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## poetry.

THE BROTHERS' ADVENTURE. BY ROBERT SNOW, ESQ. 'Twas in a tropic ocean-bay
Two English boys went forth to swim; Brothers they were; trained with the sea To gambol; lithe of limb And dauntless; now they float as still As sea-birds : now with long-breathed skill Headlong they dive below, and rise With pied shells in their grasp, and many an oozy prize.

But I must not fail to tell How a fairy islet lay About three cables' length from shore,
The jewel of the bay. And thither with swift strokes they race, Holding pleasure still in chase, Through cleft waves that, as on they dash. Close round their shoulders with a rainbow flash.

And landing in a tiny cove,

They rove the islet o'er and o'er, Naked, in boyish liberty; And high and low explore Its rocks, and inmost coral caves, Whose bases mighty ocean laves, Dashing to their vaulted height Gleams of mystic azure light And now 'tis time to think of home ;

'Tis time again to take the flood ;-But oh, what spectacle of fear Congeals their youthful blood ! Blade-like, peaked, black, and thin, Above the water peers the fig Of a hungry, roaming shark,
That seems the brothers for his prey to mark; Nor is there within hail one friendly bark.

Ah, well may they grow pale with dread!

The younger clings about his brother,
And cries—" We never shall return— My mother, O my mother !" The elder boy, with desperate cheer, Makes faltering answer—" Do not fear"— Vain words; for see! the monster rears His jaws in sight, then dips, then slowly reappears. A deadly film comes o'er their eyes;

They have neither pulse nor breath: But there to stand is to endure Companionship with death.

Half conscious what they do, they creep Into a cave that faces not the deep: And, sooth, 'tis better patiently Unseeing and unseen to lie, Than dally with their watchful enemy.

And they look forth from hour to hour; But still the shark is prowling near; And they are cold; and sunset comes With sundry kinds of fear. Into their cave; all hope is past, If they by swimming cannot reach The footing of the friendly beach.

And still they shudder, crouch, and cower; Oh, how unlike their former glee! As from a strange and gory grave, They shrink from the bright sea. Heavy is their choice of woe; For they must drown or brave the cruel foe: Once more they look;—hope beams! far off, or near, They see him not—" Heaven send our way be clear— Now is the time; we will not perish here!"

For the dear life to shore they strain, Convulsed, worse than in fever dreams; The sky seems blood, the waters blood; And once the younger screams
Aloud for help!—yet both come safe to land; But in a swoon lie spent upon the sand, Till a warm glance recalls them, and they hear Wild words of love, breaking the trance of fear;

For she hangs o'er her boys-their mother dear

Paper read before the Ecclesiol

say that the very first and primary elements of con-Gothic art is only a kind of fossilized basket work: stone. but it is well to bear in mind this plain series of chro- The truth seems to be that all along wooden their most elaborate guise, are nothing but the trans-

original wooden idea, which was the primary one.

been developed from a classic origin, I think that we Kong. are bound to attempt to raise it from the sordid character which it has hitherto borne. We have looked Saxon or even Norman times: probably it was con-

they had of stone consisted only of upright walls, constructive element, all that is true in stone and not ternal additions nailed on the wall, actually conwithout pillars or arches." Sir James Ware, on the mere ornament growing out of an accidental material, structed in its thickness with an inner and outer would be more dignified: but the question is unimwithout pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or S. James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, without pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, when the without pillars or archive. So, James Ware, or the control of an accidental material, which will be found in wood. We must remember what we can or the most proposed to the most part of the son of the control of t

which in itself would demand some careful thought. of his immediate successors. These edifices we all actually executed in wood. In decomposing architecture the ultimate term is know, are of stone; and in England we have a comwere felled before stones were quarried. I am not and though the Saxon invasion destroyed most British present another essential of a church in wood. asking your assent to that pretty and sentimental churches of the Basilican plan, yet it would be contheory which derived Pointed architecture, directly trary to all likelihood and experience that the old and immediately, as though by some sudden impulse rules and types of ecclesiastical buildings were so gether do certainly seem nearly if not quite to exhaust of vitality, without any intermediate stages, from a obliterated that at or before the period of the Heptarliving forest; or to Sir James Hall's application of it, chy an indigenous style, without reference to a classiwho sees in crockets and foliaged pinnacles, but the cal origin, grew up spontaneously in Saxon England, \*prouting buds of wicker-work, inserted for ornament which first covered the land with some 50,000 wooden a wooden church of given and definite character and of on, or round, long poles, and who tells us that all churches, and that gradually this style developed into

