

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

XXVI.—THE SUNDAY CALLED SEXAGESIMA, OR THE SECOND SUNDAY BEFORE LENT. C.M.

O Lord God, who seest that we put our trust in anything that we do; Mercifully grant that by Thy power, we may be defended against all adversity; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

1. *Thou, Lord, alone, art all our Help;*

We trust in nothing but Thee;

In mercy grant Thy sure defence;

Our Aid in danger be!

2. *"In perils," Lord, Thy saints of old*

The work of patience wrought;

To bear our cross,—to suffer here,—

May we, like them, be taught!

3. *Keep Thou our heart, lest Satan pluck*

The Seed of life away;

O God, may fruit of heavenly growth

The Sower's toil repay!

4. *Let all, in "good" and "honest" heart,*

Receive and keep "THE WORD";

"With patience" bear abundant fruit,

And praise the harvest's Lord!

5. *With tempting craft the subtle foe*

Would fain the heart beguile;

But God doth keep "His own elect" f

From Satan's evil wile.

6. *Endure! Ye tempted hearts; for soon*

The foe, in dust, we'll tread;

Beneath our feet, "the God of peace

Shall bruise" the Serpent's head!

7. *The Collected.*

8. *The Epistle.*

9. *The Gospel.—(The Parable of the Sower).*

10. *Cor. xi. 3. "Lift up" from the crafts and assaults of the devil," and again—"those evils, which the craft and subtlety of the devil."*

11. *Luke, xlviii. 7. Note the character—"Which cry day and night unto Him."*

12. *James i. 12; and Matt. xxiv. 13.*

13. *First Morning Lesson.—Gen. iii. 15; Rom. xvi. 20.*

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT.

CHAP. VIII.

FRESH TROUBLES.

Up to this period Gottfried had not suffered from illness ever since his arrival on the island. But one day a sharp-pointed fragment of shell entered very deep into the sole of his foot: for the rocky soil had long since worn out his shoes, and they were no longer of service to him. The wound smarted terribly, and gave him great pain: he became feverish, and felt almost incapable of moving. It was with the utmost difficulty, even with the aid of a stick, that he could get as far as the spring, and return with a pitcher of water to quench his burning thirst. Fortunately for him he was not hungry; for it would have been almost impossible for him to get a fish from the pool, and afterwards to prepare it. He had no linen to dress his wound. Our poor hermit was indeed to be pitied.

Thus languishing, stretched on his bed of moss, tormented by a burning fever, destitute of all help, in his gloomy cavern, he thought of his family with more than ordinary anguish of mind. "Alas!" said he, "whenever I used to be the least indisposed, how tenderly I was watched over by my parents! My father himself would fetch a physician; and my mother, with kind entreaties, would beg me to take the medicine he ordered, would bring me soup, and make my bed. My brothers and sisters, with each other in their efforts to amuse and console me, while all united in prayers for my recovery. But here I am alone, deserted by every one. O, how terrible to think of dying thus solitary and abandoned!"

He now felt, more than ever, how much he had failed both in gratitude and docility towards his kind parents. "Ah, merciful God!" he exclaimed, "perhaps thou hast banished me to this island only to make me see my faults and amend them. O, pardon me; and, if ever thou dost lead me back to my home, I will show all love and gratitude to my parents, and obey them with my whole heart." With sorrow he recalled to mind how often he had quarrelled with his brothers and sisters, and spoken to them with unjust severity. "O, how truly I now repent of it," said he. "Forgive me, O my heavenly Father, and restore me to them. I will be an affectionate brother to them; and we will dwell together in the most perfect harmony."

"Alas!" he added, "I knew not how to appreciate my happiness when living with such kind parents, such affectionate brothers and sisters. How often have I distressed them by my obstinacy and ill-behaviour. Grant, O my God, that I may one day give them again, if only to ask their forgiveness, if only to give them joy by my better conduct, and, in some degree, at least, to requite them for the goodness they have shown me."

Such were the prayers poor Gottfried often breathed during the period of his illness. God at length restored him to health: the fever gradually diminished, and soon entirely left him. When, for the first time, he found himself able to leave his cave without support, he fell on his knees, and returned thanks to God for his restoration to health.

When Gottfried found his health completely re-established, his first thought was to manufacture some kind of covering for his feet, to guard against further accidents of this kind. With the help of his hatchet and knife he contrived to make strong soles out of one of the planks of the boat; while the leather of his old shoes furnished him with straps, which he nailed to his wooden soles. These new kind of shoes, usually called sandals, answered as well as could be expected, considering the imperfectness of his tools.

