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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 4, 1859.

THIS day the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Bishops and Clergy of the Province, waited upon Her Majesty to present the following Address; which was received by Her Majesty on the Throne:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, approach your Majesty with the renewed assurance of our attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person, and with our earnest prayer for a continuance of the prosperity with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Majesty's Royal Family and the Nation.

We thank God for the restoration of tranquillity to your Majesty's Indian Dominions; and, whilst we deprecate any attempt to promote our Holy Religion by any compulsion from the arm of secular power, we cannot but hope that the present season of peace may afford the opportunity of extending the Kingdom of Christ in that land of idolatry and superstition, so that British rule may eventually become a blessing to our fellow-subjects there, not only for time, but for eternity. For the attainment of this great object, we venture to express our earnest hope that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to encourage any efforts that may be made for a sub-division of the vast dioceses already formed in that part of your Majesty's dominions.

The short period which has elapsed since we had last the privilege of addressing your Majesty, has been marked by important events with regard to the interests of the Church at Home.

The increase of population, and the abuses incidental to the system of appropriated pews, have produced the effect of practically excluding from our churches a large proportion of the population.

In such a state of things, we have viewed with thankfulness the institution of additional services, with sermons, which have been held in our cathedral and other spacious churches, where, without distinction of persons, all have been equally admitted.

The large number and attentive congregations which these services have brought together, have shown that the absence of a part of our population from the outward means of grace has in a great degree arisen from the inadequate supply of them.

It has proved that many who seemed to have been hopelessly estranged from the public worship of God, may be recovered to His fold when thus brought under the influence of His Holy Word.

We have only the more reason to lament the still existing evil,—the insufficiency of our church accommodation, and of our number of Clergy,—to meet the demands of an increased and increasing population. Unfortunately, while that increase is going on with unparalleled rapidity, the existing endowments of the Church appear to admit of no proportionate extension; and, although private liberality has effected much, and is daily making fresh exertions, it has hitherto been totally unable to overtake the existing destitution.

Under these circumstances, we would humbly express our earnest prayer that the resources of the Church may not be further diminished by the abolition of Church Rates, a measure which would despoil the poor of a part of that provision which was made by the piety of our forefathers for the maintenance of Divine Worship and Christian Instruction without charge, and which would disturb the foundations of the Church as a National Institution, from which the greatest blessings, spiritual and temporal, have been diffused into every quarter of the land.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of respectfully conveying to your Majesty our deep conviction that one of the most effectual means, under God, of extending the blessing of the National Church, will be found in an increase of the Episcopate.

We cannot refrain from taking this occasion of expressing to your Majesty an opinion concerning certain attempts which have been recently made to bring about a change in the Prayer-Book; we believe that the force of one argument for such change, depending upon the alleged undue length of some of the services, has to a certain extent been removed by the recently authorized use of the Litany as a separate service; and, looking to the general question, we declare our decided conviction that the supposed advantages of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are far outweighed by the manifest disadvantages of such a course, especially at the present time.

We cannot conclude without tendering to your Majesty the thanks which we, as Ministers of Peace, owe to your Majesty for the endeavours so anxiously made to avert the hostilities which some of the great Powers of Europe are

