THE CIFT OF CHRIST A MISSIONARY SERVICE.

BY If MURRAY.

The first idea of mission vork was thogift of Christianty to the world. God's great love for the world's salvation, m sending His Son to the earth, is the divine idea of missi mary service. This is God's ment idea concorning the an racound because of this trae continues its flight, as the ningtle assures us: long suffering of Got is salvation." In looking back we see the unmistakeable avidenecs of love in the sicrifices of the world's redeemer. His mountain solitudes, his sorrow in the gerden of Gothsemane, the scourge, the thorns, the cross and the felon's spike. Could we catch the spirit that inspired our Saviour to thus suffer, we might then be able to rightly understand the importance of missionary work.

The fact is too apparent to disguise, that there is a lack of conviction of the necessity that is put upon the church to carry the glad tidings of salvation to all the world. The church is to be the salt and light of the world. "If the salt has lost its savor wherewith shall it be salted. Who will be responsible for the condemnation of the lost, if the light of life does not shine ! Here is the work that must be performed by the church, a work that none but the church can accomplish. The church of Christ is the fullness of him who filleth all in all." (Eph. L. 23.) Hence the completeness or accomplishment of the great and first design of our heavenly Fatherthe salvation of the world. It is true, however that Christ is at the helm and will guide us in all that is good, for "without han we can do nothing," but it is equally true that he has given the church the oars and we may be assured that the pulling is necessary as well as the steering. Are we don'g ug in restoring the gospel to ts primitive purity and holdug it forth to the world? here are questions of the reatest importance and never mail the history of the world were they more imperative than new. They are questions that must be sattled here in time or in eternity. Let us as the children of God appreciate our duty, and understand the measure of our responsibility, and faithfully and joyfully end the gospel to those who know it not, and by every deal of love and self-sacrifice contlate the example of him "who was rich but for our sake beerine poor that we through his has povetty might be made

What a blessed thought it is that God has given his a work at I possibilities similar to his own in labor and sacrifice, and that we can have the full assurance of success and victory. With what power David must have swept the strings of his harp in viewing the ultimate tremph of Christ's kingdom.

"There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the op of the countaine, the fruit h reof shall shake like Lobanon; and they of the city shall lourish like the grass of the

"His name shall endure foriver; his name shall be continued as long as the sun; and mon shall be blessed in him: all nations shall call him bless

"Blossed be the Lord God the God of Israel, who only deeth wondrous things.

"And blessed be his glorious name forever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen, and Amen."-Paslm lxxii, 16-19.

-Disciple.

