

On the 28th of July, 1838, she was crowned in Westminster Abbey. Never were the long and tedious ceremonies more gracefully endured. From that time onward, there has been no diminution in her zeal; every duty devolving on her, every form prescribed, every custom held important in the old and cumbersome British Government, Victoria has performed, observed, and cherished. She has been the model of female royalty. But this is a trifling matter, compared with the salutary influence her high principles, refined taste, and graceful propriety of manners have wielded over those who give the tone to fashionable society in England. Vice and folly retro abashed from her presence.

Great Britain is governed by laws, but the ruler is not amenable to these laws. Hence, the importance that the sovereign should show obedience to the laws of God, from which the morality of all christian codes is educed. With wickedness on the throne, pollution in the palace, infidelity at the head of the Church, how can the nation increase in piety, virtue, and goodness? The great blessing of a female reign is in its purity of court morals and its decorum of manners. These strengthen the religious elements of human nature, and give the soul the supremacy over sense.

This example of strict virtue on the British throne was imperatively needed; hence the great blessing conferred by the reign of Victoria, who is, in her private life, a model for her people. She was married on the 10th of February, 1840, to her cousin, Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, who had been for a time, her associate in childhood; and whose development of character and talents has fully justified the wisdom of her choice and the worth of her influence. The union was one of mutual affection, and has been remarkably happy and fortunate. The royal pair have already eight children—Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest, born August 6, 1844; Helena Augusta, born May 5, 1846; Louisa Caroline, born March 5, 1848; Arthur Patrick, born May 1, 1850; and the eighth born on the 1st of April, 1853, and not yet named. All these children are carefully trained under the supervision of their royal parents, and the family of the Queen is one of the best governed and guided in England.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 34.

TUESDAY IN WHITSUN WEEK.

CONFIRMATION.

Then laid they their hands upon them, and they received the Holy Ghost.—Acts viii. 17.

CALL'D by thy word, O Lord,
Before Thy throne we bow,
And in the presence of Thy Church,
Record our solemn vow.

The cross upon our brow,
Has marked us for thine own:
Thee we confess and Thee we serve—
The Lord our God alone.

True to our aim, tho' weak
We for thy succor plead,
Pour out we pray Thy saving strength,
And help us in our need.

To Thee O Saviour Lord,
Our hearts—our all we yield,
O make us to Thy service true,
Thy servants call'd and seal'd.* W. B.

* The ancients called Confirmation the sealing of the Spirit.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DR. SIR.—I shall be obliged by your allowing me to make known to the subscribers and friends of the Colonial Church and School Society in Nova Scotia, &c., through the medium of your paper, that the Society has determined upon opening a School in Halifax for the purpose of preparing Teachers for its own service, and which will be also available for all others who may choose to embrace the advantages which it will hold out.

The Association in Halifax have taken for this purpose the building and premises known as St. Andrew's Hall, situated at the south end of Goring Street, and which will be forthwith fitted up and arranged in anticipation of the arrival of a Teacher and an assistant from London.

The Society purpose receiving children of all ages and of both sexes into the School, with a view of exhibiting mixed Juvenile and Infant branches of a system adapted to the wants of country districts—a system which may be successfully carried out in villages where children of both sexes and various ages attend one and the same School under the same teacher.

The School will be carried on in accordance with the principles of the Society as to moral training and Biblical and religious instruction; and children of all denominations will be received according to 4th fundamental law.

The secular instruction will be of a liberal character, including linear drawing, and the principles of perspective, mathematics, vocal music, together with the usual branches of a good English education, and a thoroughly preparatory one for children who may be intended for the learned professions. More definite information on this subject, together with a list of fees, will appear in due time.

Parties will be received *desires*, becoming Teachers, of various ages and both sexes, and arrangements will ultimately be made for accommodating them with board and lodging whilst attending the school. They will be under the immediate direction of the Clerical Agent of the Society in this Province, and will receive instruction in the various branches necessary for the work.

By your permission, Sir, I will again occupy a small space in your paper, in order to lay before the public the Society's claims to general and liberal support, and in the meantime remain,

Your obliged servant,
THOMAS DUNN,
Agent, &c.

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Europa, May 26.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president, in the chair. The hall was densely crowded; and on the platform were the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Bishops of Winchester and Cashel, Bishop Millvaine and the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, delegates from the American Bible Society; Sir E. N. Buxton, the Rev. D. McNeill, the Rev. H. Stowell, the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, the Rev. Mr. Malan of Geneva, &c.—Mrs. Stowe was also present during the early part of the proceedings, but was not recognised by the meeting.

