## SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the International Lessons for 1881, by Edivtn
W. Rice, as issued by American Sunday-School

## Dec. 18.1 Lesson xil.

## QUARTERLY REVIEW

## GOLDEN TEXT.- Now or the things which we have spoken this is the sum : we have such an

 have spoken this is the sum: we have such anhigh priest, whis set on the irigh hand the the
throne of the majesty in the heavens.- HEB. CENTRAL TRUTH.-Christ ever liveth as our

## INTRODUCTORY.

QUESTIONS ON THE BOOKS WE STUDIED What books compose the Pentateuch? By
Whom were they written? Of what does
Genises mainly treat? Genises mainly treat? Out of which were lessons out of each? What is the meaning of "Exodus"? Of what does it mainly treat? Why was the third book ealled "Leviticus" contents and those or Deuteronomy? From What did "Numbers" receive its name?
What are its main contents? What does "Deuteronomy" mean? When was it writ ten? About how many years do this Quar-
ter's lessons cover? How long was Israel in
Sinal? ter's les
Sinal?
The following outline, in reviewing what has
been studied, may be adopted:
$\mid$ stael $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Their Sacred Service } \\ \text { ir } \\ \text { Haly Seasons } \\ \text { Hast Yoar }\end{array}\right\}$ In the Wi|derness,
REVIEW QUESTIONS.
I. ON THe Sacred Service, Lessons I. to V.
In what kind of building did Israel worship?

Who had planned the Tabernacle? Where had Moses received the directions? Who
Was Moses? Who Was to be High Priest?
Who the other Priests? Whence were the means derived for building the Tabernacle? teach us? Who were the two chief architects? What was each one's special work?
What was the Courtof the Tabernacle? How What was the Court ofthe Tabernacle ? How
was it formed ? What Was the "Tent of
meeting"? Why so called? Its dimensions? Waseting"? Why so called? Its dimensions?
Whene
Were Was the tabernacle proper? Of What
wides? Its roof? What was the were its sides? Its roof? What was the
Most Holy Place? Its dimensions? What
was kept in it? On what Was kept in it? On what day only was it en1ts dimensions? What was the Mercy Seat? the Holy Place? Describe each? What was
the Brazen Altar?
 the High Priest? What two kinds of offervice? What three classes of animal offer ings were there? What animals only could
be used? About which offerings did two of be used? About which offerings did two of
our lessons specially treat? What was the
diference difference between the two? Of What were
these offerings the these offerings the type? What offering is
still required of us? Name Aaron's sons? What sin did two of them commit? On what
oceasion? How were they punished? What may we learn from this?
iI. Onthe Holy Seasons, Lessons VI. to Vili. What were the three "Great Festivals" of
Israel? Of Which of them did we study this quarter? What solemn day came five days before it? In what month? What
Was its general character? its purpose Was is general character? its purpose?
What ceremony was performed in the Most
Holy Place? What was the meaning of the Holy Place? What was the meaning of the
scapegoat? What was the symbolical signi ficance of the whole day and its services?
Are you cleansed? How? How long did the Feast of Tabernacles last? What was its
character and purpose? character and purpose? Hrom what did it
derive its name? What kind of offerings
were made? Wat were made? What was the purpose of the
booths? Of what doesit theach us
Wer booths? Of what doesit teach urpose of the duty?
What was a "sabbatic year"? What was
celebrat celebrated a "the end of overy seventh sab-
batic year? What was done then? How
bent batic year? What was done then? How
Was justice maintained in purchases, \&c.?
Of what was it a type? Was justice maintained in purchases, \&cc.?
Of what was it a type? $W$ hat is the condi-
tion upon which its fulfilment denends iII. On the Last Year in the Wilderness,
Liessons IX. To XI. Describe Israel's route from Mt. Sinai to Mt.
Hor. Where was the desert of Sin? Why
did they have to pass Hor. Where was the desert of Sin? Why
did they have to pass through the desert?
About what did they murmur? they punished? How cured? On what con-
ditions? Of what wasthis the What must we be cured? How? What was
Israel's Wraels route from Mt. Hor to Moab? Why
Was Balaam sent for? By whom? What
wharalaam? From where? What was his
charcter? character? What may we learn from it and
his history? What did he foretell about
Moab? About prophecy fulfilled? Where had Aarondied? Was Israel at the time? Whand? Where
die? What pleasure was denied him? Moses
Why? Give a sketch of his life? Who succeeded him? What do we learn from Moses' life ?
From his last command? From his death ?
What was Joshua's character? On The Golden Texís.
What duty do welearn from the Golden Text
of Lesson I.? What is the Golden Text The one that explains Balaam's character? The one that tells in whom the typical sacri-
fices of the Old Testament are fulliled?
Name the texts which enforce the dile calling to mind God's blessingse the duty of of giving
him thanks iherefor? him thanks therefor? Who wrote the one flled? What is the one that gives the comWhich one did Christ speak? Which one
refers to the year of Jubilee? What is the one that sums up the teachings of Moses'
life? From what eight books are the Golden
Texts of the Quarter taken?