LAW OF GOD. Law carries with it a for-

bidding aspect and to the transgressor an offensive one. Its salutation is Thou Shalt, or Thou Shalt not; this is not the most loving and affectionate form of greeting that has met our ears. All the ten commandments begin in this way (imperatives being the in reality, "honor" is equivalent to then shalt honor.) Although this occurs in the law of God as given by Moses still when we turn to Jesus, he spake not as man speaks, but io apake with authority, therefore he also used imperatives See his sermon on the Moun as, "Love your enemies," this same characteristic is found in all his discourses. He used the mildest form possible. On his way to the garden when about to be betrayed and soon to give his life for the life of the world, hear him then, "Ye are my friends if ye do whatover I command you." Still there is that apparent despotic nature connected with this violate it with impunity; if we form of expressing law and love; for if friendship is continued only because of absolute obsdismee. from a human standpoint, there is not much (friendship. There are saily a sailed natural consequence.) nature connected with this standpoint, there is not many fininglying. There are carry for the proof of the later of the which ourselves, and all sold could extress himself therwise, and that God such extress himself therwise, and that God should not interfere with ourselves, the way there is a desired his love to us should not interfere with ourselves has love to us should not interfere with ourselves has one and four transform consolves that we will be impressed to transform consolves that we within a first of the proof of the later believers think that the law of God is good, and that it is altogether acceptable to us, ment that the Creator has a right to rule the thing created, it will she found to be perfect, it will she with the study of his word, but by false reason. Inspired men never study of his word, but by false reason. Inspired men never a few desired the laws of God is not obtained by the study of his word, but by false reason. Inspired men never a few desired the rule in order that they may obey it, mentally as though God was a deeper or a tyrant-rast longh might made right. Jeans says to A anias concerning Paul, "I will shew him how many thines be must suffer for ny name's sake," and we learn from Paul in 2 Cor. 11; that name's sake," and we learn we all are sowing and that it is from Paul in 2 Cor. 11; that he did suffer "many things for his name's sake." "In labors more abundantly, in strip-s above measure, in pitions more abundantly, in strip-s ing "The better day is coming." If requent, in deaths of C Of the frequent, in deaths oft. Of the Your five times received I forty stripes save one." This is just the beginning of his catalogue of satisfaces; but has below he closes he blesses God, the Nather of our land Josus Hear Line after he has smut six prose morths in the service of Jesus Christ; "Who shall separate us from the lare of sors. Christ? Shall tribulation, or Conf. anguish or persecution, or famine, or natodness, or peril, or sword * Even as it is written. For thy sake are we killed all the day long. We are account-Classheep for the slaughter.
Not, in all the othings we are more than conquerors through him that loved us For I am early life to exhibit the serious. During the relitical agitations ol as sheep for the slaughter.

nor things to come, ner height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate is in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Ron, 8) Hear him after him life found to the gospels. us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord ears more of service, during which he spent the greater part of his time as a prisoner, mon seeking his life, "Rejoice in the Lord always," yes in from the Kirk of Scotlandanother moment he emphatically and determinedly expresses himself thus "Again, I will say rejoice." (Ph. 4:4.) Listly he says, "I have fought the good fight. The secret of such utterances is, these inspired men knew that God is love. OI that it was in the heart of all men to seek the wisdom that comoth from above, and law which is eternal was but the needed knowledge that man might not curse himself by doing wrong. "For whatsoever a man doeth, that shall he also reap," and God is not mocked whether , we are wise or foolish. Might cannot make wrong right. How beautiful Luko has given us an insight into law, "And they told no man in those days any of the taings which they had seen," (9:36,) as though they knew it was expedient to remain silent, and doubtless it was, but Matthew and Mark tell us Jesus commanded them to be silent. The object was that they might not err. So if we were sufficiently wise all law would be reasonable and be obeyed as willingly as to est to live. This is a law of God and we cannot words many christians and an imay provided discover that the believers think that the law of law of God is good, and that it

porsuaded, that neither life,

or death, nor angels, nor prin-

olpalities, nor things present,

BIOGRAPHY OF T. CAMP BELL.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, father Alexander Campbell, descerded from the Compbelloof Argyleshur. He was horn in County Dawn near Newry, Ireland, February 1 1763. He was the oldest of four IIIs father, Archibabl Camplell, who terral are soldier in the limits Army under Gon eral Wolf, and who was at the capture of Quebec, gave him an his three brothers, James, Archihald, and Ence, the advantage of culture and an English educa

and meditative disposition of heart which in all his life were so manifest to all who knew him. The rigid formalities of the Episcopal Church, of which his father was a strict member, failed to satisfy the deeply religious feelailment arong the warm hearted and zealous Secoders. Among this people-a branch of the Prostyterian Courch, a secossion haume deeply auxious for his coul's selvation. He passed through mental struggles of in-describable anguish. The covet describable and dah. ed peace at length dawned on his soul, and in the raptures of grati tude for so great a deliver he resolved to consecrate himself to the public service of the bless ed Redcemer, to whom his sou now clung with the ardors of a most devoted leve. He was soon rapidly on the road to the minis try. Being an excellent English scholar, he engaged for awhile in teaching. In the University of Glasgow he completed the usual classical studies, and also a course in medicine and loctures in law. He next completed the theolo course in Divinity Hall, under Archibald Bruce, D.D., a' master of profound abilities, and was commissioned, under the and thorough examinations of the Scotch Seceder Church, with the full credentials of the Christian ministry.

