

The Church Times.

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 29. Sunday after Trinity.	3 Sam 13; Jude	Josh. 23; 1 Cor 12
M. " 30. (St. John the Baptist.)	1 Matt. 23; Esther 2	17
T. " 31. (1000.)	21 Mark 1	4. 14
W. June 1.	5; 2	6. 15
T. " 2.	3	8. 16
F. " 3.	4	9. 17
S. " 4.	Job 31	4 Job 1; 2 Cor. 1

Proper Lessons for the 1st Sunday after Trinity.—Morn. 1st Less Joshua 10.—Eve. 1st Less, Matt. 27. Proper Psalms, 124, 129, 139, 145.

Poetry.

AN ORPHAN HYMN.

Yes, there are little ones in heaven—
Children like us around the throne,
To whom the King of kings hath given
A living glory like his own:
Jesus, thy grace, so rich and free,
Hath suffered them to come to Thee!

Oh! let us think of them to-day,
Their sweet and everlasting song;
And hope to sing as loud as they,
In the same holy heaven, ere long:
Jesus, may this our portion be!
Oh! suffer us to come to Thee!

Those blessed children in the sky
Went from this sad and sinful earth;
How were their spirits raised so high
Above their low estate by birth?
They came to Christ, and so will we—
Lord, suffer us to come to Thee!

To come with humbleness of mind,
With simple faith and earnest prayer,
To seek thy precious cross, and find
Peace, pardon, joy, salvation, there;
Oh! let our sin-bound spirits free,
And suffer us to come to Thee!

Religious Miscellany.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The ordering and training of Queen Victoria was entirely the work of her wise hearted mother, and chiefly accomplished by female agencies. That her education was of the highest and most perfect order for her station there are ample proofs; it has given to the greatest monarchy in the world, the best sovereign the world contains; the best of her own royal line; the best, morally speaking, that ever sat on England's throne. More than this, Victoria was trained to perform all her duties; she is an accomplished lady, as perfect in her feminine as in her queenly character; a dutiful daughter; a loving wife; a watchful mother; a kind mistress; a generous benefactor; an exemplary christian. There are no startling contrasts, no weak inconsistencies in her conduct. Such uniform adherence to the right and proper, under circumstances when selfish propensities are so often stimulated and so easily gratified, must be the result of the conscientious principle early and unceasingly cultivated. In this lies the germ of all moral goodness, and the element of all true greatness. From conscientiousness, enlightened by the divine precepts, are deduced the virtues of obedience, temperance, truth, justice, mercy, prudence, fidelity, benevolence and self control; while the sweet feelings of love, hope and faith, whose union and exaltation form the crowning grace of piety, owe their best and holiest charm to the same principle of right. Let us see how the teachings of a mother could thus lead her child in the way of righteousness, whose end is always happiness. Before the birth of this precious child, the Duchess of Kent had shown, in the previous circumstances of her life, and particularly in the personal sacrifices and risks she endured, when leaving her own home in Germany, she hastened to England, so that her offspring might be British born, her deep devotion to duty, and that innate wisdom which has guided her through every task and trial. The

Duchess of Kent nursed her infant at her own bosom, always attended on the bathing and dressing; and as soon as the little girl could sit alone, she was placed at a small table beside her mother's at her meals, yet never indulged in any except the prescribed simple kinds of food. Thus were the sentiments of obedience, temperance and self-control early inculcated and brought into daily exercise.

