

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

OR, HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

LIV.—TRINITY-SUNDAY. P. M.

The Collect.

Almighty and everliving God, who hast given unto us Thy servants grace by the confession of a true faith to acknowledge the glory of the eternal Trinity, and in the power of the Divine Majesty to worship the Unity; we beseech Thee, that Thou wouldst keep us steadfast in this faith, and evermore defend us from all adversaries, who live and reign, one God, world without end. Amen.

The saints of God with joy proclaim His "holy, blest, and glorious" Name: O "Thy, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost! One God we praise! One God extol—One only God—Tri-personal! JERUSALEM! Thou'rt our Joy and Boast, O

In Person, Three; in Godhead, One; JERUSALEM—(Father, Spirit, Son), WAS—IS, AND SHALL FOR EVER BE! "Lord God of Hosts!"—in life and death, "We'll keep Thee, the Holy Faith:—Thou great TRINITY! we'll trust in Thee.

Baptized in Name of Holy Trinity! Grace, Love, and Fellowship, divine, "We lambly adore of God Most Holy!" For God sent forth the only Son,—"And God redeemed a world undone—And God doth still all grace supply.

O, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord!" Almighty Three—with one accord "The Church doth now Thy Name adore!" LORD—Bless the Church of Holy Trinity! LORD—Make Thy face on her to shine! LORD—Give her peace for evermore!!!

O Holy, blest, and glorious Trinity—"Ascription in Litany." Second Morning Lesson—(Matt. 11, 17.) Psalm xxxiii, 2. The Collect, and the three Creeds "received and believed" by the Catholic Church. For the Epistle—(Rev. iv. 8.) "The Transfiguration of Christ." Ephe. v. 1, 2; Titus iii. 4, 5, 6. 2 Cor. xiii. 14. For the Epistle—(Rev. i. 8.) Numbers vi. 24, 25, 26, also, Conclusion of Communion Service.

LXXXVIII.—SAINT BARNABAS THE APOSTLE. 8. M.

The Collect.

O Lord God Almighty, who didst send Thy holy Apostle Barnabas with singular gifts of the Holy Ghost; Leave us not, we beseech Thee, destitute of Thy manifold gifts, nor yet of grace to use them unto Thy honour and glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen.

With many signal Gifts a Thou didst, O Lord, endow That "man of God," whose NAME doth speak Of Grace, kind and true. O

No empty pray'r was his—No, "the name and 'act' of his" He had his Wealth at Zacch's feet, To fill his poor with bread. O

'Twas his to cheer the Church; And rouse each brother saint; With steadfast heart to cleave to God; To pray, and not to faint.

"A good man,"—"full of faith," A Saint in Deed was he; Lord, grant us grace, that we, like him, May "sons of Solomon" be!

Oh, grant the Church Thy gifts; p Send help from heav'n above; That "Christians" all may follow CHRIST; And love, as HE'S doth love.

O God, how great that Love! How high—how deep—how vast! By Grace alone can human heart In that pure mood be cast.

The Collect and Second Morning Lesson (Acts xiv. 12.) Acts iv. 36. James iv. 16, 17. Acts v. 37, 38. For the Epistle—(Acts xi. 30 and 23.) The same, verses 24. The Collect. For the Epistle—(Acts xi. 36.) The same, verses 13, 14. Ephes. iii. 17, 18, 19.

THE KING OF SAXONY'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

[The reader will remember that in the summer of the year 1844, His Majesty the King of Saxony honoured Cambridge with a visit, taking up his quarters at the usual abode of Royalty here, Trinity Lodge.—He was attended by a small suite, among whom was Dr. C. G. Carus, His Majesty's Physician. Dr. Carus has written a curious and interesting account of the King's visit to England, in which we see ourselves and our institutions with the eyes of an intelligent foreigner. The book of Dr. Carus has been translated into English, and we are happy to avail ourselves of a few passages which relate to Cambridge. The amusing blunders of the Doctor will be apparent enough to Cambridge readers, without specification by us.—Cambridge Chronicle.]

Immediately after lunch we departed, and drove through the village of Hatfield, across an open agricultural country, and continually brighter weather, through the town of Stevenage to Cambridge.

