

(Continued from first page.)

ing. In February 1853, partly in consequence of a difference in political opinion, Sir Henry Lawrence was removed to the province of Oudh, and John left as chief commissioner of the Punjab. The deepest sorrow was felt among the natives at the prospect of Sir Henry's loss and a long procession of chiefs followed for five, ten and twenty miles in his train as he left the city.

In 1856 John Lawrence was created a K. C. B. In 1857 the terrible mutiny broke out and it was this more than anything else that shewed of what metal he was made. Here he was, cut off by the mutinous district from communication with the capital, at the head of a province which itself, only a few years ago, had been hostile to the British. But under him the Sikhs remained loyal. From the Punjab every want of the army was supplied, provisions, ammunition, money, the whole country was drained of its best officers and most trust-worthy troops, and from what had been but a few years before a hostile population, tens of thousands of enthusiastic soldiers were gathered to supply the place of the rebellious Sepoys. So much did he do that the leading members of the governments of England and India, and the chief officers of the army before Delhi, the heart of the rebellion, "all greeted Sir John Lawrence by acclamation as the man who had done more than any other single man to save the Indian Empire."

In 1859 he returned to England, was created a baronet, and given a life pension of, in all, £3,000. Five years afterwards, in 1864, he was sent out again, as Viceroy of the whole of India. Five years more he served the country and then came home, and on his final arrival "the great procousul of our English Christian empire" was created Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, and of Grately, Hants. He took as his arms and crest those of his brother Henry, who had been killed while commanding the garrison in the siege of Lucknow, only changing the motto from "Never give in" to "Be ready." He held no paid office on his return home but was elected first chairman of the London School Board and was engaged in many other enterprises for the public good. For the rest he lived a quiet, happy home life, his chief thoughts being centred in his wife and family. In 1876 his sight began to fail and during his remaining years he could read no book but his New Testament, which was printed in very large type; and a pathetic picture is given of the noble old man sitting hour after hour with his finger on the page trying to spell out a few verses. On the 25th of June, 1879 he took to his bed and for two days lay helpless, seldom opening his eyes and apparently recognizing no one but his wife, but replying to her as she bent down to kiss him and ask him if he knew her, "To my last gasp, my darling." On the 27th he died. Murmuring to himself "I am so weary," this man, who had known little but hard work all his life, passed away to the land where there shall be no more sickness, and where the weary shall have eternal rest. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Said a clergyman who had known him, "I never knew any one so simple, so prayerful, so hard-working, so heroic. He is one of the few men whom, when I come to die, I shall thank God that I have known."

TRAINING.

"How are you, Howard?" I am just going to dinner and want company, will you join me?"

"Many thanks, Charlie, but I am on low diet now, I am training."

"For what?" Howard asked.

"Why, for a boat-race I expect to row in a week or so. You see, we fellows have to get ourselves in good trim if we expect to be victorious, so, Charlie, no big dinners or late hours. We must have our system in proper condition."

Our young friend, that he might obtain success simply in a boat-race, was willing to deny himself those things which his appetite most craved, and put himself under the necessary discipline. Young men did you ever think of the race you are all participating in? The life race. Are you not willing to train for this, knowing that he who runs shall receive a crown of glory?

You need not expect to be a winner in this race without effort any more than in the other. Are you not willing then, as in

the other, to make the necessary effort, to bring your body and soul under control so that the temptations of the Evil One may not overcome you, so that when the life race is over you may find yourself a winner and the crown for which you have been striving ready to adorn your brow? Is there not an eternity? If so, is it not worth striving for? Be not content, then, to live merely, to satisfy self with the pleasures of this world only; but "let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From International Question Book.)

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

LESSON II.—APRIL 12.

PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.—ACTS 27: 27-44.