## THE BABE AND THE KING.

 Dec. 25.1 Isa. 9: 6, 76. For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is
given; and the government shall be upon his
shoulder: and his ful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlast ing Father, The Prince of Peace.
7. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of to establish it, with judgment and with justice
from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the from henceforth even for ever.
Lord of hosts will perform this.
GOLDEN TEXT,-I will raise unto David a

## CENTRAL TRUTH.-He must increase

InTroDuctory.-The Book of Isaiah contains
the revelations made by God concerning Jude the revelations made by God concerning Judea of the person and work of the Messiah any where
found in the Old Testament, They were made during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz an

## hezekiah

NOTE--DAvid, "beloved," youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, was born at Bethle-
hem in B.C. 1085. Anointed king of Israel by Samuel in obedience to God's command, after years over Judah; and afterward 33 years over
ihe united kingdom of Israel, until his death B.C. 1015 . Solomon on his Ison, succeeded him and
built the temple at Jerusalem, which David hat planned and prepared for. He was the type and most illustrious ancestor of Ohrist; a wise and
powertul king, a devout and God-fearing man powerrui king, a devout and God-fearing man of Psalms.

## EXPLANATIONS.

Liesson Topics.-(I.) The Christ. (II.) His

1. THE CHRIST,-(6.) FOR, the following is
the preceding; and explains, the fulfilment o Christ left his glory and became a man, a feebl infant, A CHILD, "a male child"; A SoN, of God and man; IS GIV EN, the free, unceserved gift of
God, Jno. $3: 16 ;$ Rom. $8: 32$; GOVERNMENT, kingGod,
ly rule, Matt. $28: 18$; UPON GHIS SHOMENT, king-
shall be borne by him ; NAME SHALL BE CR, i.e., shall be borne by him; NAME SHALL BE CALLED
i.e., he shall be ; WONDERFUL, or i.e., he shall be; WONDERFUL, or wonder, mar-
vel, miracle. Christ was the miracle of miracles,
from his wonderful. birth to his marvellous from his wonderful, birth to his marvellous, one who devises and gives counsel ; MIGHTY,
GoD, distinct from, yet one with, God the Omnipodent; EVERLASTING FATHER, Fatherofenter
nity, yet Son of God and born of a woman; nity, yet son of God and born of a woman
PRINCE OF PEACE, or peaceful prince, not like
earthly kings ruling by the sword and violence of war.
II. FiIs KINGDOM.-(7.) OF THE INGREASE to the increase; of PEACE, to peace; Thime peaceful reign will spread over the whole world,
Eph. $1: 21-23$. This is being verified in history; UPON THE THRONE OF DAVID, SEe Notes; TO OReverlasting foundation: WITH JUDGMENT, with right punishment of the evil; JUSTIOE, right eousness, these are the means of establishing
the kingdom; FROM HENCEFORTH, from the time When Ohrist should begin to reign; ZEAA, " "eal When,"God's love for man is so great that he wil
ousy and allow them to wander or be drawn away
not Teachings:
(1.) God became a little child, that children
(2.) Christ's reign is not one of force, but o
(3.) Obey him as a Counsellor, love and trust him as a Fath.
(4.) As his subjects. we must do our part in
(5.) Be not discouraged; God will surely fulfil (6.) His woring and theoses. (7.) Is Christ born for you? Are you a sub ject of his kingdom?

## 1832.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS,
The price of the Weekly Witness will remain as of old - $\$ 1.10$
For a year beginning with November 1st every person who subscribes to the Weekly Witness and pays $\$ 1.10$ there for will receive either of two splendid steel engravings, reproduced by the same process as "Christ Leaving the Prætorium," of which we sent over fourteen thousand copies to subscribers last year.
[One of these pictures is a reproduction of a steel engraving of "The Roll Call," the original painting of which was purchased by Her Majesty the Queen from the young artist, Miss Elizabeth Thompson. When this painting was first exhibited at the Royal Academy, the hall in which it was shown was not large enough to contain the immense concourse of people who gath ered to see it, such as it never has been the lot of any painting to draw out. It was visited day after day by thousands of people
from all parts of the Kingdom, and the nation hailed its purehase by Her Majesty as an honor befitting this wonderful composition. In fact no picture in England ever was received with such enthusiasm and honor as this. It represents the roll call of the Grenadier Guards after their repulse of the morning attack of the Russians on the slopes of Inkerman. About six o'clock on the morning of the 5th November, 1854, the Russians, who had marched westward from Sebastopol, along the southern shore of the harbor, their movements being concealed by the darkness and a thick, drizzling rain appeared crowding up the slopes of the plateau to the south, on which the allies were posted. Here a handful of men, about 1,400 strong, a portion of the Queen's "Household Guards," made a heroic stand for six consecutive hours against a body of Russians that was probably ten times a numerous. Reinforcements, both English and French, coming up to the rescue, the Russians were finally driven from the field. The picture, which is $16 \times 22$ inches, represents the calling of the roll of the skeleton of the regiment after the heroic defence. The Guards sulsequently came to Canada and were received as their gallant record deserved. The second engraving, which is in size and shape a counterpart of "The Roll Call," is "Quatre Bras," or the first stroke of Waterloo. On June 16th, 1815, Napoleon, determined to crush the allied troops before their junction, engaged Blucher at Ligny and the Anglo-Netherland forces at Quatre Bras. The Prussians were defeated, but the British-Hanoverian forces held their ground. Although without artillery they formed square and were pelted hour after hour by the well-served guns of the French, and repulsed attack after attack, each more furious than the other, of Ney's that rushed on them from all sides like a whirlwind. But the gallant defenders of the position remained firm as if rooted to the ground, the only movement being the closing up of gaps made in the squares by the destructive hail of iron and lead. At last came reinforcements, then night, then the retreat to Mont Saint Jean, and from 11 a.m. till night and all through the night of the 18th the battle and rout of Waterloo. This picture represents one of the squares of British infantry repulsing the terrific onslaught of Ney's Cuirassiers. The two form a pair of equal size. The other picture is somewhat larger, and is well known to our readers already.]
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