Gottfried also stood much in need of new clothing. His clothes were too short, and so torn and ragged that they no longer protected him from the frosty air. When it was very cold, he shivered, and his teeth chattered to such a degree that he sometimes dreaded a renewal of his illness. It is true that at such times he would wrap himself up in his father's cloak; but it was much too long and trailed on the ground behind him; besides which, the sleeves fell over the end of his fingers; and, even when he turned them up, they incommoded him while at work. He therefore resolved to turn the cloak into a kind of long robe, forming a complete dress; in a word such an one as he had seen described as worn by a hermit. "But," said he, "what shall I do for a needle, and thread, and scissors?" He made a needle of a broken nail, which he sharpened, and, after great difficulty, contrived to pierce a hole through it by means of a pointed nail. He had, fortunately, remarked one day, in a blacksmith's forge, that iron when well heated became soft, and moreover, when plunged red hot into cold water was rendered extremely hard; and he at last succeeded in making a pretty good needle, though decidedly better adapted for stitching bales than making clothes.

For thread he unravelled the remnant of a stocking which he had long since thrown aside as unfit for use; and his knife, which he carefully sharpened on a stone, served him in place of scissors. He then set to work, cut out his dress on a board, and put it together as well as he could. It was well formed of the cord with which the boat had been fastened ashore, now well bleached by alternate rain and sunshine. As his straw hat was quite worn out, he made an attempt to plait another with broom, in which he succeeded very well, especially as he knew something of the art of basket-making. His new costume

being now completed, he put it on; and really, with his white girdle, his broom hat, which he had fastened up on either side, and a willow wand in his hand, he was by no means unlike an anchorite. He walked on the water's edge, looked at himself in the smooth clear water, and could not forbear laughing at his grotesque appearance.

Whilst working at his dress, Gottfried made many interesting discoveries; "before I came here," thought he, "I never dreamed of the advantages resulting from the society of others. How many thousands of persons are employed in dressing a single individual as well as I used to be dressed at home! Here is my old straw hat for instance: how many hands have been in motion before a single ear of corn could be produced! Before the peasant can till his ground, he must have a plough; the plough-share has been dug out of mines, then melted and forged in the foundry. What labor has been required to prepare the different tools and machines necessary for the mines, the forge, and the foundry! The wheelwright makes the wheels and frame-work of the plough; for which purpose wood must be cut down in the forest, and that again with the aid of a hatchet. How many from instruments the wheelwright requires to shape the wood and pierce it with holes, all which he has required, the help of men! The blacksmith must provide the iron, the plough and the wheels; for which he must have had a pair of bellows, a hammer, pincers, and an anvil; all which instruments require the united labor of many persons. Before it is possible to put the horse to the plough, ropes are required and various other articles. Thus the sadder and the rope-maker must give their assistance; besides which, many others have made tools or worked to tan leather, sew, dry and twist the hemp. Thus the peasant sows the wheat, the reaper cuts it down, the thrasher beats the grain out of the ear, and all this before the hat-maker can have the straw requisite to make the hat.

In the same manner he reflected on the infinite number of hands making, either with wool or flax, clothes of various colors, as well as linen, and the innumerable multitude of instruments and different kinds of machinery, such as spinning-wheels, the weaver's loom, machines for dyeing, &c. How many workmen were required in doing everything that was necessary before one could take the scissors and needle in order to complete the dress!

"And the work which a single needle costs," added he, "I now know from experience; and yet several can be bought for a halfpenny, because men help each other in their labours. What a grand sight to see thousands of men working for a single individual!—Every one ought, then, on his part, to do his utmost to contribute by his labour to the happiness of his neighbor, in order that this grand association may continue to subsist. Each one will gain by helping another: so the highest should not despise the most humble, nor the latter, in his turn, envy the former. Thus each one must live by and for his neighbor. Such as do not work do not deserve to be fed. God has disposed things in this manner, in order that men, who are so dependent on each other, should also love each other, and live together in unity. O yes; it is indeed a happy thing to live in human society; and one is truly unfortunate in being separated from it, and it often makes one feel sadly desolate. If I should ever return to the society of my fellow-creatures, I will work with untiring ardor, and with, with indefatigable industry, contribute to the general good."

CHAP. IX.