nological facts; that Pointed architecture can be churches have been built pretty much as they are now. traced step by step, and almost year by year, from I suspect that generally speaking they were the excepclassical forms, and that classical temples, even in tion rather than the rule. The rude and small Cyclopean ecclesiastical buildings actually existing in Ireland, lation into stone of that simplest and most elementary and of the most remote antiquity, prove that stone was construction of wood. A colonnade and pediment, used not only for very small churches but even for however gorgeous, is nothing elementary, as has been oratories, among a people who were certainly not in often shown, but a row of wooden posts thrust into the the arts of life superior to the British, so long assoearth, with a roof of timber logs triangularly imposed ciated with the presence of Roman civilization .upon them, forming a pediment of three pieces of Probably very many of the first British churches were wood, and a horizontal entablature of ewooden beams Basilican in plan, stone in construction. Besides for the flank; and if the wooden shed developed into this, while such churches as Brixworth certainly rethe stone collonaded temple,\* and if the temple deve- present the occidental type of the Basilica, I would loped into the basilica, and the into the Pointed suggest that the Irish churches, of a Cyclopean conchurch, by regular and known steps, then in every struction, and which certainly are not Basilican in church, however gorgeous, we may still recognize the plan, and perhaps such a church as Daglingworth, might possibly represent a class of churches which are It seems to me that it was almost with difficulty still more peculiarly indigenous to the faith, and which, that the Church could forego the wooden element. of oriental derivation, represent the ante-Basilican In Saxon Churches the long and short masonry has churches which perished in the Dioclesian persecution. been already termed "stone carpentry:" the triangular | We have therefore in these islands actual specimens of Windows and doorways of this early period of art, two vast classes of churches all in existence before the mere straight slopes without curves, are instances of Saxon invasion, which were not of wood. After the the same wooden construction. The ends of the Saxon invasion of England had destroyed most of the roof-rafters exposed in the flank of a classical building, existing churches, their immediate successors followed its buttresses and pediments; you must deprive it of which are often ornamented with a lion's head, a patera, the prevailing occidental development of the Basilica, its niches which can be no practical defence from any or a wreath and are termed modillions, survive in the and were probably as close imitations of the ante-Saxon weather. To be consistent you must pronounce much grotesque heads of the corbel-tables which always English Basilica as the unpractised architects of those more strongly on the utter unreality of the very finest occur in Norman architecture below the eaves. times could command, standing perhaps in as near a ecclesiastical wooden work in existence than I have yet And throughout all periods of ecclesiastical art wooden relation to the Basilican structures of Roman and found realists to do. But quitting this question for roof have reluctantly yielded to stone groining: and Romano-British art, as our first attempts at revived abler and more competent judges to enter uponwhile the great Suffolk open timber roof yet competes Gothic did to a genuine Pointed church. Contempo- though I have thrown out a claim for the extended apand some think not unsuccessfully, with vaulting itself raneously both with British and Saxon and Norman plication of wood-I will just mention what seem to in pictorial effect, it must be owned that the stone ribs churches, arose in poor places, deficient in materials, me in some instances to be the chief requisites for a of the latter are scarcely so true to fact, and are quarries, and roads, wooden churches, just as they are good wooden church. scarcely so real,—the first essential of constructive art, required in Canadian forests, or at Newfoundland as the wooden braces from which they are plainly fishing-stations. Or if a sudden call upon the are, there are abundance of wooden churches both in If wood then is the primitive element of all practi- demanded the immediate erection of a church, a tem- belonging to our own empire. Their chief value to cal construction, and from which all architecture, as porary wooden building arose at York, just as it does us will be in the way of warning, since they practically far as that of the Christian Church is concerned, has now in the Finchley fields, or on the shores of Hong exemplify almost every error which is possible in such

