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Poetry.

IMMORTALITY.

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Am I immortal? Shall my soul Survive you glorious sun ! And, while unceasing ages roll, Shall my existence run, As far from its eternal goal, As when 'twos first begun ?

Immense idea. 'Tis in vain I strive its breadth to grasp: As soon might I the swelling main Within my fingers clasp; Or bid you column sweep the plain As limber as the asp.

Time was, I on my parents' knees, Was laid a helpless child; Time is, I woo the mountain breeze Upon the desert wild; Time will be, leaves from quivering trees Shall on my tomb be piled.

But when the desert and the tomb, And trees and all are gone; When sins and stars are wrapt in gloom, And o'cr earth's startled zone The hurricane has ceased to boom, My soul shall still live on!

On, on, when heaven has passed away, My stream of life shall flow; On, on, when time and night and day, No lifting shadows throw, Yet neither languor nor decay Shall my young spirit know!

But ah! when nature is no more, And dropt this body's load, On what unknown, untravelled shore Shall I have mine abode ? Or with what new-born powers explore The mysteries of God?

I know not, and I ne'er shall know, Whilst here I drag my chain; But if God's spirit o 1 me blow, And I am born again, Where'er my Saviour is I'll go, And with him live and reign.

There, there, where death shall ne'er destroy, Nor suns shall set at even : New strains of everlasting joy Shall to my tongue be given; My Maker's praise my sole employ, His presence all my heaven.

Doctrine Duty. und

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.]

DRAWING OF THE FATHER.

Jesus Christ, in teaching this doctrine, puts it into the form of an affirmative proposition. "No man can come to me, except the Father, which has sent me, draw him."

Man, considered as a rational and intelliture of circumstances. His motives and actions are the result of material influences The soul, with all its far-seeing, and lofty aspirations, cannot rise above matter and motion as they are developed in the works of creation. Christ was God, made manifest in human nature; the motive being to redeem it from its bondage of sin into union with God.

Man possesses certain powers of mind, such as intellectual perception, imagination, understanding, will, and the judgment. These can act to a given extent from the inspiration of natural life; but they possess no inherent power of emancipation from its controul. If consciousness be carefully examined, it will be found that the desire to escape from the bondage of this thraldom exists in the mind. But the perception of the way, or the means to be employed, or the power to execute this desire, exists not in the human soul. In this condition the soul is dead in transgression and sin. From this desire in the soul proceeds self-righteousness, and every act of false worship on the part of the creature. These efforts demonstrate the strength of the feeling, and the want of power on the part of mankind, the want of power on the part of mankind, of the human soul, in their indifference to to accomplish their own redemption. The the blessing of the gospel. While in this drawing of the Father plants this consciousness in the soul that power is wanting. Then the cry arises in the soul, "God be merciful to me a sinner." The Father's influence is then felt to be love, drawing the sinner to Christ.

In the sixth chapter of John's Gospel, is found the full development of this doctrine. Saviour, were acting under a selfish motive. fit, moved them to make Christ a king, of the fall consists in the fact, that whether

This being foreign to the object he had in view, when he took upon himself our nature, in pity to their weakness, he withdrew from their sight. Still impelled by this selfish motive they follow him through many difficulties until they find him. This will illustrate one, among many, of the means used by the Father in bringing sinners to the Son. Not to tantalize or to deceive them: the motive in the Divine mind being love, and pity for their lost condition: it was ordinary means employed to draw them from their false position, and gent being, is, to a great extent, the crea-awaken them from the sleep of spiritual death. This drawing influence gives to them a partial awakening. Christ, ever faithful, now addresses them in language suited to their condition: "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but ye did eat of the loaves and were filled. Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you." This is another step in the Divine process of awakening sinners, in drawing them to the Son. The first step is to find Christ, that they might find an earthly leader and protector; the second is on their part, an attempt to understand how they are to work the work of God. In the reply of Christ, he shows them what is the work of God; and that their efforts to serve him with human motives and natural powers, were unavailing "Jesus answered and said unto them, this is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent" Their answer to this plain statement, reveals the state of mind in the sinner. He will not believe confirmatory proof of what universal experience teaches, that every creature out of Christ denies the total depravity state of mind, resisting the drawing of the Father, they neither can, nor will believe, that they can do nothing to change their nature, or save their own soul. They sincerely believe that they are equal to God; and upon the ground of this equality, that their ability ought to be considered, that they have a right to be consulted as a party The people addressed at this time by the as to the way and manner of being saved. The pride of human nature, in their claims He had fed five thousand people by means to this equality is forcibly brought out in unknown to their past and present expetheir answer to Christ: "What sign shewrience. The influence of this miracle upon lest thou then, that we may see, and believe those who had received its immediate bene- thee; what dost thou work?" The proof