it; for the day on the Mount will make the face shine all the other days of the week.

Thanks b. 15 God for the Sabbath; precious to the teliever, to him a delight and h. urable; but proved, even to the unbeliever, to be necessary for man's welfare, for health of body, for family union, worldy prosperity, for social well-teing. Truely the Sabbath was made, not for the Jew only, but for man; as year an infidel socialist, Proudhon, has seen and shown. While man is man, the morality of the Fourth Commandment will assert itself; for not merely the seventh portion of our time, or of a year, or of a month, but the seventh day of the week must be employed by us in holy rest, under pain of deease of body and mind, dulness of conscience, deadness of affection, perversity of will, of dismion in families, confusion in cities, and demornization of nations. Thanks be to God for the Sabbath.

Two objections to the moral obligation of the Fourth Commandment strike us as demanding consideration : one from Geology, the other from Chronology.

The Geological objection is, that God's six days were immense periods. We ask, in reply, whether God's seventh day was a short period? Why, it is enduring still 'see the Epistle to the Hebrews (chap iv.) It continues until the creation of new heavens and a new earth, wherein shall dwell righteousness.

The Chronologica' objection is, that the Fourth Commandment specifies the seconth day. We ask, in reply, what spot on the earth's surface are we to select, as that those seconth day shall be seventh day for all the world? Six o'clock on Friday might in England, is six o'clock on Saturday morning in Australia, as 'br. Owen observed long ago. Are we to be bound to keep that portion of time which answers to the seventh day in the longitude of Sinai? Nonsense; mun is bound to keep holy one whole day in every seven as the Sabbath of the 'ord. That is all. We need not mention the additional difficultic that 'c ald be met in attempting to arrange the calendar; it is not so very long ago since in they moby we shouting, "Give us back our eleven days egain;" and, ir Russia, they reckon still both by old style and by new. The whole objection is idiculous, from every point of view.

Eng. Pres. Mess.

## DIVINE LIFE IN THE SOUL.

The human heart is unwilling to walk by faith in spiritual things. Often as we are compelled in every-day life to act on mere report believed, we are reluctant to carry this plan into religious concerns. Our hearts are deceitful, and inconsistent in their deceitfullness. We would fain reduce the Christian's path to the condition of a highway, with mile stones to mark how far we had travelled and hew much remained of the journey. We would fain see rather than believe. We—and by "we" is meant all natural and unrenewed men, and all releved men as far as the "old man" still rules them —want visible palpable way marks to tell us where and how we are advancing, without being dependent on the Word of the Lord.

1. Human systems generally meet this human weakness indulgently, and find their interest in providing for it. An initiatory rite practically removes any evit that entered the world with us, and enables us to start fairly with life. For childish errors some supplementary rite makes satisfaction, and youth is entered with nuscutived accounts. A man who "minds his duty" and does as he is or level may at successive stages satisfy God's supposed representa-