# EIN' FESTE BURG IST UNSER GOTT.



A STRONG TOWER FROM THE ENEMY.

LUTHEL'S HYMN.

(Translated by Dr. Hedge.)

MIGHTY fortress is our God, A MIGH PY fortress is our G

A bulwark never failing;
Our Helper He, amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing.
For still our ancient fee
Doth seek to work us woe;
His craft and power are great,
And, armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal.

Did we in our own strength confide, Our striving would be losing; Were not the right man on our side, The man of God's own choosing. Dost ask who that may be? Christ Jesus, it is He; Lord Sabaoth is His name, From age to age the same And we must win the battle.

And though this world, with devils filled, Should threaten to undo us; We will not fear, for God hath willed His truth to triumph through us. The prince of darkness grim, We tremble not for him, His rage we can endure, For lo! his doom is sure, One little word can fell him.

That word above all earthly In No thanks to them-abideth; The Spirit and the gifts are ours
Through him who with us sideth.
Let goods and kindred go,
This mortal life also;
The body they may kill; God's truth abideth still, His kingdom is forever.

A noy went to his father crying, and told him that he had kicked a fly that had a splinter in his tail.

WHEN Walter Scott's daughter condemned something for being "vulgar," her father sharply replied, "You speak like a very young lady. Do you know the meaning of the word 'vulgar'? It is only 'common.' Nothing that is common, except wickedness, can de serve to be spoken of in a tone of contempt. When you have lived to my years, you will agree with me in thanking God that nothing really worth having in this world is uncommon."

# LESSON NOTES.

#### FOURTH QUARTER.

LESSON VI. B.C. 1079.1 [Nov. 11. SAUL REJECTED.

1 Sam 15. 12-26. Commit to memory vs.24-26.

### GOLDEN TEXT.

Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice. 1 Sam. 15. 22.

#### OUTLINE.

OUTLINE.

1. A Just Reproof. v. 12-19.
2. A Weak Excuse. v. 20, 21.
3. A Divine Rejection. v. 22, 23.
4. A Useless Regret. v. 24-26.

TIME.—B.C. 1079.

Place.—Gilgal in the Jordan valley.
EXPLANATIONS.—Samuel rose early—After a night of prayer for Saul, who had disobeyed God. Saul came to Carmel—A village west of the Dead Sea A place—A monument in honour of his victory over the Amalekites. Gone down to Gilgal—The military head-quarters of the nation, in the Jordan valley. I have performed—His boasting of his work showed a conscience ill at case. Bleating of the sheep—God had commanded that every thing belonging to the Amalekites should be destroyed. The people spared—Sinners often try to throw the guilt of their acts on others. The Lord thy God—As if Saul were more desirous of God's honour than Samuel. Little in thine own sight—Not expecting great position. The simpers the Amalekites—They were desirous of God's honour than Samuel. Little in thine own sight—Not expecting great position. The sinners the Amalekites—They were a very wicked people on the south, who had done great wrong to Israel in former times. Fiy upon the spoil—Thus he had disobeyed God, and tried to enrich himself with the plunder. As great delight in burnt-afferings—These were the outward forms of religion, but obeging the roise of the Lord is its true. These were the outward forms of religion, but obeying the voice of the Lord is its true essence. Rebellion. witchcraft—Of consulting with evil \*pirits against God's cammand. Thou hast rejected—The act seemed comparatively slight, but it showed a spirit of disobedience, and the spiritwa as judged by the prophet. I have sinned—His confession of sin was not deep enough to win God's favor. He still tried to blame the people for his own act. Turn aran with me—Show an appearance of fr endship.

# TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

Where in this lesson do we learn—
1. That God expects an exact obedience?
2. That sinners' excuses cannot deceive God?
3. That lost opportunities can never be regaind?

# THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. What did God command Saul to do? To destroy the Amalekites. 2. Who were

the Amalekites? A very wicked people.