It had been a very cheerful and beautiful evening, as we drove through the green pleasure-grounds around the city, and entered Cambridge, in which there was a delightful feeling of the quiet of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, after all the hurry and noise of the streets of London. A still spirit of silence seems to breathe around.

Immediately upon driving into the town, we passed the New Museum of Arts, built in the Grecian temple style, but not yet quite finished. This building owes its origin to a legacy left for the purpose, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed a sum of £100,000 for its erection. Several of the old colleges next presented their gay walls, crowned with turrets and ornamented gables—the slender Gothic spire of St. Mary's was seen; and through the quiet streets, illumined by the evening sun, we drove into the first and richest of the colleges, Trinity, in which, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, it has been the custom for monarchs, as they journey, to sojourn. Our host was Dr. Whewell, the present master.

Almost without any time for preparation, we followed our hospitable host, in order to obtain the clearest possible idea of the buildings and arrangements of this remarkable and celebrated old university. The spacious court of Trinity college, with its yellowish stone colour and lofty old Gothic architecture presents a splendid effect. It was founded in 1546, by Henry VIII. (Cambridge, in general, is so old, as to have been destroyed as early as the ninth century by the Danes.) The college contains about 400 students. The gate, especially, is in beautiful style—lofty, castellated, and ornamented with towers crowned with pinnacles; it harmonises admirably with the adjoining buildings, which are very little lower. An ornamental Gothic fountain, in the open space within, has the very best effect.

The arrangement of these colleges is, moreover, very peculiar; there are not less than seventeen of them, of which the oldest, St. Peter's, was founded as early as 1257. From 1700 to 1800 students, in all, reside within their walls; but each college has its own foundations, is regulated according to its own laws, and, by means of its teachers, called fellows, gives instruction to its own students in the ancient languages, mathematics, and the literary morals, whilst the whole

of the students, are, in common, at liberty to attend, and do attend, the lectures of the university professors in the various faculties, according to their particular objects of study or professional views. The time of our visit was out of term; and but few students were in college. They all wear black gowns and caps, the fellows and masters a long black robe (almost like our clergy), and black cap, which has a broad, flat, square top. It is said that no small jealousy and rivalry exist among the various colleges; and I myself heard one of the fellows compare the state of feeling between Trinity and St. John's, to that between Athens and Sparta. We visited the gardens behind Trinity, and found the clear and broad waters of the Cam, which runs into the Ouse, and thus connects Cambridge with the sea. In these waters the students enjoy the most splendid opportunities of boating and rowing, which is seized upon with avidity, and the young men become adepts in the art. We next returned to the college buildings, in order to see the hall and library. This college is proud of having ranked Newton among its fellows; a marble statue and a portrait of the great philosopher adorn the hall, and reliques of various descriptions are contained in the library. A portion of his hair, some manuscripts and instruments belonging to him, were shown to us; and among the last mentioned, the earliest and imperfect form of his "Reflector." Among the MSS. were letters from foreign men of learning; and among the rest a letter from Voltaire, written in very correct English. The college is not less proud of Bacon of Verulam, whose portrait hangs beside that of Newton. In addition to these pre-eminent names, Ray the naturalist, Dryden, Barrow, and other celebrated men of literature and learning were formerly students, and Richard Bentley, master of the college. The present master, Dr. Whewell, is a man of solid learning, and among other languages is so well versed in German, as to give to his countrymen a flowing translation of "Hermann and Dorothea," without being deterred by the difficulties of English hexameters. From want of time, it was impossible to devote attention to any note of the numerous curiosities which the library contains, there has already been mentioned. There is here a copy of the Gospel, which is, undoubtedly, very valuable in the history of the arts; it contains a number of pictures in the Byzantine mosaic-style, and is supposed, by Wangan, to be of the date of the eighth century. Some MSS. of Milton were also shown us, consisting of letters and other papers; but the most interesting of all was the first plan of his "Paradise Lost," sketched in the form of a drama. The evening, however, was advancing, and it was time to dress for dinner.

