

THE COLONIAL CHURCHMAN.

LUNENBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1838.

THE WEATHER—has been very unpromising this spring for the farmer until within the last few days, and we fear much of the seed deposited in the ground will be lost, which, in the new settlements especially of this county, is the more to be lamented, as it is not easy to replace it. There is a call for the exercise of patience and trust in the providential care of Him "upon whom the eyes of all do wait, who giveth them their meat in due season,"—who alone can crown the year with abundance and make the clouds drop fatness. He can, and often does, out of seeming evil, bring forth ultimate good,—and cause, what we consider backward seasons, to issue in a plentiful harvest. Let us be found in the ways of righteousness, and trust the Lord for the rest, remembering that "the curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked, but that He blesseth the habitation of the just."

THE CORONATION.—This day fortnight this splendid ceremony will astonish and delight the metropolis of the world. How is it to be celebrated in Nova Scotia?—is a question we are as yet unable to answer. We repeat our hope that not only at Halifax, but in every village in the province, honour may be done to the day and to our Sovereign, according as ability and opportunity may be afforded. We leave the suggestion of the most suitable mode of testifying our loyalty and our joy to other more competent authority. Why should we not assemble on that day in our places of worship to beseech Him by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to send down His blessing upon our beloved Sovereign, and her widely extended empire? Our church, as we before remarked, has a very appropriate office for the Accession, which might well suit the occasion; and would not this be as acceptable and as proper, as Balls and Suppers which some are talking of, but in favour of which we cannot raise our voice. We trust our own town will not be backward in demonstrations of loyalty.

A meeting was called at the Court House, on Saturday last, at which the High Sheriff presided,—for the purpose of considering the most advisable mode of testifying the public joy on the approaching festival, when it was determined to distinguish the day by the usual salutes, and such military display as can be conveniently made. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. W. Rudolf, J. Heckman, J. Creighton, J. Hunt, Esqrs. Rev. Mr. Fraser and others.

THE BISHOP.—We regret to find that his Lordship had been a great sufferer from a severe attack of gout, but was so much better as to be able to return to London about the 2d of May, on which day we see it stated that he was presented to her Majesty. He writes, "I have many letters from the Clergy which reached me on my road to town, and I would gladly answer them, but the mail goes away to-morrow, and therefore, it is out of my power. My return to this place has been delayed three months by ill health. Some doubt is cast upon my Newfoundland voyage; first, because I can hardly hope to be ready in proper time; and next, because Dr. Jephson declares I shall break down if I attempt it after my recent illness. This, however, will not deter me if I shall feel able, but I cannot write with certainty until the June packet.—I will gladly attend, as far as I am able, to the wishes of the Clergy who have written to me, although I cannot reply to their letters."

NEW PAPER.—We have received a specimen Number of a periodical to be devoted to the interests of the established Kirk of Scotland, and to be issued from the press of Mr. James Spike at Halifax. It is got up in a neat and creditable style, and no doubt will be acceptable to the denomination for whose benefit it is specially designed.—When the Colonial Churchman was established, there was

not one journal in the province devoted to the cause of Religion, and now there are four.

WE ARE ALIVE!—This notice seems necessary for the Editor of the Novascotian, who has twice omitted the Colonial Churchman in the list of provincial periodicals.—But how long we are to remain in editorial existence, depends upon the punctuality of our subscribers and agents.

TEMPERANCE.—We perceive from an American paper, that Mr. Delavan of Albany, who has devoted his time and money for some years to the promotion of this praiseworthy object, has lately received from her Majesty's Librarian, the following flattering acknowledgment of his present of four volumes of Sargent's Temperance Tales.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ANSWER.

St James' Palace, Jan. 8, 1838.

Sir,—I have had the honor to submit your letter to Her Majesty, and have sincere pleasure in being able to inform you that the Queen has very graciously been pleased to acquiesce in the request therein expressed, and to accept of the four small volumes of Temperance Tales which accompanied it.—Her Majesty at the same time was pleased to command me to convey to you the expression of her entire satisfaction at this mark of your attention. The subject indeed could not fail to create great interest. The efforts which are now making, both in America and this country, for the suppression of the besetting sin of intemperance, cannot but meet with Her Majesty's approbation; and I think it will be gratifying to you to know that those passages of your letter, which relate to your residence in England, and the effects likely to be produced here by an abandonment of this pernicious vice, are fully appreciated, and more particularly that passage which assures Her Majesty that "your fervent prayer is, that England, the land of our fathers, may experience her full share of the benefit of this great reformation."