at it as a defective and inferior material, which in a stantly being erected. Occasions for this opus tumul- lines in both the frame church and log church is fatal Sense it is: development, if true, involves the notion tuarium would habitually recur in all ages of the to the great principle of Christian architecture, its verof improvement. The discovery of the principle of Church. The perishable material of which wooden ticality. I see no reason why, not perhaps the same the arch, for example, enables us to span spaces for churches were constructed is a sufficient reason that extent, but still a considerable amount of verticality, This derivation of classical architecture from a wooden so few have survived; yet it is remarkable that the should not be obtained in wooden, as in stone This derivation of classical architecture from a wooden two, which are most familiarly known as remaining in Churches. The ordinary timber and plaster houses shed type is beautifully brought out in Hope's Essay on Ar- England, are of dates so widely separated. There of England, whose construction for the walls was also chitecture, pp. 29; 21,—27.

† The ends of the transverse beams forming the poop of the Chinese Junk now exhibiting in London, which project from the decks, are carved into monsters' heads, and present a perfect wooden corbel table, highly enriched with decorative colour.

\*Vide Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. i. p. 449. There is an engraving in this church in the Cambridge Camden Society's wooden corbel table, highly enriched with decorative colour.

have shown that this was rather an extraordinary case; this wooden church was rou up extemporaneously expressly for the baptism—"quam de lingo cum cate-chizaretura aque adprecipiendum baptisma instrucereur crizario orbere construxit." And then the historian goes on to say that St. Edwin immediately prepared to build a noble basilica of stone. On the other hand, in well-known passages, the same Bede speaks of a Bitish church built at Verulam, A. D. 300 fitting to the dignity of St. Albans martyrdom, and of the dignity of St. Albans martyrdom, and of the same as of the contemporaceous toge. Way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, A. D. 412. But it seems we are not left to the way, a. D. 412. But it seems we are not left t we must either admit that most of our wooden screen- sist of strange stories added to and fantastically piled be metal. taper read before the Ecclesiological Society, on the evening of the 7th June, 1848. By the Rev. William Scott, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxten.)

We are in possession of what is more decisive than a identical with those of the chancel-arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion of the chancel arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. The general proportion of the chancel arch in which it is spire would be at the west end. A Middle-Pointed chapel in William would of course be finished and ornamented, where would be those required in English churches.

Scott, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxten.) mony is, whichever way tending, only incidental, and church, Cambridgeshire, exhibits the original highwho certainly never had the question itself placed be-In more respects than one the subject which has sen laid and arches were not too ambitious either in span or fore them. Mr. Petrie, in his well-known work (from land arches were not too ambitious either in span or fore them. Mr. Petrie, in his well-known work (from land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing of the lambs of Christ's Flock, we are not only bringing and arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing of the lambs of Christ's Flock, we are not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not only bringing or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either in span or land arches were not too ambitious either been laid upon me is not only invested with a practical interest stand one the subject which the above citations are taken,) has indisputably which the above citations are taken, has indisputably which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and Warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputably and warmington, in Northamptonshire, imitates the which the above citations are taken, has indisputable and the citation and the

always wood: and it is, I suppose, not too much to plete series of actual stone buildings, extending from as in Hampshire, dwarf spires in Essex, small square the Roman foundations of Dover and Brixworth, in an turrets as in Surrey and Sussex, and the class of wooden struction will be found to be wooden. The simplest, unbroken series, through both British and Saxon times. campaniles which have been called frame-towers, and because most natural building, is of wood. Trees Roman Britain was by no means a barbarous country: which are nearly peculiar to the last two counties, re-

With all these actually existing portions of a church among us of a wooden construction, which taken toall the constituent members of a whole church, -belfries, walls, windows, piers, arches, roofs; the difficulty in composing out of such an abundance of materials, an barmonious style will surely not be great. And if it be objected, as I conjecture that it may be, that I have gone too far in admitting the mutual controvertibility of wood and stone, I would ask the objector to point out definitely in the features which I have mentioned what is peculiar to stone and what to wood?