COMMIT VERSES 33-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses.—Ps. 107: 28.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

God able to deliver out of trouble.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. Acts 27: 27-44. T. Ps. 101: 1-9. W. Ps. 107: 23-32. Th. Matt. 14: 22-33. F. John 21: 1-14. Sa. Isa. 60: 1-15. Su. Ps. 98: 1-5.

INTRODUCTION.—After Paul's reassuring address in the last lesson, in which he communicated to his fellow voyagers the tidings announced to him by the angel, some little time elapsed; when, on the fourteenth night of the storm, about midnight, the sailors surmised that they were nearing land. It is at this point that the lesson opens.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

27. ADRIA—the Adriatic Sea. It anciently included the central basin of the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Greece on the north, and extended as far south as Africa. DEEMED, ETC.—probably from the sound of breakers heard through the darkness. 30. UNDER COLOUR, ETC.—they pretended that they wished to row out well forward of the ship and drop anchors there also, so that the ship might be the more securely held. PAUL, ETC.—Paul discovered their plot, and instantly made it known to the centurion and soldiers, because they had the force to suppress it. EXCEPT THESE ABIDE, ETC.—though God had promised to save all, proper means must be used. The sailors were needed to bring the ship ashore. 33. FOURTEENTH DAY—since they left Fair Havens, the duration of the storm. CONTINUED FASTING—i.e., without regular meals. 31. FOR YOUR HEALTH—or safety. Food would give them strength for the exertions of getting ashore. 38. MEAT—food. 38. CAST OUT THE WHEAT—the other merchandise was cast overboard some time before (v. 18). 42. TO KILL THE PRISONERS—because they were responsible for the prisoners, and might have to suffer death themselves if the prisoners escaped.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Where was Paul in our last lesson? What promise had God made to him? (To-day we see how this promise was fulfilled.)

SUBJECT: GOD'S PROMISE FULFILLED.

I. THE NIGHT OF SUSPENSE (vs. 27-30).—How long had the storm continued? How did they know they were nearing land? What land was it? What did they do during the rest of the night? What selfish act did the sailors undertake? What was their object? What was their pretence? Why was this a mean act? What selfish act did the soldiers afterward propose? (v. 42.)

II. SONGS IN THE NIGHT (vs. 31-38).—How did Paul defeat the sailors' plan? Why could not the others be saved unless the sailors remained on board? What other help did Paul render the ship's company? Had they been entirely without food for fourteen days? What two things gave them strength and courage? How did Paul show his religious principle? Should we always follow his plan of giving thanks before eating? Why? What other help still later on was the result of Paul's character? How many persons were on the ship?

III. THE MORNING OF DELIVERANCE (vs. 39-44).—In what place did they find themselves in the morning? What plans for safety did they pursue? How did they all escape at last? Show by this that God's promises and human free-will are harmonious?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

- I. The selfishness of heathen sailors and soldiers here contrasted with Paul's helpfulness. II. Christianity cares for the bodies as well as the souls of men. III. Paul confessing his religion before men by prayer as well as by acts. IV. The beauty and appropriateness of giving thanks before meals. V. God's promises are certain to be fulfilled. VI. But this does not exclude the use of all the means in our power.

LESSON III.—APRIL 19.

PAUL GOING TO ROME.—ACTS 28: 1-15.

COMMIT VERSES 3-6.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He thanked God, and took courage.—Acts 28: 15.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

God encourages in many ways those who put their trust in him.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. Acts 28: 1-15. T. Matt. 10: 82-42. W. Ps. 91: 1-10. Th. Luke 10: 17-24. F. James 5: 13-20. Sa. Rom. 1: 1-16. Su. Josh. 1: 1-9.

TIME.—Winter of A. D. 60-61. Paul was wrecked about Nov. 1, A. D. 60, and left Malta for Rome about Feb. 8, A. D. 61, and arrived at Rome about March 1.