In June, 1787, he was un in marriage to Miss Jane Corneigle, whose ancestors were of the French Huguenots, the Protestant reformers who driven out of France by the bloody persecutions of the papery under Louis XIV. Sho was a lady of equal dignity and gentle-10es, with mental and moral endowments fitted to be a queer With this superme Christian woman, the faithful companion of all his cares and tons, Elder te aray year all

He cultivated early and ever that deep revenues for the Rible which made him so familiar with its meaning and its Isnguage, and which by exalting the word of tiol into such in comparable preeminence above all luman com-positions, laid the foundations for the attempt to discord all human mode as bonds of union, and to rite all the true follo Classic the anity of the spirit and the band of peace." His fulth was equal to any demands moon it from that infallible, divine authority. Simple trusting reliance on the Lord, and childlike obelieve to all his known of his religion practically viewed.

An anecdote related of him by Professor Richardson, so Atrikingly illustrates this almirable track of his religious life, and displays

embittered by the heated antipath- | for Philadelphia, into which port ies of Catholics and Protestants by which society was rent and life made insecute, "Mr.Campbell was one day preaching to a congregation, when the house was suddenly surrounded by a troop of Wolsh Horse, notorious for their severities and outrages on those conceived to be rebels. The cap tain, conceiving that in this remote place he had come upon meeting of robels, dismounted, and in a threatening manner marched into the church. It was moment of awful suspensa. The nudience were paule stricken, ex pecting every moment to be sub jected to the fury of the soldiers. Just at this moment, as the cap tain stalked up the siste, casting fierce glances on all sides a venerable older sitting near Mr. Campunfaltering voice, he began in the

Under the united duties of the care of the church, and the work of teaching, his health was impaired. A sea ropage was resolvation of 1808.

In the same fall he was joined by his family. For mere than 5th of April, 1807, after bidding of Christ among men. He tra-Sith of April, 1807, after bidding of Christ among men. He traunderstomate farewell to his velled actendard men. We tracongueration, and leaving his school in the hands of his ollest action for his distinguished attention for his manners. He died at the sec of ninety-one, honout of harbor in a vessel bound ored of all.

he entered after a prosperous voyege of thirty-five days.

In the emigration then flexing from the old world to the shores of the United States, many of of the United States, many of Mr. Campbell's intimate friends had preceded him to this country, and some of them, as the Hodgens and the Festers, came soon after. Among these, Mr. Campbell found the most hospitable welcome. He began at once to urge the claims of the gospel—the undivided gospel of God upon the people. His charitable spirit, with his able expessitions of Scripwith his able expessitions of Scripwith his able expessitions of Scripwing. divided gespel of God upon the people. His charitable spirit, with his able expesitions of Scripture, drew around him the pious of different church communions. As no reason appeared for their separation, but rather many for their union in worship and work on libile principles, they agreed to form an association of Christians, to meet statedly for personal advancement in knowledge and duty. They soon felt the able elder sitting near Mr. Camp boll called to him solemnly:

'Pray, sir' Whereupon, in response to the ca'l, and in a deep, unfaltering voice, he began in the unfaltering voice, he began in the language of the forty sixth Paalm; Thou, O God, art our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the depths of the Sea. Thomas Campbell, is a camplet Veredition of the Christians and though the mountains be carried into the depths of the sea. Thomas Campbell, is a camplet teredition the captain paused, and of the Christian Association No seoner was the first verse uttered, that the captain paused, and, apparently impresed, bent his head, listened to the close, then bowed, and retracing his steps, mounted his horse and dashed away with his entire troop"

Under the united duties of the Under the united duties of the council of the practical ground of union, and its enunciation of all the principles of this rising religious movement.

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