patent Dr. Tufnell is styled the "*Lord* Bishop of Brisbane;" whereas no such title has been granted to the Metropolitan Bishop of Sydney, of whom the Bishop of Brisbane is a suffragan. And here I may be permitted to hazard the remark, that, so far as my

Encl. No. 2.

\* See Statutes of Queensland, Vol. II, p. 156C.

my observation has hitherto extended, most members of the Church of England in Australia are inclined to question the policy of conferring "lordly titles" on the Bishops in these Colonies, and to agree on this point at least with the views advocated in the able article on the Colonial Episcopate (attributed to Mr. Herman Merivale), which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review," No. 242 (published in October 1863).

3. In the concluding paragraph of your Lordship's Circular Despatch now under acknowledgment, my attention is directed to a Return which has been laid before the Imperial Parliament, showing, as accurately as it has been possible to prepare it, the number of Colonial Bishops, with their salaries, and the sources whence those salaries are derived; and I am requested to confirm its accuracy, or, if necessary, to correct it so far as regards my Government. With regard to this subject, I would report that the Bishop of Brisbane receives nothing "from the Colonial Treasury;" which words should, therefore, be expunged from the above-mentioned Parliamentary Return. As will be perceived from what has been already stated, the salary of the Bishop should be described as "the interest on about 10,000*l.*, (of which a sum of 6,000*l.* was contributed by the Colonial Bishops Fund,) all invested in the Colony."

4. I trust that I shall be allowed to take advantage of this opportunity to solicit attention to the unsatisfactory character of the arrangement, now that English settlement is fast spreading over Northern Queensland, by which that vast territory, larger than the French empire, still remains under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sydney, though the Diocese of Sydney is separated from it by thirteen parallels of latitude, and by the great intervening dioceses of Newcastle and Brisbane. The Metropolitan (Dr. Barker) entirely agrees with me on this subject, and has lately written, that he "most cordially unites with me in the expression of a hope that the northern portion " of Queensland may be placed under the care of a Bishop of a true missionary spirit."

5. It will be recollected that the districts referred to contain a rapidly increasing white population, already numbering at least five thousand (5,000) souls, and an aboriginal population estimated at about fifteen thousand (15,000) souls. In my Despatch, No. 61, of 12th November ultimo, and on many previous occasions, I have ventured to request, through the Secretary of State, the attention of the great Missionary Societies of England to the claims of these heathen subjects of the the British Crown, *for whom nothing has hitherto been done.* In my Despatch, No. 44, of 3d September 1864, I transmitted the following resolution, which was moved by the Colonial Secretary at my instance, and which was adopted by both Houses of the Colonial Parliament, not only without a dissentient voice, but with speeches of approval and sympathy from members of various political opinions and of various religious creeds:—"That the Government be authorized " to grant land to persons who may be prepared to undertake the amelioration of the " aborigines by the establishment of missions and industrial schools." Again, at the annual meetings for 1864 of several of the Missionary Societies in London, résolutions were adopted to the effect that "the Church of England is specially bound to labour " for the conversion of the heathen subjects of the British Crown." Now it will be seen, from what has been already stated, that grants of land from the Colonial Government, and (probably) local subscriptions, would hereafter assist efforts judiciously set on foot for the conversion and education of the "heathen subjects of the British Crown" in north-eastern Australia; but I would repeat, and I submit that it cannot be too often repeated, that the first step must, for obvious reasons, be taken by those societies which possess trained men, and the machinery and experience indispensable for a work of this nature.

6. The practical suggestion which I beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship is this:—If the trustees of the Colonial Bishops Fund, and the committees of the principal Missionary Societies, should have means available for this purpose, and should consent so to apply them, it would appear to be advisable to create a new diocese co-extensive with that northern moiety of Queensland which is now under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Sydney. The new Bishop should be a man of mental and bodily vigour, and, in the phrase used by the Metropolitan (as cited above), "of a true missionary spirit," like Bishops Selwyn and Patteson. In a word, while not neglecting the comparatively few members of the Church of England within his diocese, the proposed new Bishop should devote himself more especially to the numerous aborigines of north-eastern Australia, commencing amongst them the work which is now being carried on by Bishop Patteson in the neighbouring Melanesian Islands.

7. The success of the scheme thus shadowed forth would of course depend, humanly speaking, on the character of the first Bishop, and of his missionary clergy and industrial schoolmasters. I may mention that, judging from the arrangements and expenditure of

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the Melanesian Mission, an annual sum of between two and three thousand pounds would be sufficient for the maintenance of a Bishop and of an effective missionary staff in Northern Queensland.

