nake said. that They ht to way-And scripation n. iii . eness h, no ation. Him from ed of same or of men and must man, im in con-. who l goveems ortant are so ole to hrow many loses. to let

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Israel go." But this assertion did not free Pharaoh from obligation to hearken to the voice of God." Man is a finite being, therefore he must receive law from the Infinite. Why can I not be independent of law? Simply because there cannot be two infinites; and where there is an infinite and a finite, the finite must receive its regulations from the infinite. This is a fact; the law is broadly marked upon every man, its great claims and requirements are strewn upon the whole expanse of society. Hence the commands extend to high and low, rich and poor, learned and illiterate, master and servant, mistress and maid; to parents and children, husbands and wives. To the king on his throne and the beggar on his rounds, to the nobleman in his mansion and the peasant in his cottage, to the philosopher in his study and the savage on his wilds, to the mariner crossing the ocean and the husbandman ploughing his field. To each climber of the steep and rugged path of honest To each faithful servant of the Lord—from palace or from poorhouse—from cot or castle—who struggles in Almighty strength with the events and storms of life. Our security is in the universal application of law. You cannot get away from this principle; it lies at the very root of all individual discipline, it is the prime necessity of all social life. To this rule there are no distinctions, no restrictions, "For when the Gentiles, which and no exceptions. have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves: which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness. and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else. excusing one another." (Romans ii. 14, 15.) But let us now consider—

THE OBEDIENCE REQUIRED. Not a legal obedience,