that of the whole; at the same time a discovery of the instrumentality and the occisions of producing the Pedin's, reversity, is fixed to help greatly in the right understanding of them.

And here it is proper to advert to some Hebrew terms which in our translation are retained flong with the tities of the Pestins. Some Paslins are critical Mechan, that is, galden, and are supposed to be so called because it is thought they were originally written in golden between on neconst of their privilegal excellence. Others are styled Maschil, because such Paslins are especially calculated to rave instruction, as the word signifies. Stiggardon is on between the indicating a Paslin of consistential or the control of the Paslin formulaes special mater for this exercise. Respecting the word Solah; which occurs very frequently, there has been a variety of opinions. Some consistent in a manufaction of the singing or playing; others regard it as marking consoling emphatic, and wormy of being specially attended to. In the Greek translations of the Old Testament, the Sponagout, it is tradered by a word signifying a rest or pane. It is pland) not a component part of any sentence where we meet with h, and as its precise meaning or use cannot now be found, out; we may just let it aboue. Negatith, Neitholth, Slemmith, Gittath, seem to refer to particular musical netrum-rule, some physical with the dispers, others with the breath, which were used along with the Paslant ow which

they are prefixed. The Prahma are all of that species of poerty called *lycie*, that is, adapted to mosts, from an instrument anciently in common nee, the *lyre*—Among the Jews, and also the first Christians, they do not seem to have been song just no see do, but rather channel, that is, repeated in a slow, solemn, mosted manner. That they were intended to be used musically, while the patientlar mode of doing it is not prescribed, is evident. Proper most couplined with soutable words, is a powerful assistant to devational feeling and exercise, and to piety, in the heart. It composes, pleases, and elevates the real, giving greater effect to the sentiments which are expressed, and to the emotions they should execute.

The Poetry in the Pealins is of various character. Some of them are highly impassioned, others more grave and composed. Some of them give interance to the strongest feelings of sorrow, or of joy, of apprehen-sion or of desire, and not unfrequently do we find a great intermixture in the same Fahr. The conteneenment of it expressing the writer's na-tural feelings under the influence of the circumstances in which he la-placed, and the latter part of it containing the language of his faith and epiritual confidence, when looking to the mighty and gracious Jehovals as his God and Friend. Some of the Psalms are didactic poetry, that as his tool and Froncia. Some of the Featins are different poetry, unit, they love it time particularly for their object to trach train, "delisering great maximized ble, or the procepts of religion, in solemy, but for the most part simple, strong," For example, the longest of them all, the 110th, and likewise the other alphabetical Penlins, so called because each verse or stanza begins with a letter of the Hebrew alphabet, in successive order. Of these, including the 119th, there are eight. About one-seventh of the Pealms are elegial, or pathetic, being compositions on mournful subjects. Such are what are called penitential Pealms, or those which relate to the distresses, griefs, fears, and mental depression of the Psalmist, whatever they may be. Some Psalms are enigmatic, or nam-Penimet, whatever they may be. Some treatus are enginate, or para-bolic, stating important religious doctinie in a striking figurative manner, yet easy to be understood by those who are willing to learn. In short, this book presents to us a wide diversity of composition and topics, and thus it is richly fitted to afford the Christian saint both thought and language, well suited to have use currently south tool mought and har-guage, well suited to his condution whatever it is, whether prosperous or adverse, joyous or grievous; and especially when his situation is trying. The Palmy, therefore, independent of their poetical beauties and excellencies, which are unequalled both in respect of style and particularly of fedicie, which are uniquanted both in respect to type and potentially estimated as precious and inexhausition treasury, from which we may derive all that we need for instruction and comfort, for the direction of our faith and hope, for training we above the world, and enabling us to make God our grand dependence and our portion.

There is an important question rotative to the meaning of the Psalms which deserves particular notice. The question is What is their full import 1 Are we to restrict it to the glovous and literal sense! Or are we to extend it forther, seeking a deeper spiritual eignification? Some, both among ancient and modern expositors, particularly lishiop Horac, in his ingenous preface to be commentary on the Psalms, contend for the later mode of understanding them, as affording the proper key to underted mode place before us all the rich ore which they contain. They strenusly allege that Messiah or Christ, in his preson, life, work, and kingdom, is the great subject of the Psalms, that they all testified of, and are applicable to Hum, in their fall beaugh, besides, their primary, and hieral sense. That a considerable number of those relate to our Loid Jesus Christ, and were prophete of his coming into the ward, and of what he was to undergo and accompilish, is certain, for we have proof of this, in the 2nd, 8ht, 16th, 22ad, 2 th, 40th, 45th, 63th, 69th, 72ad, 85th, 89th, 199th, 110th, 118th, 132ad—in these, at least, we have on the authority of New Testament quotation, and application to Christ, predictive delineations of the Redeemer, personally and relatively. Thus for authority of New Testament quotation, and application to Christ, predictive delineations of the Redeemer, personally and relatively. Thus for we can go on sure ground, perhaps we may go farther, and without erring, acquiesce in the following observations of an able writer, on this book: "It is true that, many of the Psalms are commemorative of the miraculous interpositions of Gold in behalf of his closen people, for in-

