

fied. The Lamb was slain, the world was redeemed, now priests and people had but to believe and to obey. Then there was a candlestick made of pure gold, like a pillar with three branches on each side, so that it held one lamp on the top, and six lamps on the branches, making altogether seven lights, Ex. xxv. And in Rev. iv. it says, "There were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne, which are the seven spirits of God." Besides these four things which belonged to the most Holy place, there was the altar of burnt offerings, made of wood, and overlaid with brass, with shovels, fire-pans, basins and other vessels belonging to it, Ex. xxvii. 1-5 This Altar, like the table of shewbread, is now quite useless. "He taketh away the first that he may establish the second." "By the which will we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all." Heb. x. 9, 10. Then there was the laver, a vessel of brass containing a large quantity of water for the priests to wash their hands and feet in, when they went to do service in the Tabernacle; these two things were kept in the court of the Tabernacle in the open sky. The water and burnt offering represent to my mind the outward form or thing signified in the two sacraments which Christ ordained, and the fire and light which were within the Holy Place are the types of the inward and spiritual grace which is poured out on those who partake of these sacraments in faith.

One thing mankind would do well to consider: the devil did not by his treachery to Adam and Eve succeed in destroying the spirit of man. The beautiful body with which Adam was clothed received within it a poison which caused its death, but the soul, if lost, is lost through the pride and self-will of each individual, for before he had time to finish his work, God said, "I will put enmity