If I am asked the question myself I would suggest that the peculiarity and incontrovertibility, if I may so say, of the two materials of construction, consist not so much in details as in the mind and general character, the moral bearing so to say, of the stone church and wooden church respectively. As to the details, what is proper and peculiar to each style, I am not at all competent to go into the question; but when I see a large compartment of a wooden screen filled with Middle-Pointed tracery, monials, and so on, I do not see myself why this should not be glazed, in other words, why a wooden window, even of flowing tracery is utterly inadmissible. I must put the dilemma strongly and forcibly, without committing myself to either horn of the difficulty. Either you must allow wood to advance one step further than it has done hitherto, and admit it to window tracery, and to a vast deal of external work now restricted to stone; or you must consistently confine wood to a very narrow range indeed; you must deprive screen-work of that generous and large flow which it has enjoyed; you must retrench

First, however, let me premise that, such as they Church's energies, like the baptism of King Edwin, the United States and in the North American provinces a building. They may be divided into two classes:

I should suggest is, that if a stone church is developed from a wooden church, therefore the stone church, implies and assumes the wooden churchs properly, we must proceed by analysing our existing stone churchs, the long array of elaborate beauties and ever-varying combinations which are peculiar to a stone construction at a rarive at last to the archetypal plan, which seems rooden. But here I would guard myself against being supposed to have adopted what I cannot but think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any Saxon to Middle-Pointed art in these two structures; oak trees, disposed, not horizontally, but vertically. think a very extravagant opinion, that there was any Saxon to Middle-Pointed art in these two attacks, disposed, dot not located and in the sax point in the porch, upon the actuality of the bell-cote. This construction might most reasonably be suggested of the porch, upon the actuality of the bell-cote. Hon neighbouring islands in which all, or even the great I conclude that had time spared them, we should have hink a very extravagant opinion, that there was any time in the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the believe that the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the construction might most reasonably be suggested out in the ecclesiological history of this ago out of the new whole have neighbouring islands in which all, or even the great majority of, churches were built of wood. Perhaps in its broadest form Mr. Paley has adopted this sentiment, when he tells us "That there can be no doubt that the great majority of Saxon Churches were of wood," which is going far beyond the cautious, yet still in my judgment somewhat exaggerated position of one of the authorities whom he cites, the author of one of the authorities whom he cites, the author of the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the "Live Advantor to the Christian art, at least for temperate climates, if the construction might most reasonably be suggested of the portion, if the cereative of the construction, I would, after construction, I would, after constructing an oradinary frame-work, pin to the outside plain trunks of the construction, I would, after construction might most reasonable and would and out and wood with a being point of soon as a stone and wooden churches when the middle Point to believe that there were no stone churches in England

To say then, which would be my first canon with resawdust or moss, tightly rammed, I think a good count of the accumulations of snow. Where the exuntil the eleventh or twelfth century. Grose, in the spect to a new wooden church, that it must show its real weather-proof wall would be constructed. One espreface to his Antiquities, says that "the Saxon construction, is only to put in another form what I have Churches were mostly built with timber: and the few already suggested. If wood is the natural and primary window frames, which hitherto have been merely ex-

Church in the Colonies of this Empire, but it is one which in itself, and with the immediate wants of the wall:—should there be any buttresses? There is a be somewhat depressed. And here the construction be somewhat depressed. And here the construction ing in fact what looks like a regular vaulted roof, but tian edifices, with the times of St. Patrick himself, and of Nether Peover would assist us. "It (I quote passage in Bede which certainly implies the existence of Nether Peover would assist us." pro munimine erat adposita" he goes on to say that the nave." this same destina, whatever it was, on two occasions afterwards transferred to the interior of a church. I present wooded pillars, of which the capitals are most do not lay much stress upon this, although the English | elaborately carved with Runic knots, and that pecueditor Smith distinctly states that destina was "quod liar interlaced kind of ornament of which the Celtie hodie Anglice Buttress vocatur," and although Du- and Scandinavian tribes were so fond. A barbaric ange supports the same sense; because it may possibly only mean some beam of the frame-work.