does the bistory of the Jows is a fundamental part of revealed religion, Many were, publishly, compressed on occasions of remarkable passages in David's ble, his changers, his afflections, his deliverances. But of those which relate to the public bistory of the mark, breach, are not ashirt the fertures of the mystical Israel, the Christian Church, are not admirated, and of those which relate to the fire first large are town in which the Sam of David is not the processal and manufallation of the mystical Israel, the Christian Church, are not admirated, and of those which relate to the fire first large stripes. Baseline of the same sea Messakis suffering. David's permittial subject. Baseline of the same sea Messakis some of thomph and throughout of the public same, are the supplications of Messah in meany. David's some of triumph and transgroung, are Messakis's somes of thomph and the Santour, if he read work a view of finding hun, and it was a just encombum upon it that came from the part of one of the early fathers, that it is a complete system of Davinity for the use and edification of the common people of the Carstian Church."

There can be no doubt that there is much of Christ in the Panlas, they are cined more frequently in the New Testament as referring to him than any other book in the Old Testament; but whether they all apply to him, duredly or indirectly, it another matter. There does not seem Scripture teasons for tunking that they do. Oh: may the Holy Splitt, by whose suggestion and galdance there admirable compositions were penned, as a most rich and invaluable domain in the Church of God in all ages, open our un Irestandangs to understand them truly and existingly, and enable us to make that use and improvement of them by which they will be fraught to us with spiritual benefit and enjoyment, for which we still have cause to praise God ferrently, world without end.

These remarks, which have been lengthened more than was intended, but which so far from exhausting the rich subject, only throw a few fair them on unit, shall now be elseed by a bird statement of some rules which they who wish to study the Psalms to advantage will do well to

1. We should endeavour to find out the general scope and design of each Padim. In this we may obtain some aid from the title which is preach, when there is one. But as these increptions are not always to be depended on as genaine and accurate, we should set outselves to a diagent and attentive consideration of the Padim itself, and thus try to accertain as clearly as possible its leading import; and by humble and patient research, and seeking diving tenching; much may be done, indeed, all that is accertaging to produce of the produce of the

2. We should compare the P-alms historically, that is, we should compare three of them which appear to call for this, with the marrieter of the Old Testament, especially those which relate to David, and to the Jews in convent, from the origin of their monarchy, to their return from the Balutonian capitivity. In particular, the two Books of Samuel are of great importance for illustrating the Psalms, to many of which they may be regarded as a sort of key.
3. Such references to the Psalms on are to be found in the New-Testament.

3 Such references to the Pasims on are to be found in the New-Testament, we should carefully examine, as these will unfold to us the example of the Pasims in question, however short we may be of fully understanding others; and as has been already hinted, we have this great advantage with regard to not a few Pasims.

A Wherever we can do it, we should nevertain, as well as possible, the nuthor of the Padius under consideration. This must evidently much-subserve our understanding it; and the more familiar we become with the historical hooks of the Old Testament, and particularly with the occurrences of Davids eventful the, the more canable will we be to decide who wrote such and each a Psalm, and when it was composed. See, therefore, reflecting reader, how-valuable, it is to know the Scriptures thoroughly, as a mighty help to concerned to read and ponder the Psalms, 5. We should expectably be concerned to read and ponder the Psalms,

5. We should especially be concerned to read and ponder the Pealing, and indeed the whole of Scripture, in a pious and devotional frame of initial, and with constant prayer to God, that he would illuminate us, penning the eyes of our mind to see the wondrous things in his word—that he would spiritualize our affections—and that he would sanctify us in heart and in conduct, through his own truth—his word is truth. Unless our Scripture exercises are of this character, they are unhallowed, not pleasing to God, and without substantial profibeness and serving good no 19, and if we fall of becoming wise unito salvation through faith in Christ Jesus, by means of the holy Scriptures, with which we age so highly favoured, we come short—of what! Of true bisseduces here and hereafter; and ours shall be the condemnation of knowing, or having lad it fully nour power to know, our Jord's will—but we did it not, and therefore we shall be beaten with many-stripes. How then should we far and be sirred up to apply our hearts unto wisdom, taking good heed to what God says to us in the Book by which he speaks to us, and carely proping to him that he may cause us to walk in his truth, noward to yonder world of light and pure-felicity. In this way, may all who read what has now been whiten, "go forward" unto perfection.

FOR THE CANADIAN PRESETTERIAN MAGAZINE.]

FAITH.

1. Pith is one of those terms which expresses a simple state of the mind, and it cannot therefore be defined. The words belief, credit, confidence, persuasion, are only synonymous terms, expressing the same state