3. What did Saul do? He disobeyed God.

4. How did he disobey God? In sparing the best of the spoil.

5. For what purpose did he say that it was spared? To sacrifice to the Lord.

6. What did Samuel say to him? "To obey is better than sacrifice."

7. What was Saul's penalty for his disobedience? God rejected him as king.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The acceptable sacrifice.

sacrifice.

#### CATECHISM QUESTION.

44. When did the Spirit of God come upon the Apostles and other disciples?

The Spirit of God came upon the Apostles and other disciples at the feast of Pentecost, which was about ten days after Christ went to

[Nov. 18. P.C. 1065.] LESSON VII. DAVID ANOINTED.

1 Sam. 16. 1-13. Commit to memory vs. 6, 7. GOLDEN TEXT.

I have found Pavid my servant; with my holy oil have I anointed him. Psa. 89. 20.

#### OUTLINE

The Lord's Commission. v. 1-3.
 The Lord's Choice. v. 4-12.
 The Lord's Anointed. v. 13.

Time.—B.C. 1065.

TIME.—B.C. 1065.
PLACE.—Bethlehem, in the tribe of Judah.
EXPLANATIONS.—How long will thou mourn
—Samuel had mourned over Saul's forsaking
God for fourteen years. Rejecte thin—Though
rejected, he was still allowed to rule, but God
did not direct him nor sanction his acts. Fill
thine horn—A horn used as a flask for carrying
oil, with which kings were anointed. Provided me a king—One who was fitted to do
God's work for Israel. How can I go—Samuel God's work for Israel. How can Igo—Samuel was well-known, and after spending so many years in quiet his journey would be noticed. I am come to sacrifice—This was true, and Samuel was not obliged to tell the whole purpose of his errand. Him whom Innue— Samuel was not obliged to tell the whole purpose of his errand. Him whom Innue—Samuel would know by an inward voice from the Lord Cane to Bethlehem—Ten miles from his house at Ramah. Elders of the town—Its rulers. Trembled—They feared that he had come to reveal and punish some wrong. Peaceably—In friendliness. Sanctify—Prepare for the sacrifice by certain washings and religious services. Sanctified Jesse—'ersonally attended to the consecration of Jesse and his religious services. Sanctified Jesse—' ersonally attended to the consecration of Jesse and his sons. The Sacrefice—After the ruin of the tabernacle at Shiloh, no one place was kept sacred until the building of Solomon's temple. Eliab—Who was probably of tall and noble appearance. Look not on...his \*teture—God would not choose another king like Saul for his appearance. Man locketh on the outward—The eyes of men cannot look into the heart. his appearance. Man locketh on the outward—The eyes of men cannot look into the heart
On the heart—God sees the true chara ter
within, while men can only see the outward
acts. The youngest—David, at that time
perhaps fourteen years old. Keepeth the sheen—In the fields around Bethlehem. Ruddy—
This may mean "having red hair," which was
considered very handsome in the East. Goodly
to look to—This means, "having bright eyes"
Anointed him—Poured oil on his head. In
the midst of his brethren They did not know
that he was anointed king, but may have
thought it a call to follow Samuel. The
Spirit of the Lord—A divine wisdom, power
and courage. and courage.

#### TRACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

Where in this lesson do we learn-

 That God chooses men for his work?
 That God sees deeper than men?
 That God sends power upon those whom he calls?

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. Whom did God choose for king instead of Saul? David, the son of Jesse. 2. What was he doing at the time? He was keeping sheep. 3. What did Samuel do to David by God's command? He anointed him. 4. What came upon David after he was anointed? The Spirit of the Lord.

DOCTRIMIT SUCCESSION.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION .- The divine om-

niscionce.

#### CATECHISM QUESTION.

45. In what manner did the Spirit of God

come upon them?
The manner in which the Spirit of God came upon the Apostles and other disciples was, that a noise like a rushing wind, filled the house where they were met, and cloven tongues of fire sat upon them.

THE most convenient habit you can acquire it that of letting your habits sit loose upon you.

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