PLACE.—Malta, an island near the centre of the Mediterranean Sea, 90 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles north of Africa. The inhabitants were of Phenician origin, from Carthage. The island is 17 miles long and nine wide.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—In our last lesson Paul and his 275 companions were wrecked off the shore of Malta. They had reached the land to them unknown; the storm had not entirely ceased, for it was raining, but the wind had become less violent. We find them to-day drenched and cold on the shore, with the wreck not far away on the sand-bar.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

1. MELITA—the modern Malta. 2. BARBAROUS PEOPLE—the natives. The Greeks called all who were not Latin or Greek, barbarians. 3. PAUL GATHERED—he did his part of the work like any good man. A VIPER—a small deadly serpent concealed in the wood. The heat warmed it into activity. 5. FELT NO HARM—as Christ had promised, Mark 16: 18. 7. CHIEF MAN—probably the governor. 8. FEVER—and dysentery. PRAYED—to receive the favor if God willed, and to show them the source of his power. 9. OTHERS—the rest, all the sick who came to him. God did this probably to endorse Paul as a true man of God; for he came to them as a prisoner, and they had no means of knowing his character. He doubtless preached the Gospel at this time. 11. WHOSE SIGN—the designation of the vessel, and showing that they trusted on the heathen divinities of the sea. Castor and Pollux were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, whose goodness was said to be rewarded by placing them in the sky as a constellation. 12. SYRACUSE—80 miles from Malta. The chief city of Sicily. 13. RHEGIUM—at the southern point of Italy. PUTEOLI—a town at the head of the Bay of Naples, 140 miles from Rome. 14. WENT TOWARD HOME—by land, chiefly by the famous Appian Way. 15. APPII FORUM—a place 40 miles from Rome. The next delegation came as far as The Three Taverns, thirty miles from Rome.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Where did we leave Paul and his companions in our last lesson? How many escaped? Was the storm over?

SUBJECT: ENCOURAGEMENT.

I. PAUL ENCOURAGED BY THE KINDNESS OF THE PEOPLE (vs. 1, 2).—In what country were the shipwrecked company? In what state of need were they? What people inhabited this island? How did they help those who were cast among them? Why were they called "barbarous"? What lesson do we learn from their kindness?

II. ENCOURAGED BY GOD'S CARE OVER HIM (vs. 3-6).—What did Paul do to help the company? Was this worthy work for an apostle? What happened to him? What did the natives think of this? How far were they right in thinking that special suffering was a proof of sin? What was the effect on Paul? What promise was fulfilled for him? (Mark 16: 18.) Will God always do this for us? How is the promise sometimes fulfilled? (Rom. 8: 28.) What did the natives now think of Paul? How far were they right in this opinion? How would this incident help Paul to preach the Gospel to them?

III. BY GOD'S WONDERS WORKED THROUGH HIM (vs. 7-10).—Who entertained Paul? How was his kindness rewarded? What other miracles were wrought by Paul? Is there any other account of Paul's working so many miracles? What reason can you think of why so many were wrought now? What is a miracle? How do they attest the truth? Did Paul preach the gospel in Malta? How long did he remain there?

IV. BY BRINGING HIM SAFELY TO HIS JOURNEY'S END (vs. 11-14).—When did Paul leave Malta? Trace the journey on the map. Give a brief account of the places named? How long was he in reaching Rome?

V. BY THE LOVE AND FAITHFULNESS OF THE CHURCH AT ROME (v. 15).—What two delegations came out from Rome to meet Paul? How far did they go? Along what famous road? How did they come encourage Paul? Why did he thank God for what men did?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

- I. God often blesses us more by letting trouble come upon us, and then saving us from it, than he would by preventing it altogether. II. God rewarded the unselfish kindness of the people, both in their bodies and in their souls. III. The commonest service for love's sake is worthy of the greatest man. IV. As Paul shook off the viper, so should we all sin. V. The danger of misjudgments of men, by looking only at outward circumstances. VI. God uses worldly wealth, commerce, inventions, as this heathen ship, for spreading the gospel. VII. Sympathy and expressions of love bring great encouragement.

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