SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the International Lessons for 1877, by Edwin W. Rice, as issued by American Sunday-School

LESSON IX. MARCH 3.1

AHAZ'S PERSISTENT WICKEDNESS. [About 740 726 B. C.].

T20 B. C. J.

READ 2 Chron. 28: 19-27. RECITE VS. 22-24.

DAILY READINGS.— M.—2 Chron. 28: 19-27. T.—

Ex. 32: 25-35. W.—2 Kings 16: Th.—Jer. 44: 18-27. F.—1 Kings 16: 25-33. Sa.—Acts 17: 16-31. S.—Pa. 115: 1-11

GOLDEN TEXT .-- And in the time of his distress d.d he trespass yet more against the Lord: this is that king Ahaz.—2 Chron. 28: 22.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Evil men in distress wax worse and worse.

CONNECTED HISTORY .- Jotham reigned well sixtee years, but the people wore wicked; after him his son Ahuz also reigned sixteen years. [During this time Pekah was king of Israel for twenty years, and for nine years Israel had no king.]

TO THE SCHOLAR.—Learn to do right, whatever others may do. Jotham, the father of Ahaz, obeyed God, though the people were wicked; but Ahaz followed the people in wickedness, and not his father in serving God.

NOTES .- A' - haz, son of Jotham; made king at twenty NOTES.—A'-haz, son of Jotham; made king at twenty; reignod sixteen years (742-726 B. C.); was ungodly; attacked by 8yria and Israel, by the Edomites and Phillstines; songit help of Assyria; became a noted idolater. Tiv-gath-pil-ne'ser, the same as Tig'-lath-pi-le'-ser, 2 Kings 16: 7; king of Aasyrla; a great warrior; attacked Samaria, 2 Kings 15: 29; captured Damascus, 2 Kings 16: 9; warred with Babylonia, Armenia, Media, and Mesopotamia. Tablets bearing his name have been found in the ruins of Assyria. Assyr'd-a, a great empire on the Euphrates, founded by Asshur, Gen. 10: 10; was 450 miles from north to south, 300 miles east and west, capital was Ninevel; conquered by Babylon 606 B. C.; gods tal was Nineveh; conquered by Bahylon 600 B. C.; gods of Damascus, the chief Syrian gods were Hadad and Rimmon. 2 Kings 5: 18.

EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Topics.-(1.) Ahaz in Distress. (II.) Ahaz MORE WICKED.

1. AHAZ IN DISTRESS. (19.) BROUGHT JUDAH LOW by successive defeats, vs. 16-19; MADE JUDAH NAKED, of "final revolted in Judah" (Lange); or "had noted wan tonly."—(Kell.) (20.) TILGATH-PILNESER, see Notes DISTRESSED HIM, by requiring large sums of money (sor picture); FTRENGTHENEO HIM NOT, but rather strength ed Assyria. See v. 21.

I. QUESTIONS .- State the title of the last lesson. Who Questions.—State the title of the hast lesson. Who was king after Uzzlah? For how long? Who was tseed over the naxk king? For how long? How was Israel governed during the time of these kings? What was the character of Ahuz? Into whose hands was he dolivered for his sins? v. 5 Whose aid did Ahaz seek? v. 16. Against whom? vs. 17, 18. What was the condition of Judah? What king came to Ahaz? With what result? v. 20. How did Ahaz roward him? v. 21.

11. AMAZ MORE WICKED. (22.) TRESPASS YET MORE Ahaz sunned against, rather than sought, the Lord, Ps 50: 15-22. (23.) Gods of Damasous which smote him which he imagined smoto him : SACRIPICED TO THEM 2 Kings 16: 10-15: RUIN OF HIM, Jor. 44: 21, 22. (24. 2 Kings 16: 10-16: RUIN OF HIM, OF, 44: 21, 22. (24. MADE HIM ALTARS, 2 Kings 16: 10. (25.) SEVERAL CITY separate city; HIGH PLACES, thus did Jeroboam. 2 Kings 17: 32. (26.) BOOK OF THE KINGS, 2 Kings 16; 49 (27.) NOT INTO THE SEPULCHERS... ISRAEL, sepalchres of David, or "Israel before the division. Ahaz was no buried in the royal tombs. Prov. 10: 7.