8. I feel that I need offer no apology for recurring to this subject.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

P.S. Since the above Despatch was written I have observed, in a work of high authority, written by Mr. Swainson, for more than fifteen years Attorney General of New Zealand, ("New Zealand and its Colonization," London, 1859, page 385,) that the Church Missionary Society alone, in the course of the thirty years immediately preceding 1859, "can hardly have expended less than a quarter of a million sterling in maintaining their missionary establishments in New Zealand." It appears, therefore, that one Missionary Society spends above eight thousand pounds annually in the last-mentioned Colony, without reckoning the large sums spent there by other societies and by private munificence. It follows, consequently, that if the several Missionary Societies were to combine to expend in Northern Queensland even one third of the sum annually expended by one society alone in New Zealand, an effective missionary staff might be maintained for the conversion and education of the aborigines, with the aid of grants of land (for sites of churches, schools, industrial farms, &c.) from the Colonial Legislature. Such a course would at all events wipe away the reproach that the British nation has hitherto done absolutely nothing for the "heathen subjects of the British Crown" in northern Australia.

G. F. B.

Enclosure 1.

## Enclosure 1.

Ecclesiastical establishment in connexion with the Church of England in the Diocese of Brisbane in the Colony of Queensland.

(3.) Clergymen in the diocese licensed with cure of souls - - - 15  
Clergymen licensed but without the cure of souls - - - 3

Total number of clergymen subject to the Bishop - - - 18

(4.) The clergymen are appointed to their several cures by the Bishop. Two clergymen receive 100*l.* each per annum from the Colonial Treasury. All other emoluments are drawn from the voluntary contributions of their parishioners.

(5.) Consecrated church - - - 1  
" mortuary chapel - - - 1  
Church completed but not consecrated - - - 1  
Temporary churches and schoolhouses used as churches - - - 13

Total number of buildings used as churches - - - 16

The property of some churches is vested in trustees, of others in the Bishop of the diocese, in trust for the Church of England.

Warwick, Queensland,  
4th December 1866.

(Signed) BENJAMIN GLENNIE,  
Archdeacon of Brisbane, and Commissary  
of the Lord Bishop of Brisbane.

Enclosure 2.

## Enclosure 2.

## MEMORANDUM.

Principal sum for the endowment of the Bishopric of Brisbane, the interest whereof forms the Bishop's income:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Grant from Colonial Bishoprics Fund - - -	5,000	0	0
2. Further grant from do. - - -	1,000	0	0
3. Amount collected by the Bishop in England before 1860 -	1,523	0	0
4. Amount collected in Queensland - - -	2,211	2	0
Total - - -	£9,734	2	0

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The Bishop has, it is believed, collected further sums in England, where he has been for the last two years. And as Queensland grows more populous and wealthy further sums will doubtless be collected in this Colony; but at present the endowment of the Bishopric of Brisbane may be described as consisting "of about 10,000*l.*, (of which a sum " of 6,000*l.* was contributed by the Colonial Bishoprics Fund), all invested in the " Colony." The money has been invested in mortgages on real estate, and at rates varying from 10 to 8 per cent. The official income of the Bishop must be therefore abt 900*l.* per annum.

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Brisbane, Queensland,  
12th December 1866.

(Signed) HENRY BUCKLEY,  
Auditor General of Queensland, and  
Honorary Secretary to the Endowment  
Fund of the Bishopric of Brisbane.

TASMANIA

No. 42.

TASMANIA

No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor T. GORE BROWNE, C.B., to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 30.)

Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania,  
14th December 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received 18th February 1867.)

WITH reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of 13th September 1866, requiring certain information relative to Colonial Bishoprics, I have the honour to forward a paper prepared by the Bishop of Tasmania, giving replies to the several questions contained in the Enclosure to the Despatch.

Bishop of  
Tasmania,  
23d Nov. 1861.

The Act of the Tasmanian Parliament referred to by the Bishop is No. 20. of 22d Victoria.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.  
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

SIR,

Mayfield, 23d November 1866.

I BEG, in reply to your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, to enclose the statement required by the Secretary of State, and given by me in the order of the Bishop of London's notice of motion.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., (Signed) C. H. TASMANIA.  
&c. &c. &c.

1. Tasmania, Charles Henry Bromley, D.D., appointed in 1864. The authority of the Bishop is recognized by Acts of the Tasmanian Legislature.