There remains the difficult question of windows; nd though I own that, as at present taught, I see no fatal objection to tracied windows, especially if they were not too large actually to be cut, as stone is cut in its separate members, out of the solid block-yet I must admit a distinction. Wood, as I have said, is wood; but all wood is not susceptible of the same treatment. Pine-wood admits much less variety, nuch less of a flowing character, much less of mass and carving than does oak. I am not certain, therefore, that curved lines of any sort are very suitable to deal. Deal is a very rigid and inflexible materialn growth it only takes straight lines; and suitable as its character is to uprights, shafts, and vertical lines, or to the horizontal lines of wall-plates or cornice, it eems reluctant to admit the arch. The knees of oak form natural arches of the most exquisite beauty, as many must have observed in the commonest cartcheds of our country parishes. But such is not the case with pine. And as few of the forests where wooden churches are most required consist of anything but pine trees, I conceive that square-headed windows and doors are more suitable to the only material, deal, with which we are concerned. The same may be said of mouldings: when working in deal simple splays are more suitable than a system of rolls and hollows.

Another observation I will venture on with regard to windows. I cannot but feel that the exquisite beauty of window tracery led in the best period of ecclesiastical art to an exaggeration entirely fatal to the fundamental notion of a window. Even the fine tracery windows of Middle-Pointed, still more the huge four-thousand quare feet of glass, which we find in Third-Pointed of Gloucester, were separate facts rather than subordinate members of the composition; they were studies of wonderful complexity—they were vast pictures-they were frames for stained glass; they were not holes for the admission of light. We study each window of developed Pointed for its own sake as much as a subordinate member in the church. Now, in this respect, Romanesque was more truthful. There is something very real in what the late Mr. Hope, speaking of S. Zeno, in Verona, describes as an arrangement of small lights close together, forming round the top of the wall under the cornice a sort of fascia or band of balustraded openings. I think that in our wooden churches we might learn a lesson from Italian Pointed work, in which the windows are Hope), as in the Duomo of Ferrara; and in Canada, curiously enough, for the same reason that the windows are so small both in Italy and the East, which is churches are too light; the sun in summer and the snow in winter produce an intolerable glare.")

One feature alone remains with reference to the height. The arches, if arches there are to be, might of wooden buttresses in a wooden church. Speaking from Ormerod) is divided from the side aisles by four pl of the death of S. Aidan, A. D. 651, that it took place wooded arches on each side, formed by rude beams of while he was leaning against a certain buttress of the wood sprung from wooden pillars, from which are church, "adclinis destinæ quæ extrinsecus ecclesiæ again sprung other spars, forming an obtuse arch over

These wooden pillars would be the most massive escaped conflagration, "ab ignibus circum cuncta spars which the forest could supply—sawn square and chamferred into an ectagon. The Norwegian doors richness is thereby attained. And I see no reason why, if the wood is hard enough and there is sufficient skill in the settlers, the utmost amount of carving should not be expended on the interior of a wooden wooden churches are required, I can quite understand that both the hardness of the wood and the superior size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate size of the timber would allow a much more elaborate of our children and their childrens' after them: style for wooden churches than can be thought of in Canada and New Brunswick. What I have been thinking of is a wooden church, to be built under the most untoward auspices and of the most intractable become their home, and their childrens' after them:

The son of an officer in the army, I was born during the exciting period of our Indian wars, and, shortly after my birth, was one among a number of staff officers' families who were exposed to the perils of the Mahratta Cambrail the staff of the most intractable and their childrens' after them: materials, the stunted pine trees of a very cold country. To these my observations mainly apply.

## Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Churcheriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible folio opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—In your columns, a correspondence has lately appeared in which I feel somewhat interested, as I occasionally preach the Gospel to my people without having a written sermon before me, the expediency of which, if not my right to do so, is, I find by some called in question.— You will, therefore, I trust allow me space in your paper to endeavour to justify my practice, if I am not able clearly to shew that it is the better way where it can be

When I was admitted Priest, the Bishop delivered the When I was admitted Friest, the Biship derived the Bible into my hand, saying, "Take thou authority to preach the Word of God," and to this end in the previous exhortation I was enjoined "to read and learn the Scriptures," in order that I might "teach the people committed to my care and charge with all diligence." And in doing so, I do not find that I am at all restricted either in private or public to written discourses, but rather "to instruct them out of the said Scriptures," which I think plainly intimates my doing so with the Scriptures in my hand or intimates my doing so with the Scriptures in my hand or memory, so applying and opening them as may suit the cases of my different hearers, "using both public and private monitions and exhortations as need shall require, and occasion shall be given." "The will and ability" to do which, we are informed in the exhortation already quoted, is "given of God alone," for which therefore we wought, and have need to pray compactly for this Holy. ought, and have need to pray earnestly for His Holy