II. Overtions .- What was the effect of "distress I. Questions.—What was the effect of "distress" upon Ahaz? To what did he sacrifice? What did he think the gods had done to him? Had they smitten him? Why could they help or hurt no one? In what sense were they the "rain of him"? And "of all Israel"? What does the prophet Jeremiah say of this? Jor. 44. 21, 22. What three things did he do to destroy true worship? What did he build in Jerusu'om to promote idelatry? What in the several cities of Judah? How did he worship other gods? v. 25. Where are the rest of his acts written? Where was he burled? Why not among the king? Who became he buried ! Why not among the kings ! Who becam king in his place ?

What facts in this lesson teach us-

(1.) That sin brings sorrow ?
12.) That the wicked will not help us in distress ? (3.) That forsaking God may be our ruin ?

JEWS PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ASSTRIANS. [From the Black Obelisk of Nineveh.]

BLACKBOARD OUTLINE.



LESSON X.

MARCH 10.3

HEZEKIAH'S GOOD REIGN. [About 726 B. C] READ 2 Chron. 29: 1-11. REGITE VS. 3-6.

DAILY READINGS.—M.—2 Chron. 29: 1-11. T.—2 Kings 18: 1-12. W.—Ezek. 8: 7-18. Th.—Jer. 25: 9-18. F.—Num. 8: 5-19. \$a.—Jer. 11: 1-15. S.—Psalm 84: 26-52.

GOLDEN TEXT .- And in every work that he began . . . he did it with all his heart, and prospered.--2 Chron. 31: 21.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Judgments upon paron should warn children.

Connected History.—After Ahaz, his son Hezokiah became king at the age of twenty-five, and reigned twenty-nine years (726-698 B. C.). [During his reign Hoshea was king of Israel for nine years, to 721 B. C., when its capital, Samaria, was taken, the kingdom of Israel destroyed, and its people carried into captivity by the Assyrians.]

To THE PCHOLAR.—Peace and prospority are the gifts of God; therefore, especially in adversity, the first work should be to seek the Lord.

NOTE: --Hez-c-ki'-ah, the most pious king of Juduh, 2 Kings 18: 5; repaired the temple; restored the worship of God; destroyed the brazen serpent, 2 Kings 18: 4; held a solomn passover; had fifteen years added to his life, Is. 38; 2 Kings 20; was attacked by Founacherib; delivered by the Lord, whose angel destroyed 185,000 Assyrians in a night. Is. 36, 37; 2 Kings 18, 10; 2 Chron-32. A-bi'-jah, or A'-bi (2 Kings 18; 2), mother of Hezekiah, and daughter of Zech-a-ri'-ah, a noted prophet in the days of King Uzziah, 2 Chron. 26: 5, called also Zacharish, 2 Kings 18: 2, possibly the one referred to in Is. S: 2; he is to be distinguished from the writer of the book Zechariah, who lived 200 years later, in the time of Darius Hystaspos.

EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

LESSON TOPICS.—(I.) A REVIVAL OF THEE WORSHIP. (II.) THE SINS OF THE FATHERS.

A REVIVAL OF TRUE WORSHIP. (1.) HEZERIAH ... ABIJAH ... ZECHARIAH, 800 Notes. (2) DAVID HIS PATHER, 80 called because David was the father of this line of kings. (3.) First yrak. ... yrast month, he began his reign right by oponing the house of the Lord-which had been closed by his father, see ch. 28: 24; repaired them, overlaid them with gold. See 2 Kings 18: 6. (4.) DROUGHT IN THE PRIESTS, doubless some priests had remained faithful during the wicked reign of the father graphy of the priests. priests had remained intentil turing the whole region is the father; the rast street, or court of the priests which fronted the eastern gate of the temple. (5.) sanctify yourselves, Ex. 19: 10; carry forth the filtribures, cleanse it of the dirt and foulness caused by being so long shut up. Ez. 8: 7-10.