2. £700 per annum, being the amount fixed by the synod, and paid out of that portion of the reserve for public worship which is assigned by law to the synod; also, the profits of a glebe granted by the Crown, and of an estate purchased with a sum of 5,000*l.* given by the Trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

3. Fifty.

4. Some have been appointed by the Crown, others by persons exercising patronage, according to certain regulations of the synod, with the concurrent authority of the Bishop in every case.

5. There are 95 churches or chapels. The property of some is vested in trustees, appointed under an Act of the Legislature; that of others variously.

6. The affairs of the Church are managed by a synod, consisting of the Bishop, the rest of the Clergy, and chosen representatives of the Laity. An Act of the Parliament of Tasmania gives the force of law to the acts and resolutions of the synod, making them binding on the Bishop, Clergy, and Lay Members of the Church, within certain

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limitations. It also empowers the synod to establish tribunals, with jurisdiction over clergymen and officers of the Church.

7. The Bishop is designated in Acts of the Tasmanian Legislature as "the Bishop," "the Lord Bishop," "the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Tasmania." In the Queen's Letters Patent he is styled "Lord Bishop of Tasmania."

The clergy are designated as "Chaplains," "Ministers," or "Incumbents" of the several churches in which they officiate.

The above supplied by me this 23d November 1866.

Hobart Town.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. H. TASMANIA.

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 43.

No. 43.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir D. DALY to the Right Honourable the Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 54.)

Government House, Adelaide, 23d November 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received 11th January 1867.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's "Circular" Despatch of the 13th September, calling for certain information relating to Colonial Bishoprics and Ecclesiastical Establishments in connexion with the Church of England, as set forth in a notice prepared by the Lord Bishop of London, in so far as the same relates to this Colony.

2. In compliance with your Lordship's desire, I have the honour to supply all the information that I have been able to procure, and in doing so I follow the order in which each point is set forth in the notice.

No 1. The Bishopric of Adelaide is not recognized by any Act of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislature.

The present Bishop of Adelaide was consecrated on the festival of St. Peter, 1847.

No. 2. With respect to the Revenues of the Bishopric, as given in the Parliamentary Return of 5th June 1865, I can procure no information. I am informed that the subject has never been brought before the synod.

The funds for the endowment of the Bishopric are in the hands of the Trustees of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and are managed by them. They are said to consist principally of a liberal sum contributed by Miss Burdett Coutts for that object.

No. 3. There are 35 clergymen holding the licence of the Bishop.

No. 4. The clergy are appointed in various ways, according to the trust deeds.

In some cases they are appointed by the Bishop, but generally by a committee of the congregation specially appointed for that purpose.

The emoluments are drawn from pew-rents, local contributions, and small endowments. Local funds of the smaller parishes are supplemented by funds at the disposal of synod.

No. 5. There are 56 churches and chapels in the diocese; some are vested in the Bishop; the greater number in local trustees.

No. 6. The synod of the Diocese of Adelaide has not been recognized by the Colonial Legislature.

A Bill for that purpose was, at the suggestion of the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, drawn up, and introduced into the Legislative Council of this Province in 1862, but it failed to obtain the approval of the Select Committee to which it was referred.

The synod, as it now exists, is a consensual compact between the present Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Church of England.

No. 7. The designation of the Bishop is derived from the Queen's Letters Patent, in which he is designated Bishop of Adelaide. By the same letters he is authorized to appoint Deans, Archdeacons, and other dignitaries, &c.

3. The Bishop of Adelaide is at present absent in England, but I was readily supplied by his Lordship's commissary, the Dean, and other clergymen of the Church of England, with all the information they could give.

4. With

4. With reference to the Return which was laid before Parliament, your Lordship will perceive, from my reply No. 2, that I am unable to say whether it is accurate or not, as regards this Government, the subject of the endowment of the Bishopric never having been brought before the synod.

5. The accompanying copy of the "Fundamental provisions for the Government of the United Church of England and Ireland within the Diocese of Adelaide," and copies of "Reports of the proceedings of the Adelaide Diocese Synod during the Sessions of 1860, 1861, and 1862," I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, as affording more detailed information than is otherwise attainable, regarding the position of the Church of England in this Colony, which owes much to the energy, zeal, and many amiable qualities of the present Bishop, who is regarded with well merited respect and esteem by all classes of this community.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. DALY,  
Governor.

64, St. George's Road, Pimlico,  
18th January 1866.

Enclosure.

MY LORD,

IN accordance with the instruction contained in your Lordship's Circular to Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, dated Downing Street, 13th September 1866, I have the honour to submit the following information with reference to the Diocese of Adelaide, in answer to the questions forwarded with that Circular.

