

Sabbath School Teacher.

LESSON V.

JEHOVAH'S PROMISE

The fifth chapter of Exodus records the first interview of Moses and Aaron with Pharaoh...

sage is conveyed in the GOLDEN TEXT Leviticus 26:12: I will walk among you and will be your God...

LESSON VI.

THE FIRST PLAGUE.

CONSENT TO MEMORY, vs. 15, 16. PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Is. cv. 29; Rev. xvi. 4, 5. With v. 14, read ch. v. 1, with v. 15, 16...

A writer of the history of the United States, coming to Washington, would go back a little and present a view of his training...

Pharaoh called for proof that Moses had a divine message. It was given (v. 19), and mimicked by the sorcerers...

Here our lesson begins, with the third appeal to the king. I. WE CONSIDER THE MIRACLE. It appears to have been the custom of Pharaoh...

But the Lord does not quit his claim (v. 17). He will assert his divine authority "in this."

The inevitable consequences are described (v. 18); the death of the fish; the offensive smell; and the loathing by the people...

The method of working the miracle is carefully regulated. Honor is put on God's messenger. Moses is as "a god to Aaron" (v. 16)...

The Nile, like most great rivers, undergoes changes of color, and becomes, either from earthly particles or small insects...

II. CONSIDER IT AS A JUDGMENT, OR PLAGUE. The Nile gives us daily the crops, and the very soil of Egypt. The sweet waters of the river are to the drink of the people...

III. CONSIDER IT AS A SIGN. (1) The Hebrew children were to be cast into the river, now blood. God avenges them. Their death a cruel infliction: the avenger may see his sin in this blood red and loathsome stream...

(2) The Nile made Egypt fertile. The people see that all depends on Jehovah. He can curse their blessings. The sea and the rivers are his. They hold Israel for their convenience, and the increase of their wealth...

(3) The Nile was a sign. They counted it the punishment of the sons of life. This is proof that Egypt's gods are impostors; that Jehovah is the one true God. He has begun to execute vengeance upon "the gods of Egypt," ch. xii. 12.

their art as they did with their rods. Now the sensible and really useful plan would have been for them to undo this work.

To a headstrong man, who has made up his mind "hardened his own heart," as it may be read in v. 13, v. 24, and many other places, a little evidence goes far; a proof that he dislikes goes for nothing.

We may well reflect upon the following points: (a) A grave conflict is now being waged between the God of the enslaved Hebrews and the false gods of the world...

(b) This explains the order, minuteness of detail, and nature of the plagues.

(c) God looks to great moral results, in teaching men—the Egyptians, the Canaanites who would hear, the Hebrews, and all to whom the Scriptures come—to the end.

(d) We may be sure that the Lord takes the best methods, and we may judge of the importance of the truths by the cost at which they are taught...

(e) How mad and wretched for unbelievers to fight against God! How foolish to try to make a bargain with him about salvation!

ILLUSTRATION. The rise of the Nile, "began," says Wilkinson, "about the end of May, some time rather later; but about the middle of June the gradual rise of the river was generally perceived; and the comparatively clear stream assumed a red and turbid appearance, caused by the floods of the rainy season in Abyssinia; the annual cause of the inundation. It next assumed a green appearance, and was unwholesome during that short period, so the Egyptians laid up a supply in jars against this time.

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS. The Nile—its importance to Egypt—in how many ways—how it was regarded—how its waters used—the conflict now being waged—the manner of changing its waters—the extent of the plague—magical imitation of it—effects of the plague—the state of Pharaoh's mind—how evidence is regarded—his refusal—the lessons the Egyptians—the Canaanites—the Hebrews—and ourselves.

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Presbytery of London.

GENERAL MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

A meeting of the Presbytery of London (Church of Scotland) was held in the St. James's Church two weeks ago. After the transaction of routine business the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. McEwan and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Missionary Association of Queen's College, stating that a large number of students desired to be employed in missionary work next summer. From Prof. McKerran, in reference to certain grants from the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

Resolved, That the Presbytery embrace this the earliest opportunity to acknowledge, in solemn and with grateful humility, how merciful has been God's Providence, and how good has been His grace toward His servant, our late Co-President, and to record the love and esteem in which he has been held by us as a Christian man and as a brother; as well as to express the deep regret which we feel because he has been taken from us, although we believe that what to us is loss, is to him eternal gain.

regarding the contribution to the Ministers Widows and Orphans. Funds, and the Bursary scheme were satisfactorily answered by the representatives of the congregations present. The Rev. R. Chambers reported a scheme of missionary meetings to be held during the winter, which was adopted, and Mr. Chambers was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for these meetings.

The Gael in the Far West.

The above was the title of a lecture recently delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of Inverness by the Rev. Dr. Mason of Edinburgh.

The Gaelic speaking population in many parts of the districts named, Gaelic was preached to the Gaelic speaking population. He (the speaker) had travelled among his kinsmen 6000 miles on Canadian soil, and related some very interesting anecdotes about what he saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears.

The learned canonists of the Episcopal Church give it as their decision that Bishop Cummins carries the virtue of Apostolic Succession with him into the seat, which he is building up! This they regard as "the most painful feature of the separation."

Scientific and Useful.

A HOME.

Six things are requisite to create a "home." But only must be the architect, and fitness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by the fire and lighted with cheerful fires; an industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

By Mr. Ferguson's (Canada) Medical Journal, June.) Mr. Ferguson recommends sulphurous acid in this affection. It should be applied with a camel-hair brush, or by means of a spray produced. One application of this usually effects a cure. The acid should be used pure. A good wash for hands is feet affected with chilblains is sulphurous acid, 8 parts; glycerine, 1 part; and water, 1 part. The acid will be found particularly useful in the irritating, tormenting stage of chilblains.—Virginia Clinical Record, May, 1873.

FAMILY REFRIGERANTS.

What has that to do with farming? A good deal. When a boy was taught by hearing it repeated over and over again that it was a good and healthful thing to get up early and work before breakfast; not only to do the chores, but saw wood, hoe, mow, and do many other kinds of work that must be done on a farm.

BREAD MAKING.

I have been making such good bread lately that I concluded not to hide my light under a bushel, so I will let you into the secret. For two ordinary loaves I boil about six white potatoes, with the skins on. When they are done, I take them out, skin them and mash them nicely with a small piece of lard, then add to them from half a pint of flour, and pour the boiling water on the mess.

While on the subject, perhaps another receipt would be acceptable during the high prices.—Sift so much corn-meal as you think sufficient, add a little salt, and pour boiling water on it, beat it until smooth, grease a hot griddle, and put on the cakes with a spoon; do not have the batter stiff or too thin. When done, split and butter; we like them very much for a change. Yellow meal would probably be as good for those who like it.

KEEP THE LEGS AND FEET WARM.

During the damp and cold season the legs should be encased in very thick knit woollen drawers, the feet in thick woollen stockings (which must be changed every day), and the shoes soles must be as broad as the feet when fully spread, so that the blood shall have free passage. If the feet are squeezed in the least, the circulation is checked, and coldness is inevitable.

The Christian Register.