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

Gottfried being now quite recovered, and dressed in a complete suit, once more lived a quiet and contented life in his barren island; but the desire to see his dear parents still filled his heart, and increased more and more. Several times each day he climbed to the top of the rock, and, turning his gaze in every direction, watched the arrival of his ship. He saw more than one making, as he thought, straight towards him, when his heart would throb with joy; but each time turned either to the right or left without nearing the island, and took quite a different direction. Gottfried no longer doubted that in this they acted designedly; but why so? For a long time it appeared inexplicable to him. However, at length he guessed the true motive. All around the island numerous rocks projected above the surface of the water; beneath which were hidden a still greater quantity; this was easily conjectured by the sound the waves made in breaking over them. It was, no doubt, to avoid striking on these reefs that the sailors would not venture to approach nearer. One day, a vessel in full sail was seen advancing towards the island, when it suddenly stopped, shifted sail, and taking to its oars, pulled away in another direction. Poor Gottfried was sadly afflicted; however, he reassured himself to the full of God. "God," said he, "has decreed that I should remain yet a while on this island; his will be done. When the hour comes in which it pleases him to permit my departure, he will easily find a way to deliver me from my captivity."

Gottfried began to fear lest he should be obliged to spend another winter on his island, and consequently made new preparations. He felled a considerable quantity of fir, split the wood, and piled it against a rock not far from his cave. He also heaped together a great mass of dry branches, which he brought to the same place, knowing that they would be useful, should occasion require it, in enabling him the more easily to kindle his fire.

One day, with the help of his hatchet, he had succeeded in cutting down a fir tree, which grew on a high rock at some distance from his valley; the tree fell with a great crash into a deep gully. He worked from day-break to divide it into logs; and, as he had no saw, and was obliged to chop it in pieces with the hatchet, he found it such a very difficult job, that it caused him to prepare profusely. By his appetite he began to feel that it was noon: so he prepared to return to his cave, bearing on his shoulders as many logs as he could carry; when, just as he issued from the ravine, what was his horror on seeing clouds of smoke rising from the centre of the rocks in the midst of which was his cave! Two fearful red flames, thick and high as two towers, ascended in the air with a great noise.

Gottfried had often heard of mountains vomiting fire at uncertain intervals of time; and he feared this might be the eruption of a subterranean fire, which might possibly destroy the whole island. Suddenly he cast down his load; and, with trembling steps, approached the entrance of his valley, where he stopped in dismay. Nothing was to be seen but smoke and flames, the crackling of which was quite deafening. However, he was not a little consoled to find that the flames did not proceed out of the earth. He soon discovered the cause of the fire. The dry branches which he had heaped on the seaward before his cavern, had been placed too near the fire which he had left burning; a few twigs had been blown towards it by the wind; which, suddenly catching fire, communicated it to the rest. The flames had invaded his heap of wood, the wicker door of his cave, his table and bench, as well as the wooden shed, which fell with a crash. The two tall and aged fir-trees also caught fire, and appeared like two monstrous flaming towers.

At first Gottfried was scarcely conscious of the irreparable injury he had suffered from the fire; he bitterly reproached himself for not having guarded better against such an accident; he deplored the loss of his kitchen utensils, the wood he had collected, and his furniture. "Alas," said he, "the fuller roof has broken my iron pot; I have now no means of cooking fish! My pitcher is likewise destroyed; and I shall be obliged, whenever I am thirsty, to go all the way to the spring! I have neither bench nor table; and now that my wooden shed is consumed, I shall be obliged to crouch down in my cave whenever it rains, as I have now no other place to take shelter in from the wet!"

However he soon perceived what was the most unfortunate part of the affair. "What a cruel misfortune, poor child that I am," he cried; "my fishing-lines, without which I cannot possibly angle, and which I had hung up in the shed to dry, are also burned! What shall I do now? I used all the linen and all the twine I had, to make into lines; and woolen threads are not strong enough. What shall I now use for the future? I know not where to turn for help; and I am again in danger of being starved to death!"

Gottfried entered the valley, but could not remain long there: the earth was burning hot, the atmosphere was very sultry, the melted resin fell in streams of fire from the top of the flaming fir-trees, and the smoke was suffocating. "Ah!" he cried, "though it is said that good proceeds from evil, yet when I look on this frightful devastation, I cannot conceive it possible that good can result from this disastrous blow. I see no end of my misfortunes!"

He left his dear valley, and sitting down at a little distance on a rock, leaned his head on his hand, and said, with a sigh, "If I was now living in the midst of men, how soon the damage caused by the fire would be repaired! With a few half-penny I could buy an iron pot, a pitcher, and some twine. And even if I had not a half-penny, I should not fail to meet with some good-natured person, who would find pleasure in giving me a few scraps of twine and some earthen pots, or would at least find it necessary to inform me that he has just received a great Britain from London, a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for Engraving, Barbers, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & CO'S, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Eschequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by attracting attention to business, to merit that patronage which will ever be his study to deserve.

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H. W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, Nov. 6, 1845.

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