

we are not in a position to say. But it is not improbable that the very decided religious change which the mind of the Princess Royal underwent very shortly before her marriage, may have largely contributed to it.

This change of mind on the part of the Princess Royal was the result of reading a small publication by the late Adolphe Monod, of Paris, which had been put into her hands by a lady, whom it would not be right to name; and the change so produced was so decided as to be observable by all around her. What her religious views were after the happy transformation had taken place may be inferred from the fact that during the last time she was at Balmoral, just before her marriage, she devoted several hours every day to visiting the sick and the dying among the poor of the neighbourhood, and in distributing the tracts of the Religious Tract Society—tracts, we need not say, which are of the most practical and evangelical that ever proceeded from uninspired pens. But whatever may have been the agencies by which the late Prince Consort was led to adopt those evangelical principles which seem to have been to him the source of so much delight in his later years, and which were so dear to him when he was hourly expecting the closing scene, it must, now that he has been summoned to another sphere, be the source of overflowing and unfeeling consolation to his widowed Queen that his mind had been deeply occupied with thoughts so solemn and so suitable, in the contemplation of the new and untried state of being on which he was on the eve of entering.—*Morning Advertiser*.

Additional Verses to the "National Anthem."

The following additions to the National Anthem, by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., were sung on the evening after the Prince's death, at the weekly meeting of the working classes, held at Surrey Chapel, London. The immense assembly joined with evident and deep emotion in the chorus of each verse:

OUR Royal widow bless!
God guard the fatherless!
God save the Queen!
Shield them with loving care,
Their mighty grief we share,
Lord, hear the people's prayer,
God save the Queen!

In this our Nation's need,
With Thee we humbly plead!
God bless our Queen!
Her life woe sanctify,
Her loss untold supply,
Thyself be ever nigh
To save our Queen!

A correspondent of the *Cobourg Star* also contributes the following additional verses:

God of the fatherless,
Our youthful Princes bless,
Guide them with care;
Them from all ill defend,
On them each blessing send,
Be Thou their Father—Friend,
O! Hear our prayer!

Comfort the widow's heart,
Strength from on high impart,
Comfort our Queen!
Be Thou Her Strength by day,
By night her grief allay,
Cheer Thou Her lonely way,
God save our Queen!

Biographical Sketches.

No. 1.—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, M.P.

The late Sir James Robert George Graham was the eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet, by Lady Catherine Stewart, the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, and was born 12th June, 1792, consequently he was in his 69th year. He married, in July, 1819, Fanny Callender, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell of Ardinglass, by which lady, who died in 1857, he leaves issue Frederick Uline (married to the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset), and several other sons; and among his daughters, two are married, one to the Hon. E. Duncombe, M.P., and the other to Colonel Baring.

The hon. baronet represented Hull in Parliament from 1818 to 1820. In April, 1824, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and two years afterwards he was returned for Carlisle on whig principles. His abilities soon became apparent after he entered the House of Commons, and he was deemed a great acquisition to the whigs. In 1830 he was elected representative for the county, and was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates for the Reform Bill, as he had previously been for the repeal of the Test Act, and for Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's administration his talents were so much appreciated, especially in mastering details, that without official experience he was placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty as first lord, and had a seat in the cabinet. After the Reform Bill, in 1832, he was elected for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In May, 1834, dissensions in Earl Grey's cabinet arose on the Irish church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. On Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Sir James Graham was sought to join the administration, but he and the other members of the "Derby dilly" declined to join the ministry, and publicly stated at the hustings that he had no confidence in Sir Robert's administration, which he subsequently supported by his votes in parliament. At the general election in 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and remained out of the House of Commons until the following session when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841 he was elected for Dorchester. That year, on the late Sir Robert Peel being called upon to form a ministry, Sir James Graham took office under that illustrious statesman as Secretary of State for the Home Department, an office he held until the dissolution of the government in June, 1846. During his tenure of office under Sir Robert Peel he was one of the ablest supporters of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and of the new commercial policy which that eminent statesman and his political friends inaugurated. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, when in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. On the Earl of Aberdeen coming into power as First Lord of the Treasury, in December, 1852, Sir James was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. He remained with the Earl's ministry till the

vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastapol, and into those departments of the government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the army." From that period he has not sought official employment, although he was offered office on the formation of the present ministry. The late baronet was a D.C.L. of Cambridge, elected in 1835, and was Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1840. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his eldest son, Frederick, who was born 2nd April, 1820, and married, in October, 1852, to Lady Hermoine St. Maur, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The present baronet was attached to the embassy at Vienna in 1842, and subsequently entered the 1st Life Guards.—*Daily News*.

Papers on Practical Education.

SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE.*

Every one acquainted with the teaching and management of children, will readily acknowledge that the above motto contains an important maxim with respect to education and discipline. It is comparatively an easy matter for the teacher to win over children, so that they will be perfectly free from restraint when in his presence. This any teacher, whatever his attainments may be, may easily effect, by giving his pupils considerable license, and by unbending freely in his intercourse with them. This is a course which of late years it has been fashionable to recommend, admire, and praise. But it is one attended with danger, especially when carried to anything like excess. It is the boast of some schools that their discipline is of the mildest possible form; but by what means order and industry are produced and fostered in the pupils of such schools is a matter which is generally not very explicitly stated. . . . Young teachers may sometimes be met with who seem to think that there cannot be too much of the *suaviter*, and who, in carrying out their notions on this point, act childishly rather than child-like. And what is the consequence? Why, that such teachers lose that respect in which they ought always to be held by their pupils, and cease entirely to exercise over them, by their manners, any salutary disciplinary influence. We believe we shall not be accused of exaggeration, when we say that faults of this kind are sometimes to be met with in some of our less experienced teachers. We hint at them—we need hardly say—not in a carping or fault-finding spirit,—but with a desire to see them amended. When we reflect on the duties and the difficulties of the teacher's position, and the peculiar qualifications necessary to enable him to fulfil the one and to overcome the other, we may well exclaim with the apostle, "Who is sufficient for these things?" We are aware, too, that faults of the kind which we are now alluding to, are quite compatible with a sweet and amiable disposition, and, in fact, are often found associated with such a disposition. The individual guilty of them may have all the lily's beauty, but he wants the cedar's strength. What makes the

* This literally means:—Sweetly or pleasantly in manner; but vigorously, or firmly in action, deed, or execution.