

## Teachers' Department.

## Sabbath School Scripture Lessons.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 1858.

Subject.—THE FEARFUL GUILT AND RESPONSIBILITY OF WICKED RICH MEN.

For Repeating. James iv. 13-16.

For Reading. James v. 1-9.

OCTOBER 3rd, 1858.

Subject.—THE DUTY OF PATIENCE IN AFFLICTION AND THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

For Repeating. James v. 1-3.

For Reading. James v. 10-20.

## THE QUESTIONER.

## Mental Pictures from the Bible.

Reader, you need but "search the scriptures," to comprehend our Mental Pictures.

[No. 69.]

A royal apartment, the table is furnished with a variety of the richest wines; only three persons are partaking. The beautiful lady who presides has a troubled countenance, whilst her two guests appear more than ordinarily pleased and excited: one is evidently the king, and in near relation to the lady who provides the entertainment; the other has deep cunning depicted on his countenance, yet tries by his affability to hide the villainy which he is about to perpetrate. Conversation proceeds, until the one with more of kingly bearing puts a question to the noble lady; to which she replies in impassioned tones, and relates to him the grievous wrong which she has suffered, and pointing to the other guest as the source of her anxiety and affliction, charges him with designs upon herself and kindred. The king rises up in the most violent rage against the crafty and haughty minister of state, and leaves the palace with intentions of vengeance on him for the deception which he has practised.

Key to Bible questions in our last.

30.—1 KINGS vii. 21.—Jachin and Boaz.

31.—JOHN ii. 18-21.—"He spake of the temple of his body." MATT. xii. 38-40.—The prophet Jonas. Both signs referred to the resurrection of Christ.

## Alphabet of Proverbs.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.  
Boasters are cousins to liars.  
Confession of a fault makes half amends.  
Denying a fault doubles it.  
Envy shooteth at others and wounds herself.  
Foolish fear doubles danger.  
God reaches us good things by our hands.  
He has hard work who has nothing to do.  
It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.  
Knavery is the worst trade.  
Learning makes a man fit company for himself.  
Modesty is a guard to virtue.  
Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it.  
One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.  
Proud looks make foul works in fair faces.  
Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.  
Richest is he that wants least.  
Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.  
The boughs that bear most hang lowest.  
Upright walking is sure walking.  
Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.  
Wise men make more opportunities than they find.  
You never lose by doing a good turn.  
Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.  
—Young People's Pocket Book for 1858.

## Character of Cromwell.

We shall not here attempt any defence of Cromwell. "In speaking," said Milton, "of such a man, who has merited so well of his country, I should do nothing if I only exculpated him from crimes; since it so nearly concerns the country and myself, who am so closely implicated in the same disgrace, to evince to all nations, and so far as I can, to all ages, the excellence of his character, and the splendour of his renown." After Milton, and Macaulay, and Carlyle, it becomes a difficult task to speak on the subject. Let us, however, as briefly as possible, review the life of Cromwell. In its first obscure period, including two-thirds of his life, he is a plain English farmer, distinguished only by his homely English virtues, his strong common sense and independence, his earnest piety, his forwardness in all good works. At home, he is strict, yet tender, full of soft sympathies and playful kindness. He enters the British Parliament, recommended by little political skill or influence, still less by any oratorical attainments, but by his thorough practical force and earnestness, he approves himself as a man "to sit well to the mark."