The Duke of Kent died in debt for money borrowed of his friends. The Duchess instructed the little Princess concerning these debts; and encouraged her to lay aside portions of money, which might have been expended in the purchase of toys, as a fund to pay these demands against her deceased father. Thus were awakened and cultivated those noble virtues, justice, fortitude, fidelity, prudence; with that filial devotion which is the germ of patriotism. And thus, throughout all the arrangements during the first seven years, the order, the simplicity, the conscientiousness of the teacher, were moulding the ductile and impressible mind and heart of the pupil, to follow after wisdom and do the right. In her mother's form, was ever around the little Princess; the counsels and examples of that faithful mentor, like an inspiration, served to lift up the young soul to have hope in God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Well was it that the Duke of Kent left his wife sole guardian over their child. The Duchess could arrange the whole manner of Victoria's education and superintend it. She did do this. From the day of her husband's death till Victoria was proclaimed Queen, the Duchess of Kent never separated herself from her daughter. They slept in the same apartment; the first lessons were given by maternal lips, and when careful teachers were employed, still the mother was ever present, sharing the amusements and encouraging the exercise and innocent gaiety of the child. Thus was Victoria trained. Her intellectual education was as thorough as her physical and moral. From her cradle she was taught to speak three languages—English, German, and French. In her fifth year, her mother chose as Preceptor for the Princess, the Rev. George Davys: now, through the gratitude of his pupil, Bishop of Peterboro. In the co-operation afforded by this gentleman with the wise plans of the Duchess for her daughter's instruction, he evinced great excellence of moral character, and his faithfulness was well rewarded. The Duchess confided in him fully. When the Princess became heir-presumptive to the throne, and it was intimated to her mother that some distinguished prelate should be appointed instructor, and Earl Grey named the Bishop of Lincoln, then was the conscientious and truly noble mind of the Duchess displayed. She expressed her approval of Dr. Davys as her daughter's tutor and declined any change; but hinted that if a dignified clergyman were indispensable to fill this important office, there would be no objection if Dr. Davys received the preferment he had always well merited. He was soon afterward made Dean of Chester. Such traits deserve notice, because illustrative of the good influence which surrounded the young Princess, and also because they exhibit the constancy of woman's esteem when gained by worthy conduct.

Besides her preceptor, Victoria had an excellent instructress, the Baroness Lehzen, whose services were likewise retained through the whole of her education; and the long harmony so happily maintained between the mother and her auxiliaries, in this important work of preparing a sovereign to be worthy of a throne, is an example worth consideration by those who would seek the best models of private education.

It has been stated repeatedly, and never contra-

dicted, that the Princess Victoria was not aware of her claims on the succession till a little before the death of her uncle George IV. The Duchess had thus carefully guarded her child from the pernicious flattery of inferiors, and kept her young heart free from hopes or wishes which the future might have disappointed. When the ascension of King William placed her next the throne, she had completed her eleventh year, and evinced abilities and possessed accomplishments very rare for that tender age in any rank of life, says an English author. 'She spoke French and German with fluency, and was acquainted with Italian; She had made some progress in Latin, being able to read Virgil and Horace with ease; she had commenced Greek and studied mathematics, and evinced peculiar aptness for that science of reality; indeed in all the sciences connected with numbers, the royal pupil showed great skill and powers of reasoning.' She had also made good proficiency in music and drawing; in both of which arts she afterwards became quite accomplished. Thus happily engaged in acquiring knowledge of every kind necessary for her royal station, among which the knowledge of the people was not neglected, nor the arts, sciences, and employments which most conduce to the prosperity and advancement of a nation, this young Princess passed the intervening years till her majority, May 24, 1837. The day was kept as a general holiday throughout the kingdom. The city of London voted addresses of congratulation to the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent on that occasion; which we notice in order to give a few sentiments from the reply of the Duchess. She said;—'The Princess has arrived at that age which now justifies me in expressing my confident expectation that she will be found competent to execute the sacred trust which may be reposed in her; for, communicating as she does with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater the diffusion of religious knowledge and the love of freedom in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population; and that the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, ought to be co-ordinate with the protection of the liberties of the people.'

In four weeks from that day the sudden death of William IV gave the sovereignty of the British Empire to this young maiden of eighteen. Beautifully has she fulfilled the expectations of her mother, and the hopes of the nation. The manner in which the Duchess relinquished her power over her daughter, as a fitting sequel to the faithfulness with which she had exercised it. The great officers of State and privy councillors, a hundred or more of the noblest in the land, assembled on the morning of June 20th, at Kensington Palace. They were ushered into the grand saloon. Soon Victoria appeared, accompanied by her mother and the officers of her household. After the Duchess had seen her royal daughter enthroned on a seat of state prepared for the occasion, she withdrew and left the young Queen with her Council. From that hour the Duchess treated her august daughter with that respectful observance which her station, according to court etiquette, demands. No more advice, no farther instructions, not even suggestions, were ever offered. Doubtless, if the Queen seeks her mother's counsel in private, it is always given in love and truth; but the good seed had been sown at the right time; it put forth, by the blessing of God spontaneously. The soul, like the soil, must bear its own harvest.

On the 17th of June, 1837, the young Queen made her first public appearance as sovereign over her realm; she prorogued Parliament in person never was the act done more royally.