

next in dignity to the angels and crowned him with the empire of the world; and through sin, man has lost much and become liable to death, yet he still retains some remains of his original dominion. "Thou mad'st him to have dominion over the works of thy hands." Ps. 8th, 6. Now while God has thus given us all things richly to enjoy, and leaves us in freedom to use and increase our substance to the extent of our ability, there is at the same time always something to remind us that there is one above to whom these things belong and whose perfect right it is to withdraw or continue them as he sees fit. The ocean may appear to roll its billows where it pleases without hindrance, but it is met by the shore and hears the words "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." Adam in Eden was reminded there was a greater than he when forbidden to eat of the tree of the "Knowledge of Good and Evil" death being the penalty of disobedience. Many persons say they prefer free will offerings. Most certainly let them be free will for God loves a cheerful giver; but I intend to prove that God who placed man over the works of His hands; *has made a specific demand for a certain portion of our so called possessions and this can easily be done, by proving from Scripture that the tenth was considered as God's in the Old Testament and the teachings of the New carry out the same idea on a larger scale, and till we have donated that portion of our income whether large or small, we are robbing God! think of it robbing God. God's demand.*

"And the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's; it is holy unto the Lord." Lev. 27th, 30. "Behold I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the Tabernacle of the congregation." Num. 18th, 27. There is no doubtful sound about this command: all came from God and He was to be acknowledged and honoured, the whole produce of the land was subjected to the Tithe tribute. It was a yearly rent which the Israelites as tenants paid to God the owner of the land; and a thank offering they rendered to Him for the bounties of His providence. A tenth was paid by the Levites to the Priests and afterwards they had the same liberty to use the rest of the produce of their threshing-floors or wine-presses, that the other tribes of Israel enjoyed. "Thou shalt truly tithe all the increase of thy seed, that the field bringeth forth year by year, and thou shalt eat before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose to place his name there, the tithe of thy corn, of thy vine and of thy oil, and