

would be pleasing and profitable both to themselves and to their congregations.

With respect to the Church Society, it does at first sight seem a little unfortunate that we have not been able in either Province to have sent forth one or more Missionaries to preach the glad tidings of the Gospel in the remote and destitute places, and to administer the Sacraments and ordinances of religion according to the usage of our own beloved Church. But when it is considered that the reason of the Church Society not having sent forth such missionaries is, because the demand for Clergymen at home has been so great, that not one can be found disengaged, we must rather be thankful that such a demand exists, than mourn at our destitution, as it evidently indicates the growing prosperity of the Church in England. And if such be the case we must, yea, and will rejoice.

The Pastoral Aid Society which has been formed in England, from the same motive as the Church Society of this diocese, namely, to supply Clergymen to the destitute portions of the country, has already taken up all the labourers that could be found, and sent them forth to work in the Lord's vineyard.

From this circumstance, both Clergy and Laity in the colonies must see the absolute necessity of training up a native clergy to supply our own wants, and let us not be so faithless as to doubt that a kind and wise Providence will open a way for their support.—

If, however, we have not been able to send forth additional missionaries, it is assuredly accomplishing much for the advancement of our holy cause, to have furnished books to the destitute—to have aided Sunday Schools—and to have assisted as we have already done in the building and enlarging of churches.

The Church Society is doubtless eminently calculated to concentrate the energies of churchmen, and to awaken the laity as well as the clergy to advance the cause of Christ; and it therefore strongly claims the support of every member of our venerable and Apostolic Church. Instead of relaxing our efforts, we are called upon for renewed and more vigorous exertions.

A PRESBYTER OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

November, 1838.

For the Colonial Churchman.

Messrs. Editors,

Allow me to ask the insertion in your paper, of the following very beautiful verses, extracted from a valuable little work, entitled "the Christian Lady's Magazine," edited by the well known and tried daughter of the Church "Charlotte Elizabeth."

I would also add another sentence, which might run thus—Allow me to hope that such of your readers as possess the sound "Church" work alluded to above, will favour those who do not, with occasional selections from it, made either by themselves, or by you, who I am sure would cheerfully engage to do so if they would forward to you the means. Yours truly,

THE CORONATION.

The pageant moves along the streets, and loud the will acclaim,
Bursts from a thousand, thousand hearts, to bless Victoria's name.
The Sceptre which her Sires have swayed, to her young hand descends;
And England's pomp, with England's love, her maiden steps attend.

There may be those who only mark the vain external show,
The crown of the imperial Isles upon a maiden's brow;
But sovereign Lady of the land! what thoughts illumo
thine eyes?
How beats thine heart while future scenes before thy fan-
cy rise?

Beware—for 'tis delusion all, when fancy waves her wand,
And dreams of earthly happiness arise at her command.
Thy lot is not a flowery lot—thy dwelling is on high,
And firm must be that maiden heart, and fixed that youth-
ful eye.

The brightest crown of earth is thine, thy brow is young
and fair,
And yet that throbbing brow may ache beneath the weight
of care;

And thou may'st turn, when courtly lips would soothe
thy troubled breast,
To sigh for pinions like the dove, to flee and be at rest.

Lady, forgive! for candour tells what flattery fears to say:
We tremble, for thy path is high, and perilous thy way;
And HE alone can guide thy foot, and guard thy fragile
form,

Who stills the deafening multitude, and rules the raging
storm.

Before His throne we call on thee to bend the suppliant
knee,

And unto Him our prayer we raise thy guide and guard to
be.

Oh! lean on his Almighty arm, his boundless wisdom prove,
And present storms will be to thee the still small voice of
love.

M. A. STODART.

For the Colonial Churchman.

FERNICIOUS CONSEQUENCE OF SMOKING.