1. The Diocese of Adelaide was established by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster June 1847.

At that time the Colony of South Australia was administered by a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown through the Governor. On the Bishop's arrival in the Colony on the 28th December 1847 his Letters Patent were published officially by order of the Governor in the Government Gazette, bearing date 6th January 1848, Alfred Mundy, Esq., being Colonial Secretary.

The authority and title of the "Lord Bishop of Adelaide" was subsequently recognized by an Ordinance, incorporating the Governors of the Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Adelaide, in which it is provided that "the Lord Bishop of Adelaide for the time being" shall be ex-officio President of the Council of Governors.

2. The revenues of the Bishopric are derived from investments in land and mortgages, made from funds placed at the disposal of the Committee of Bishops and others appointed for the endowment of Colonial Sees.

3. The number of licensed clergy in the Diocese of Adelaide at the beginning of 1866 was 38.

4. The clergy are sent out mostly from England by the Bishop or his Commissaries. The first missionary clergy were despatched by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

They are nominated to their cures mostly by the trustees of the different churches, or by persons specially appointed to select a minister.

Their stipends are derived from sitting rents, fees, offertory, endowments, or Church funds.

5. In 1847, when the Bishop was appointed, the churches were 5 in all; in 1866 they were 60. The clergy also were, in 1847, 5; in 1866, 38. The churches are vested in trustees; some in the Lord Bishop of Adelaide sole, or with co-trustees.

6. The right to meet in synod is not derived from Imperial or Colonial enactment, but claimed in accordance with apostolical custom, c. xv. Acts of App. Unestablished by law in the Colony of South Australia, the Church of England is in the position of a voluntary association, and as such holds such synods or assemblies to promote its own interests.

7. The title given in the Letters Patent, viz., Lord Bishop of Adelaide, has been recognized as legal in South Australia, in the manner stated in answer No. 1.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) AUGUSTUS ADELAIDE.

WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 44.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HAMPTON to the Right Honourable the  
Earl of CARNARVON.

(No. 212.)

Government House, Perth, 18th December 1866.

MY LORD,

(Received 18th February 1867.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Despatch of the 13th September last, and to transmit a Memorandum from the Colonial Secretary, containing the information required respecting the Bishopric and ecclesiastical establishment in this Colony.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. S. HAMPTON,  
Governor.

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

## REPLIES.

1. Letters Patent from Her Majesty the Queen, appointing Dr. Mathew Blagden Hale Lord Bishop of Perth, were issued in January 1856. Dr. Hale was consecrated in July 1857.

There is no Imperial or Colonial Legislation to recognize the authority of the Lord Bishop of Perth.

2. Interest on 5,000*l.* subscribed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This money is invested in South Australia. The income from it is about 450*l.* per annum. The Bishop of Adelaide is sole trustee for the same.

A sum of 1,750*l.* arising from land surrendered in aid of a stipend for the Bishop by persons in Western Australia, and purchased by the local Government.

3. There are 16 clergy in the Colony holding chaplaincies.

4. They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Colonial Chaplain at Perth receives salary at the rate of 300*l.* per annum, solely from Colonial funds, with quarters. The Chaplains to the convict departments at Perth and Fremantle are paid solely from convict funds; the Chaplain at Fremantle receiving 400*l.* per annum, with forage for one horse, and a house; and the Chaplain at Perth 200*l.* per annum, with 40*l.* in lieu of quarters. The Chaplain at Fremantle receives 150*l.* per annum from Colonial funds, and 100*l.* from convict funds, with quarters. The remaining Chaplains are paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, jointly from Colonial and convict funds, with the exception of the Chaplain of the Swan district, who receives, in addition to a small stipend of 60*l.* from Colonial and 60*l.* from convict funds, a grant of 130*l.* per annum from the Colonial Church Society. All these Chaplains have quarters, or 25*l.* per annum in lieu of them.

5. There are 20 churches in the Colony, vested in the Lord Bishop of Perth, as a corporation sole, by local Ordinance, 22d Victoria, No. 3.

6. None.

7. The Letters Patent authorize the Bishop to sue and be sued under the title of "The Lord Bishop of Perth."

Perth, Western Australia.  
17th December 1866.

(Signed) FRED. P. BARLEE,  
Colonial Secretary.



**NEW ZEALAND.**

No. 45.

[Not received.]

**NEW  
ZEALAND.**  
No. 45.

**HELIGOLAND.**

No. 46.

[Not received.]

**HELIGOLAND.**  
No. 46.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS.**

No. 47.

[Not received.]

**FALKLAND  
ISLANDS.**  
No. 47.

*[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through or a stamp.]*