

Very many other passages of a similar character may be easily found with the assistance of a "Reference Bible" or a Concordance. The doctrine of sanctification is so plainly revealed in the Bible, that the candid and intelligent inquirer after truth will most readily find it there. Much of the disagreement in sentiment which exists in relation to this subject, has arisen from a neglect of the Scripture evidence. I have here endeavored to present a few of the more important passages which prove the doctrine, in order that, standing alone, and disconnected with any metaphysical discussion, they may more clearly exhibit the unobscured teachings of the Holy Spirit. May the "testimony of the Lord make wise the simple."

OUR TABLE TALK ; OR, FAMILY CULTURE AND PASTIME.



ABASHMENT. No Christian or even virtuous person need suffer abashment ; they should not do an act which will cause them shame. To abash is more than to confound, as confound is more than to confuse ; it is to alarm and make ashamed. Those who are virtuous or Christians, may be confused when in a state of innocency ; but they can neither be frightened nor make ashamed.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT.--It is proper to begin when young to improve the mind, for the longer the task of improvement is deferred the more and more difficult will it become. Horace, the Roman poet, relates that a countryman who wanted to pass a river stood loitering on the banks of it in the foolish expectation that a current so rapid would soon discharge its waters ; but the stream still flowed, increased by fresh torrents from the mountains, and it must for ever flow because the sources from whence it is derived is inexhaustible. It is very foolish for any one to allow the ever-multiplying difficulties in the way of self-improvement to daunt or discourage him ; it is noble to struggle with and overcome in mental as well as spiritual conflicts.

INHUMANITY.—A humane person is always kind, sympathizing, and tender hearted, would not cause pain to a creeping or flying insect. It is his opinion that it is no less inhuman to torture a harmless insect than it would be a more bulky creature, for the sensations of many insects are as intense as those of animals of more enlarged dimensions. The common house-fly when coming in contact with a lighted candle, and partly burning its wings, suffers much, and cannot conceal its anguish ; the spider when touched will put on the appearance of death, and if hurt will exhibit signs of suffering. The immortal Shakespere has said : * * * "The poor beetle which we tread upon in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies." There may be instances in which it might be necessary to extirpate as far as possible destructive insects, and kill for food more bulky creatures, but the work should never be cruelly done.