It is very strange that so filthy a practice, can for a moment be countenanced, by those who think, and call themselves refined and civilized men. Yet strange to say, they set an example which is striking at the very vitals of our morals, as I seldom see an established smoker, either male or female, who did not degenerate from cleanliness to filthiness, in a very few years; and neglected their persons much more than a common Drunkard, for the space of time.—If any one will examine the persons of drunkards, they will find all, or nearly all, are great smokers, as well as great drinkers, and become more filthy as they become more established in the practice. Could not our youth, contrive to set on foot some Society which would counteract the effects of Tobacco as well as for promoting the cause of Temperance. Why do they not rouse themselves? Did they know the poison instilled into the veins of the generations to come by this narcotic herb, they would shudder at the idea. More damage is done to the human frame and constitution by smoking, than can be conveyed by the use of alcohol—as the poison is sure to contaminate the children that are begotten by such parents, who are in general sickly and feeble, as can be shewn by a proper examination.

B. K. D.

For the Colonial Churchman.

HOUSE OF REFUGE AT GLASGOW.

Messrs. Editors,

As the following account of the above named admirable institution may afford your readers useful as well as gratifying information, I forward it to you as I find it in a number of the Glasgow Courier. It teaches us not to abandon as incapable of reformation, the most neglected or depraved of our fellow-creatures. Let us endeavour to benefit and reclaim each wandering brother, and submit to the Almighty the result. Respectfully yours,

Nov. 1838.

SERMO.

"This is an institution of which Glasgow may well be proud: whether we regard the high moral feeling

* Our correspondent seems to have passed over another practice equally injurious to the human constitution—namely, that of chewing the narcotic plant.

which gave it birth, or the extent and excellent situation of the building, it is alike honourable to benevolence and the liberality of Glasgow. A great problem is to be worked out here of the highest interest. It is, whether a course of vicious boyhood is to be changed by a change of circumstances to a course of virtue and usefulness? Whether a boy, who has qualified himself to be the inmate of Bridewell and the gaol, shall, by a course of training and the acquirement of a trade, be trained to the world with habits and principles fitting to be an honest and useful member of society. We found Mr. Steward, the governor, and Mr. Henderson, the teacher, most attentive and obliging. The interior of the building, unlike its exterior, very plain. We were conducted through the establishment, and found everything in the best order. Every person was at work. The trades carried on are weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, and a nailer preparing. Mr. Henderson takes them under his charge by classes in turn. There is ample ground for exercise, and there is a juvenile library forming to enable them to use the key of knowledge which Henderson is imparting to them. When we consider that this truly philanthropic institution has been a few months open, it is surprising to progress the boys have made in their handicraft education. There is a great variety in their intellectual powers; many of them have lived for years without a home, sleeping on stairs and looking houses, subject to the extremes of cold and heat, and eking out an existence by petty thefts and vagary. They assured us they were happy, and no wish to return to their old haunts. An habitual disregard of truth characterized nearly the whole of them when admitted, but to eradicate this is a primary object in the management. There are 98 in the house, from 8 to 17 years of age; 10 were admitted on the 14th of February last. The percentage of 60 is Scotch, and of 31 Irish. The average 10 times in the police-office, and more once in Bridewell; one of them has been 100 times in the former, and 11 times in the latter. The fathers and mothers of 36 are dead; the fathers of 28 are dead, and the mothers of 16 are dead, making out of 98 that have been without the natural guardians of both father and mother. This is an important fact, and shows that these poor boys are the victims of crime from neglect. The aim of this institution is noble, and is well entitled to the aid and patronage of the public of Glasgow, who ways forward in every work of Christian benevolence and enlightened philanthropy; the experiment presents a moral spectacle to the visitor, which commands all the best sympathies of his nature, and he fails, as he leaves the building, to bid it God speed.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Colonial Churchman.

Lord, fix our wand'ring thoughts
Thy sacred word to hear,
With deep attention, and with love,
With reverence, and with fear.

Let us remember still
That God is present there;
And let our hearts be all engag'd,
When we draw near in pray'r.

Oh! may thy sacred word
Sink deep in ev'ry breast;
And let us all, by grace, be brought
To Christ, the promis'd rest.

I was lately on a short visit to one of the towns to the westward of Halifax, and being on Sabbath, the fine toned church bell summoned me to the house of God. Thither I went, with many others