The following is a summary of the report:—The receipts of the year ending March 31st, 1853, exclusive of the jubilee fund, amounted to £103,160 10s. 8d., being an increase of £711 9s. 10d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the Society amounted to £54,587 11s. 6d., including £56,523 15s. 11d. free contributions from auxiliary Societies, being an increase of £2,422 16s. 11d. on this item. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments was 54,572 19s. 2d., being an increase of £2,807 6s. 5d. The issues of the Society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 840,552; from depots abroad 328,242; total, 1,168,794, being an increase of 14,152 over those of last year. The total issues of the Society now amounted to 26,541,103 copies. The expenditure during the past year amounted to £35,930 9s. 10d. The Society was under engagements to the extent of £55,239 3s. 10d. The jubilee fund already exceeded £17,000.

On the motion of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, seconded by the Rev. B. Noel, the report was adopted with acclamation. Among the subsequent speakers, were Bishop Millvaine, the Rev. Dr. McNeill, the Rev. T. Binney, and the Rev. F. Close.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday at the institution in the Gray's inn-road, the Earl of Chichester presiding. The report of the committee entered at length into details of the Government scheme of education, and congratulated the members that it was at length determined that there should be no separation between religious and secular education. The committee had established during the year a training institution in India, and measures were in progress for founding similar institutions at Montreal and Halifax. Since the 1st of January the committee had received two hundred applications for teachers in England alone—not to mention similar requests from Ireland, Jersey, and the Isle of Man. During the year the Society had trained eighty-nine teachers for twelve months, under the Government minutes, to be recommended to schools

by the committee; four teachers sent up for twelve months' training, eighteen teachers trained for six months and recommended to schools by the committee; sixteen teachers sent up for twenty-four weeks training; twenty-seven teachers sent up for shorter periods; ten young persons under seventeen; ten teachers sent out as assistants; twenty-two missionaries for foreign stations; thirty-two governesses for private schools; forty-nine teachers having schools, had returned for improvement; thirty-five teachers leaving the schools, had returned for improvement, and been again recommended to situations. The Society had now in training one hundred and thirteen students, to remain twelve months to be recommended to schools by the committee; nine students sent up by patrons for twelve months training, six students to remain six months. Sent up by patrons, &c.—eight students sent up in like manner for short periods, nineteen young persons under seventeen, to remain one year or more, four students to be trained as assistants; nine governesses for private schools, and one missionary. The Committee regretted that the Government grant had not been so much as was expected, and begged that this institution and others of a kindred character might not be left too much to the support of Government grants. The report was adopted, and the meeting shortly afterwards separated.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The seventy-third anniversary meeting of the friends of this Society was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms: the Marquis of Cholmondeley presiding. The report of the committee announced that during the year more than 23,000 copies of the Scriptures had been circulated, and more would have been distributed but for want of funds. Since its formation, the Society had distributed the enormous number of 378,685 copies of the Scriptures both amongst the land and naval forces of the country, and amongst the seamen of the mercantile marine. The many agents of the Society had manifested their usual zeal in the work of distribution, as shown in the result of their labours. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1,310 Bibles and Testaments were circulated in the past year. The total cash receipts for the year amounted to £2,101 15s. 11d., and the total payments were £2,109 18s. 9d., which, with a balance from last year, left a present balance of £68 3s. 5d.

CHRISTIANS AT JERUSALEM.—The Eastern question may be considered settled—so runs the general report. In its settlement, however, the very spirit of Christianity is wounded. According to the French papers, the "question concerning the holy shrines has been arranged in the way required by Russia—that is to say, the top of the church on the site of the sepulchre is to be restored in the Byzantine style, according to the wish of Russia, and not in the classic, according to the taste of the Count de Lavalette." The Greeks too are to take precedence of the Latins at the altar of the Chapel of the Virgin; and so (says the *Morning Herald*) ends the war of the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians." Thus, adds our contemporary, in fact, has the most grotesque of the satirical fancies of Gulliver been realised in the middle of the nineteenth century. There is something terrible to us, however, in this grotesqueness. Well may the infidel Turk look down with haughty contempt on the so-called Christians who gather round the holy sepulchre, only to come to blows and blasphemy. For Him who was entombed there, the Moslem has more respect, as a prophet only inferior to the Father of Islamism, than the foul-mouthed "Nazarenes" who daily scandalize Christendom at the very shrines of the Prince of Peace! When shall this scandal cease, and all men meet in affectionate brotherhood on the ground made holy by One who taught men, as the great commandment, to "love one another?"

THE RAMSDEN SERMON.—The annual sermon, founded by Mrs. Ramsden, on the subject of Church Extension over the Colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, will be preached at St. Mary's church, by Dr. Mill of Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, on Sunday morning the 22nd inst. Service will commence at half-past ten o'clock.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.—An amusing instance of the mistakes which are likely to arise from the adoption of ecclesiastical architecture by Dissenters in the construction of their meeting houses, occurred on Sunday last. The Bishop of Winchester was proceeding to preach a "charity sermon" at a church in Hackney, when his lordship's coachman pulled up at a new Gothic edifice, under the by no means unnatural supposition that it was the church. The bishop had alighted, and was about to enter ere it was discovered to be a meeting house—a building, however, of much more church-like appearance than the parish church itself, at which, in due time, his lordship arrived.