I. QUESTIONS.—What king preceded Hezokiah? What was his character? Who preceded Ahaz? What was his character? Character of the people during Jotham's reign? 2 Chron. 27; 2. Give the title of sson. State the chief events in Hezekiah's What happened to Israel in las reign? What this lesson. is said of Hezekiah's character ? 2 Kings 18: 5. Wha did he do at the beginning of his reign? Whom did he gather? Where? What were they to do for them-selves? What for the temple? What were they to carry out of the temple ?

II. THE SINS OF THE FATHERS. (6.) HAVE TRES ASSED, sinned: forsaken him, 2 Chron. 28: 24; HABITA PASSED, sinned; forsaken him, 2 Chron. 28: 24; HABITATION OF THE LORD, the temple; TURKED THERE BACKS, or "given the neck." See Noh. 9: 29. (7.) PUT OUT THE LAMPS, these were to be kept burning always in the temple. Lev. 24: 2-4. (8.) WHEREFORE, because of these sins; the harm delivered them to thousle, lezokiah probably refers to their defeat by Pekah, when 120,000 were stain and 200,000 made prisoners. 2 Chron. 28: 6-8. (10.) MAKE A COVENANT, renew a covenant, as Asa did. 2 Chron. 15: 12.

11. Questions .- How had the fathers sinned ? From what had they turned away ! What had they shut up? What put out? What not burned? What not offered? What did this neglect bring upon them? To what great defeat does the king probably refer? How does he describe it? vs. 8, 9. What had the king decided to do? What would be the effect of this new covenant? What former king had made a similar covenant l

What facts in this losson teach us-

(1.) Not to sin because our fathers do !
(2.) To be warned by God's judgments upon those

haye lived before us ?

(3.) That we should see God's sanctuary properly

(4.) That we should support the worship of God I

(1.) That we should support the worship of Gut I LLUSTRATION.—There are three accounts of Hezekinh's reign—(1) in Kings, (2) in Chronieles, (3) in Isalah. The writer in Kings relates quite fully the warlike events of the reign, as the two invasions of Sennacherib, and barely mentions the reformation. In Chronieles the reli-gious revival is fully recorded, and the other events lightly noticed. In Isalah the deliverance from Assyria, the deliverance from death and adding of fifteen years to Hezekinh's life, and the mission from Babylon only are mentioned as connected with important prophecies.

BLACKBOARD OUTLINE. No. 1.

SINS.
Forsaking the Temple Closing the Temple Patting out 1s lamps No offerings in Temple, Serving Idols,

JUDGMENTS: Wrath of God, Trouble, Hissing of Nations, Danths by Sword, Captivity. No. 2.

FAVOR OF GOD, GREAT JOY, GREAT BLESSINGS, 2 Chron. 31: 10. OPEN TEMPLE, EN OLY MINISTERS, EN OLY WORSHIP,

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whorever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette,—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, Loudon, Eng.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

How many pairs of skates, bacometers and other presents, do our friends think, have been sent away from the WITNESS and MESSENGER office this year to their workers? Not a small number by any means. Of the skates 229 pairs were sent away; there were also 56 barometers, 2 Mackinnon pens, 22 albums, 270 chromos of Earl and Lady Dufferin, 4 magic lanterns, 9 leckets, 7 stone rings, 70 keepers, and several miscellaneous prizes as spy glasses, not on the list, but which were preferred by those who won them. The price of these at retail would amount to \$1,218, not a very small sum to dispense in this manner. There has been one very great satisfaction in these prizes, which is that with less than half a dozen exceptions, to the best of our information, every recipient of them has been more than satisfied. The following are some of the last letters received concerning

Gore, Feb. 6th, 1878.