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GLOVER,

Her Majesty's Librarian.

To EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

We gather from the same source the following interesting items:—

Of one hundred male adults who died in the city of New Haven, the last year, thirty-three died of drunkenness. We are not surprised, therefore, that a recent attempt to ascertain public sentiment in regard to dram-selling, seven eighths of the citizens over sixteen should declare against it.

The temperance reform goes on well in Illinois. In Alton, 900 signatures have been obtained to a memorial to the council, praying them to issue no more licenses. The great whiskey manufactory at Athens, which had turned out 3,650 barrels annually, has closed operations. The owner of the volcano has put out its fires from principle.

The temperance cause flourishes greatly in many places abroad.

In six counties, in North Wales, there are 100,000 members. A distinguished gentleman has given £500 to carry on the temperance cause.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND STATISTICS.—The Gospel Messenger furnishes us from the New York Review with the following statements, which we present to our readers in full confidence that they will be read with feelings of satisfaction by every member of the Church. Let candid Dissenters also read them, (if such ever handle our journal) and perhaps they will think better of our Clergy than they did before.

We have collected the statistics of the principal societies in the Church of England, of a general character, for the purpose of estimating something like the annual amount of money contributed, through such channels, to the cause of religious benevolence. We have the following results from the latest report within reach:

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Receipts reported in 1836, £90
" Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 15
Church Missionary Society, 1837 71
For the Conversion of Jews, 14
National Schools, 6
Pastoral Aid, 8
Additional curates, (Ch. Quarterly Rev.) 30
Aggregate of other Societies, 18
Estimating the contributions of churchmen to the British and Foreign Bible Society at one half, 54
And those from the same source to the Naval and Military Bible Society; and Hibernian, (School) Society at three fourths, 19

This estimate not only excludes the Societies which Dissenters take a principal part, though by the contributions of Episcopalians, but also as belong, in regard to support as well as to especially to Ireland. If to the above amount add what we have supposed a low estimate of receipts during the last year of the various societies for the building and enlarging of churches, we have the sum of £509,598 received in one year by the institutions of the Church of England for benevolent and religious objects or about two millions, hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars. We have said nothing of the fact which appears in the recent return of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland, that since the year 1810, no less than hundred new churches have been built in the branch of the establishment. How much of the expense of these should be credited to voluntary subscription, we have no way of forming an opinion.

It is important in endeavoring to estimate, from data, the spirit of active benevolence in the Church of England to inquire to what extent the clergy participate in the efforts of which we have spoken. Perhaps we may get at this point by inquiring to what extent, in proportion to their means, they are represented on the subscription list of the several institutions connected with the Church. Now, there is no subject on which exaggerations are more lavishly expended, or one on which our newspapers circulate unjust reports, as that of the wealth of the clergy of the Church of England. That their revenues annually amount to eight or ten millions of pounds sterling has been not unfrequently asserted in print by writers who might have known better; whereas it appears, by returns to Parliament that the net annual income, including the Episcopal and Archiepiscopal sees, and the cathedral and collegiate revenues, is about £3,480,000. The average income of the Episcopal and Archiepiscopal sees, is £5930. When necessary expenses are considered, and salaries of the officers of the state are compared by no means immoderate. Of the livings in England and Wales, the net value of 6825 is under £3000 annuum, and only one hundred and eighty-six over £1000 out of between eleven and twelve thousand. The average annual income of incumbents including tithe, glebe, fees, offerings, augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, and other sources, the British Magazine, is £285. Hence it isifest, whatever may be said of a few insulated instances, that the clergy of the English Church, situated in a country where so much tax is to be paid and the expenses of living are so great, and the demands of custom and mode are so imperative, are very far from being, in virtue of their office, a wealthy community. A very considerable proportion of the smaller livings are held by clergymen who have some independent of their preferment; this is added to clerical income, (says the Bishop of London) and the whole is spent for the benefit of the Church."

Now, we are prepared to inquire how far the clergy are presented on the subscription list of the benevolent operations of the Church. Dr. Duff cites a work entitled 'The Church Defended' by Mr. Garbett, in which the author says 'I have not to affirm that there is expended of Church property, in benevolent objects a proportion far beyond twenty fold more than any other property in the nation.' Mr. Hale, (quoted by the Bishop of