

and fashion; and public and even private patronage is swayed by their tyrannical influence."

At a banquet in Birmingham, on laying the first stone of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, Nov. 22, 1855:—

"The study of the laws by which the Almighty governs the universe is therefore our bounden duty. Of these laws our great academies and seats of education have, rather arbitrarily, selected only two spheres or groups (as I may call them) as essential parts of our national education—the laws which regulate quantities and proportions, which form the subject of mathematics; and the laws regulating the expression of our thoughts through the medium of language, that is to say grammar, which finds its purest expression in the classical languages. These laws are most important branches of knowledge, their study trains and elevates the mind, but they are not the only ones; there are others which we cannot disregard, which we cannot do without. There are, for instance, the laws governing the human mind, and its relation to the Divine Spirit (the subject of logic and metaphysics); there are those which govern our bodily nature and its connection with the soul (the subject of physiology and psychology); those which govern human society, and the relations between man and man (the subject of politics, jurisprudence, and political economy,) and many others. Whilst of the laws just mentioned, some have been recognized as essentials of education in different institutions, and some will by the course of time more fully assert their right to recognition, the laws regulating matter and form are those which will constitute the chief object of your pursuits; and, as the principle of subdivision or labour is the one most congenial to our age, I would advise you to keep to this speciality, and to follow with undivided attention chiefly the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, and the fine arts in painting, sculpture, and architecture."

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of York, July 13, 1858:—

"Agriculture, which once was the main pursuit of this, as of every other nation, holds, even now, notwithstanding the development of commerce and manufactures, a fundamental position in the realm. And, although the time has changed the position which the owner of the land, with his feudal dependants, held in the empire, the country gentleman with his wife and children, the country clergyman, the tenant and the labourer, still form a great, and, I hope, united family, in which we are glad to recognise the foundation of our social state. Science and mechanical improvement have in these days changed the mere practice of cultivating the soil into an industrial pursuit, requiring capital, machinery, industry and skill, and perseverance in the struggle of competition. This is another great change, but we must consider it a great progress, as it demands higher efforts and a higher intelligence."

At the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, June 16, 1861:—

"We cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissensions and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare, so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation, the gospel, and the unfettered right of its use. The dissensions and difficulties which we witness in this as in every other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in church as well as in state, I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These conflicting principles cannot safely be disregarded; they must be reconciled. To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded to this mighty task, as far as the state is concerned, while other nations are still wrestling with it."

### 3. ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN.

I have heard the Bishop of Winchester relate an anecdote of the Queen, the other day, at a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which makes one hope that Her Majesty will derive comfort in her great trial, from the Blessed Bock which she knew to contain consolation for her suffering subjects. He said that the parish minister of a little village near Osborne, in going his rounds, entered a cottage where one of his parishioners—a young girl—was dying of consumption. He found by the bedside a lady in black, reading to her the Bible. The lady on his entrance retired; and then he found that this ministering angel was the Queen.

Rumor tells another anecdote of the Queen, which shows her tender heart and her memory of the Crimean bloodshed. They say that when Lord Palmerston took for her sanction the ultimatum demand on the Federal Government for the restitution of the men taken from the *Trent*, she said that if mere etiquette and not national honor was to be satisfied, she could not endure the thought

of the sacrifice of so many precious, gallant lives. That Lord Palmerston then asked if she would be more content if Lord Derby were consulted,—and that on giving his opinion that Lord Palmerston's demand was just and righteous, she gave her sanction.

Such stories as these are peculiarly acceptable to the people at the present time, as proving Victoria a good woman as well as a noble Queen.—*From a private letter.*

*Sympathy of the Queen for the Sufferers at the late Hartley Colliery Accident.*—In a letter dated "Osborne, January 23," Sir C. B. Phipps, by command of Her Majesty, writes as follows: "The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief, has taken the deepest interest in the dreadful accident at Hartley, and up to the last had hoped that at least a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has affected the Queen very much. Her Majesty commands me to say, that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers; and that her own misery only makes her feel the more for them. Her Majesty hopes that every thing will be done, as far as possible, to alleviate their distress; and Her Majesty will feel a sad satisfaction in assisting in such measures." A cheque for £200 accompanied this letter.

At a meeting recently held in the city of Montreal, to consider the best means of obtaining and erecting a Statue of the Queen, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Montreal referred to Her Majesty's early life as follows:—"His lordship said that he had no right to assume that his feelings of respect and affection for Her Majesty were more sincere than those of any other there present, or even of any other of Her Majesty's subjects; but his personal recollections of Her Majesty might perhaps trace back further than those of the generality of his hearers. Queen Victoria was born in 1819, at Kensington, and he still remembered that, in the autumn of that year, when the Queen was about four months old, he met the nurse carrying the Royal infant, and she was good enough to allow him and the friend that accompanied him to see the baby in her arms. There were then many chances against that infant ever wearing the Crown. Besides the possibility of her dying young, there were others between her and the throne. But these had died, leaving the Crown to devolve upon Victoria. He could not, when he looked upon the infant, foresee, nor could he venture to predict, the future which was in store for her; but might not very much of that prophetic eulogy in Shakspeare have been applied to her:

—*And the words I utter*  
Let none think flattery, for they'll find them truth  
This Royal infant, (heaven still move about her!)  
Though in her cradle, yet now promises  
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,  
Which time shall bring to ripeness: She shall be  
(But few now living can behold that goodness.)  
A pattern to all princes living with her,  
And all that shall succeed: Sheba was never  
More covetous of wisdom, and fair virtue,  
Than this pure soul shall be: all princely graces,  
That mould up such a mighty piece as this is,  
With all the virtues that attend the good  
Shall still be doubled on her: truth shall nurse her,  
Holy and heavenly thoughts still counsel her:  
She shall be lov'd and fear'd: Her own shall bless her:  
Her foes shake like a field of beaten corn,  
And hang their heads with sorrow: Good grows with her:  
In her days every man shall eat in safety  
Under his own vine, what he plants: and sing  
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours:  
God shall be truly known; and those about her  
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour,  
And by those claim their greatness, not by blood."

"Such were some of the many things bound up in that infant. She was then being trained up with all that care which was to fit her for the performance of that work which was so soon to devolve upon her. He remembered that 18 years after, he passed on the road William IV., on his way to London to hold a levee. It was the last he ever held. On his return, he was taken ill, and soon after died at Windsor. At the same place (Kensington), where eighteen years ago she first saw the light, Victoria now received the intelligence that she was the possessor of the Crown of one of the most important nations that had a place in history. The first words she said to the Archbishop who brought her the intelligence were to request his Grace to pray for her. The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, arrived at 9 o'clock, and had an interview, and immediately after summonses were issued for a Privy Council to meet at Kensington Palace at eleven. We saw here a mighty empire passing down without a word of discontent from the hands of a vigorous man into the hands of a young and tender female, and the British Empire with its dependencies moved on without a check. (Applause.) He would simply mention the proclamation which was issued by the new Queen to her subjects, and recall to their memory a few words which she then uttered, very remarkable when viewed in connection with the experience of the past. After announcing the fact of her accession to the Crown, Her Majesty went on something to the following effect: 'This awful responsibility is imposed upon me at