After our numerous state dinners in London, our comparatively quiet repast in the society of men of learning and a few highly educated ladies was a true refreshment. The master had invited several fellows, Dr. Paget, a physician, and Dr. Clark, professor of anatomy. The conversation was lively, and the order of the entertainment itself had in it something original. The system of carving at table, usual in all English houses, I first saw here regularly practised; a number of dishes are put upon the table at the same time, and every person carves the dish immediately placed before him, and helps the other guests. At the conclusion of the various courses of which the dinner was composed, a large silver bowl, filled with rose water, in which was placed a silver spoon, was set upon the table, and sent round in order that each might take a portion upon a small plate, to dip his napkin in for the purpose of refreshing the face and hands; this custom had something to me quite original in its observance. After this, the cloth was removed: a silver tree-shaped service was placed in the centre of the polished table, laden with small dishes filled with confectionary and preserves. In addition to this, there were dishes of fruits both dry and fresh, and a great variety of cakes and ornamental sugar-work. Among the cakes, a portion of bride cake was particularly pointed out.—This cake was part of that which had been made after the wedding of the master with his very polite and agreeable lady, and was, as such cakes in general, rich, dry, and highly baked. They are often offered to guests for years, brought forward on great festive occasions, and eaten in small portions. The ladies having now retired, and the master having taken the seat of the lady of the house next his majesty the king, a small silver wagon, with cut decanters filled with port and sherry, was put into circulation on the smooth table, always from right to left, so as to allow every one to help himself according to his pleasure.—Finally, the gentlemen, too, rose from the table, followed the ladies into the drawing-room, found a side-board with tea and coffee in an adjoining room, and thus a genuine English dinner was completed.

As I have already said, I felt a particular pleasure in again finding myself in the company of men of learning alone, and especially, as I found, that I myself was already well known here through my works. My "Physiology" and "Comparative Anatomy," had not only been studied by the medical professors, but it furnished me, at the same time, with an opportunity of conversing upon other important phenomena, in our literature with Mr. Worsley, a lively young man and fellow of Trinity. He had read, for example, and highly valued Tick's "Vittoria Accorombena." Moreover just whilst I was engaged in a lively discussion with Drs. Paget and Clark upon the nervous system, a second Carus was introduced. He was a theologian—also a fellow—and had been in college already seventeen years. On this occasion, I learned that several families of the name were to be met with in the north of England. Some curiosity was expressed to hear how I pronounced the name, which proved to be very different from the English usage. It is probable these, too, are descended from Roman stock; but which of us can lay claim to descent from the Emperor Carus, it would be difficult to discover; it would, perhaps, be easier for me to establish a connexion with Titus Lucretius Carus, the poet of satire. We did not separate till a late hour.

AN ANECDOTE OF THEODOSIUS; OR THE GODHEAD OF CHRIST TRIUMPHING OVER ARIANISM.

Theodosius the Great, about the year 390, was wheeled by some of his artificial courtiers, to favour the Arians so far as to let them open their places of worship and undermine the divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ. Some time after, he made his son Arcadius a partner with him in the empire. He gave notice of this event, the noblemen, who were governors of provinces, and the bishops, came on the appointed day, to congratulate him on this occasion. Among the rest there came Amphilocheus, a famous old bishop who had bitterly suffered in the Arian persecution.—Accordingly, he made a very handsome address to the emperor, and was going to take his leave.—"What!" said Theodosius, "do you take no notice of my son? Do not you know that I have made him partner with me in the empire?" Upon this, the good old bishop went up to young Arcadius who was about sixteen years of age, and putting his hand upon his head, he said, "The Lord bless thee, my son!" The emperor was roused into rage at this apparent neglect: "What!" said he, "is this all the respect you pay to a prince that I have made of equal dignity with myself?" Upon this, the bishop, with the grandeur of an angel and the zeal of an apostle looked toward the emperor full in the face, spoke with an indignant tone of voice, the following remarkable words: "Sir," said he, "do you so highly resent my apparent neglect of your son, because I do not give him equal honours with yourself? and what must the eternal God think of you, who have given leave to have his co-equal and co-eternal son, degraded in his proper divinity, in every part of your empire." Such words as these were like a thousand daggers plunged into the Emperor's heart. He was a good man, and he felt the reproach to the bottom of his soul. He gave immediate orders to have all the Arian chapels shut up, and would not suffer one to exist.—Calendar.

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND.