All men have not the same gifts, and it may be, as it often is, that some through diffidence or some other disqualification are not able to address a congregation publicly without the aid of a written sermon, but where they are able to do so, I cannot but think it preferable: the attention is thereby much more excited and sustained, very much subdued and very high up, (Ex. pl 28- and the auditors always appear more interested. This is also the case when a preacher delivers a written sermon without exactly reading it, in order to do which it has been well suggested, that by a frequent previous perusal, a sermon might be delivered with much of the ease and to keep out the weather, whether heat or cold. (See force of an extemporaneous discourse. I do not think Beaven, p. 187, who remarks that "our Canadian that any person, more especially one young in the minischurches are too light; the sun in summer and the now in winter produce an intolerable glare.")

As to the roof, it will be of a high pitch, and will

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which a block of stone or beam of wood were insufficient. I am not going to say that a stone church as such is not better than a wooden church. But what I should suggest is, that if a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest is a stone church is developed I should suggest i

Will you suffer me also to make another remark upon

To the Editor of The Church. THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REV'D. AND DEAR STR,-I have greatly regretted to

sin upon our own souls, but endangering the souls of those little ones, by not training them in everything at the footstool of Christ, and doubtless are thereby, as did His Apostles in a similar case, making Him "much dis-

Hoping you will excuse these plain remarks, made under a firm conviction that if the sons of the Church are faithful, fearless, humble and holy themselves, neither the Gates of Hell nor the follies of men shall ever prevail against Her,

Believe me, faithfully yours, A CATHOLIC.

( For The Church.)

TO WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES, OR TO WHOM, MUST I ATTRIBUTE THE RELIGIOUS FEELINGS I POSSESS?

church. Certainly in a country like New Zealand, where hard wood is so common, and where great powers of wood carving seem natural to the people, if

lies who were exposed to the perils of the Mahratta Campaign. In 18—my mother and father returned to England with their only son. I will pass over my infancy to the period of entering school: at the age of six I was established one among 120 boys at —, in — Shire, a very notable and praiseworthy academy, conducted by one of the old school,—a strict, kind and pious man. The usual routine of working up into my classes was attended with the usual quantity of persuasion and force; and here I remained till my father became a widower, when I was 9 years old, and at the age of 10 was left an orphan by the death of him whom I adored. I can well remember the feelings of deep sorrow and solitude which nearly broke my heart; when at an age to understand my future condition, I was informed that my only remaining relative, condition, I was informed that my only remaining relative, my mother's uncle, had been solicited to act as my guar-dian, and my kind and affectionate master had taken that interest in me, which an upright mind will always extend towards the distressed and unfortunate; with this infor-

towards the distressed and infortunate; with this information I returned to school, the only one I had ever attended in my life.

My holidays were generally spent at my guardian's residence. I can only say, with great respect for his kindness, that very little religious feeling existed under his roof. A man of the world, possessing a beautiful estate, a lover of field-sports, with a fashionable wife, whose London career had established her fame in the world, as being every thing that a banker's daughter ought to be, very fond of money, very fond of gaity, and very fond of self; went to church to hear a good sermon and returned home to lounge out the rest of the day. From this it may easily be conceived I returned to school at the expiration of the vacation, without having attained a single idea towards the vacation, without having attained a single idea towards framing my mind on religious subjects, so that it could not have been to this branch of my family to whom I was indebted for any pious thoughts as to the future,— My father leading a soldier's life, and my mother always accompanying him, could not see much of their son at school, whilst duty called them across the ocean,—so that I must fall back to my best and most constant friend: it was a standing order, which was carried out, without a single exception, for the nine years I was at school, to read, morning and evening, the Church Prayers, and a portion of the Scriptures; on Sundays, the collect for the day had to be learned before morning service, and in the evening, bible reading in public school: always attended church twice, and on rainy days bible reading. is very true, that all this made but little impression on me at the time, for I can well remember joining with others in their inattention to what was going on; but there cer-tainly was something in the regular every-day impressive style of prayer, and every day the same beautiful praises and thanks to our Maker, which were thus inculcated leaves an indellible impression on the mind. The whole prayers were known by heart, and every boy had an op-