I received the ring on the 4th. I need not say I was highly pleased with the present. My schoolmates expressed a wish they had one like it, and when I look on it my thoughts shall wan der with gratification to the editor of the "old I. C. WITNESS."

CEDAR GROVE, Feb. 5th, 1878. Your prize ring came this morning, and I was indeed surprised when I opened the case, to find such a beautiful gem. It is far beyond my anticipation both in size and appearance. You will please accept thanks for the valuable C. B. A. gift.

WINGHAM, Jan. 30th, 1878.

The skates have come to hand all right. They are all that could be desired and have been admired by every person who has seen R. O. them.

OXFORD CENTRE, Jan. 26th, 1878. Have received those pictures all right, and are S. E. A. well pleased with them.

NASSAGWEYA, Jan. 25th, 1878. I reviewed the album you sent me all right, for which, accept my thanks. It is quite a handsome present. W. S.

KINGARDINE, Feb. 4th, 1878.

I received as my premium, Lady Dufferin's chromo, for which accept my hearty thanks.

J. M. J. TORONTO, Feb. 5th, 1878.

Many thanks for the chromo of Lady Dufferin, it is very nice.

The prizes are as follows:

Any person sending in one new subscriber to the Weer r Wirness, at \$1.10, or four new subscribers to the assessment, at 30c cach (and stating that it is for a pie red, will receive a chromo of Earl Dudlern, or the Coun-ss of Dufferin, as may be preferred, size 11 x 14 inches

Anyone sending in two new subscribers to the Wiekly Witness, or eight for the Northern Messenger, or one new subscriber to the New Domnton Monthly, at \$2 cand stating they are working for the pictures), will receive the pair of chromos, which will make very nice ornaments.



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GOOD HEALTH AND AN EVEN TEMPER ARE two of the best accomplishments young indies can have, and these are necessary adjuncts to a benutiful face. The marks of a peevish disposition are not long in stamping themselves on any face, naturally the most beautiful. But who can help feeling peevish when the health comest very few, indeed, more especially when it is ontroly unnecessary. A bad cold, it obtained in carrying words of comfort to a sick friend, is endurable; but it is difficult to enjoy one taken through an act of bravado. Just so when young ladies become invalids through obeying the dictates of that fashion which says: "Put on corsets and ince them as lightly as possible," and others of a similar kind, they find that everythine has been lost and nothing found. With the growth of the knowledge of the human system, fashion will begin to obey sanitary taws. The publishers of Diress AND HEALTH have done much to direct public attention in this matter. This little book has met with a cordial reception in England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as in C anada, and the sixth thousand is now ready for sale. For 30 cents each copies will be sent Vennor's Almanac (for 1878) will be sent

VENNOR'S ALMANAC (for 1878) will be sent to every one who sends us three new subscribers to the Northern Messenger.

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THIS MAGAZINE (THE NEW DOMINTON MONTHLY) IS rapidly growing in favor with the public. Its articles are well written, and their tone such as to make the Monthly a welcome visitor in the family circle.—
The News, L'Orignal.

Mr. Vennor in his weather prognostications is seldom far astray, consequently his Almana should find a place in every household. The price is 20 cents, and it is well worth the money—especially to those who wish to find fault at the weather, as they can set down and in half an hour growl at the weather for the whole year, thus saving time and breath—a groat consideration. Mr. Vennor bases his predictions on scientific facts, and the present almana gives data that will onable anyone to become a first-class weather propose on short notice and at reasonable terms.—Present Telegraph.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY is a 128-page magazine, is well dustrated, and is sold at 20c. a number by all booksellors. Dawson Brothers, Trado

VENNOR'S ALMANAC AND WEATHER RECORD ven 1873.—This is the book annually published by the Montreal gentleman who has now come to be generally anchowledged as an authority upon the subject of the weather. It is full of interesting notes of the past and some speculations as to the possible weather of 1878. The little book is well worth possessing.—Toronto Leader.