King Charles II. was not a Solomon (in all respects) but he said some very shrewd things, and among others, he one day told his courtiers that he considered the climate of England to be the best in the world, because there was no other in which a man could labour out of doors, exposed to the weather, with less risk to his health, and inconvenience to himself, for so many hours in the day, and so many days in the year, as he could in England. And this, after all, is the true test to try climate by. I admit, at once, that our sky is not a show one.—We cannot exhibit such transparent depths—such unclouded expanses of azure as Italy can. We have no such moon as shines on Mediterranean waves or tropical Savannahs. Our sun-risings and sun-settings may, as Byron has described them, be herely "obscurely bright." But, after all, where is the grand advantage of indigo-coloured skies, and moons as shiny as that in the Coliseum, and brilliant sun-risings which nobody gets out of bed to look at, and gorgeous sun-sets which nobody will leave his dinner to admire? Cannot all the ordinary occupations of life—those occupations which employ us and make us happy and content—be as well performed under a mild and cloud-tempered firmament, as under the blaze of a scorching sun, which, as in the West Indies, favours a man with a brain fever if he sleeps in it by day,—or as under that besotted moon, which gives a man the mumps if he repose in its mild rays by night? Here, in happy contrast with the fervid heat, "the sun does not smite by day, nor yet the moon by night." I give up, therefore, to more favoured lands bright suns and coups de soleil—lustrous moons and the welled faces of their worshippers—and content myself with our sky, under which we can work, or travel, or enjoy ourselves, not perhaps often stimulated by the actual

* This was a case of Graviditas utero tubarum, of those remarkable conditions and transitions to Graviditas interstitialis. English physicians appear hitherto to have little or no knowledge

of the New Testament, the poems of Hafiz, very ornamentally written in minute characters, and merely copy as the filling up of the person's name to whom the copy is dedicated, and several things of a similar kind. From these we went to visit King's college, founded by Henry VI., as early as 1441, and especially lofty chapel (St. Mary's Church) is regarded as one of the finest Gothic buildings in England. The style differs completely from the German Gothic architecture. It belongs to the commencement of the sixteenth century, and by the rich interior decorations of its stone roof, reminds the spectator of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster. In my youth I had once made a drawing of this church after a copper-plate engraving, and longed anxiously to see the original.—Now it was before me—slender, lofty, and light. As we entered the organ was played, and a very happy effect was produced by the sunlight subdued by the lofty stained-glass windows. Thus it is that many of our expectations in life are fulfilled with a surprising richness, whilst at many others not less or still more eagerly desired are destined never to be realised. By means of a winding staircase in one of the towers, we ascended to the top of the singularly-constructed roof. Notwithstanding the low pitch of the roof, it is nevertheless, very strong, and like that of the Cathedral of the bright sunlight and clear sky the view over the town, with its numerous Gothic buildings, gardens, and the agreeable country around, was very beautiful; the immense dome above us—the blue firmament—produced upon my mind a more solemn impression than the litany of this morning!

Not far from the church is the mineralogical and geological collection of the university. Neither is very large; the latter, however, contains some very interesting specimens, among the rest a large fossil deer, an admirably preserved Plesiosaurus, above nine feet long; and what for the first time I had seen this perfect form, several specimens of spiziferous fossil shells, first described by Buckland, which between their valves contain a kind of skeleton or detached spiral, whose physiological value has not been clearly determined.

We next examined the botanical garden, which appears as indifferently supplied as the museum of comparative and pathological anatomy. As, however, I happened to have time to remain here a little longer than in other departments, I discovered one among the pathological preparations, whose importance had hitherto escaped Dr. Clark himself. This collection also contains some very interesting skulls of savages, of which the curator presented me with one belonging to a New Zealand, which, as an anatomical *valde mirum* was henceforth to be my carriage companion during the rest of our excursions.

I now went to St. Peter's, whether his Majesty also came, after having, in the mean time, visited the observatory, and after partaking of a rich luncheon in this college, the carriages drove up, and we were soon again en route.

The weather was beautiful; and as we drove across the level and well cultivated country, we had a free view of the atmosphere, and it struck me forcibly for the first time how peculiar the structure of the clouds of the cumulus and cirrus region are, which appears over this island; the difference from those of other countries is difficult to describe; but when seen in their peculiarity is not to be mistaken. The next considerable place on our route was Bedford, where the arrival of the king collected a great crowd of people, notwithstanding his *incognito*, and soon after we came to the avenues leading to Woburn Abbey, the noble possession of the Duke of Bedford, who was then absent.

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