In the next stage of his life, he is an extempore soldier, who, having learned to govern himself, proves his fitness to be a leader to others. He inspires his men with his own spirit, fights with the enthusiasm of one who believes, and passes on from victory to victory. When justice requires it, he can be as inexorable as death; but he has an affectionate pity for distress, and a patient tolerance for honest doubt or misguided sincerity. As his sphere widens, his powers are developed; he displays a faculty equal to the greatest affairs and the darkest emergencies, till all men rely on the strength of his arm and the wisdom of his counsel. With a soul-pervading belief in things unseen, even alike in public and in private, in the shock of battle and the heat of debate, speaking and feeling as a man under the eye of God and an instrument in his hands, he unites a clear and prompt intelligence that finds difficult vent in words, but cuts decisively through the subtlest entanglements, and a vigor of will that takes up the most appalling difficulties with an iron grasp, scatters doubt and opposition to the winds, and establishes order on the basis of fact. He has no theories about Government, but he knows in all circumstances what suits the time, and he dares to realise it. A King governs ill and obstructs the growth of England's true life; he helps to dethrone him, and sets up a republic. The republic proves itself unfit for the national requirements, and its leaders talk when they ought to act; he takes the work into his own hands, trampling upon law, resolute only that England shall in some true sense accomplish her destiny. And now he is visibly, as he had long been virtually, the head of the nation. He has disappointed every party, not by deceiving them, but by being more wise to recognise the true state of things, and the true condition of national well-being. He has converted into enemies many sincere and able men who cannot see with his eyes, and think their duty consists not in aiding but in opposing him. He has alienated the affections of old comrades, who cling to their loved theories, while he is striving only to put whatever was good in these theories into practice. His superior mind, ever-growing, has opened into a wider circle of thoughts out of the mist and storm of revolution. Experience has taught him many things which are hard to communicate in words, but which he struggles to convert into facts. Elevated into supremacy, regal save only in name, he still preserves the plain simplicity of his former life. Armed with more than regal power, he limits himself within the strict bounds of necessity. He is not elated by power, for it is not strange to him. At home upon a throne, he cares little for the outward shows of royalty, except so far as they involve the nation's honour, or conduce to its security. Too great to be jealous or vindictive for himself, he is swift and stern in crushing the enemies of public tranquility. He is truly a terror to evil-doers, a praise and protection to them that do well. He fosters learning, though himself not learned, and a companion of men to whom learning is profanity. "If there was a man in England who excelled in any faculty or science, the Protector would find him out, and reward him according to his merit." The head of Puritanism, of a cause now triumphant, he is so little of a "fanatic" that he tolerates all sects, so long as they meddle not to disturb the State—he can tolerate everything but wilful wrong-doing. His large and healthy spirit is bound by no party sympathies—his heart yearns towards all good men, of whatever name. At an era when toleration is still looked upon as foolish in politics and criminal in religion, he stands out in glorious prominence as the earnest advocate of the rights of conscience, and proclaims all men answerable to God alone for their faith. Popery and Prelacy he proscribes, on grounds political rather than religious; to the adherents of both he shows private license; under his rule men no longer suffer at the stake or the pillory. So far do his thoughts reach beyond his age, that he desires, and earnestly attempts, to extend the rights of citizenship to the outcast and persecuted Jews. Himself the greatest; "the most English of Englishmen," he is determined that England shall be the greatest of States. He encourages trade, he plants colonies, he makes wise peace with whom he will, or wages just and successful war. All Europe trembles at his voice, and the flag of England now and henceforth waves triumphant over every sea. In fine, considering the comparative position of Britain in the times that preceded and followed him, the circumstances of his life, and the difficulties with which he had to contend, making all allowance for his errors and failings, he is a man for all ages to admire, for all Britons to honour in proud and loving remembrance. No royal name, at least since Alfred's, is more worthy of our veneration, than that of the "Usurper," Oliver Cromwell.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

## Seeking Light.

The Quarterly of the Baptist denomination has therefore pronounced the Presbyterian to be no "church" at all; the Episcopal to be no "church" at all; no people who practice infant baptism can be a "church" at all. So we have reached the end of the Baptist question. Now we have hundreds of Baptist readers, and we do not believe that one of them holds this anti-Christian sentiment. Does our friend of THE EXAMINER hold it?—*New-York Observer.*

The Observer's "friend of THE EXAMINER" is always happy to give him any information that can in any respect be serviceable to his peace or usefulness. We will say, therefore, that we have not felt called upon to pronounce the Presbyterian Church "to be no 'church' at all," or that "people who practice infant baptism can be no 'church' at all." Believers' baptism is the door through which people pass into regular Christian churches. But our friend knows that even good men will cleave to irregular practices in this world, notwithstanding the wholesome instruction they get from THE OBSERVER and THE EXAMINER. It will not do, however, to denounce them, on that account, as being no men at all. We have to treat them as men, in spite of their irregularities, hoping for something better. So with the people who practice infant baptism. We must admit their churches to be churches—but churches of the irregular class—churches that have some essential elements of a gospel church, but not all. And we are the more inclined to speak thus courteously of evangelical Pedobaptist churches, from the fact that infant baptism is so surely dying out of them. The New School Presbyterian Church, for example, with 143,570 communicants, report no more than 3,785 infants "baptized" the past ecclesiastical year. The Old School Church, with more than double the number of communicants, reported a larger proportion of "infant baptisms." But we do not despair of the Old School Presbyterians. Infant baptism will first fall into disuse in the more progressive Congregational and New School organizations, and to use the words applied by the Observer to another subject, "the time is coming when this most formidable barrier to the 'communion of saints' in the Protestant churches will be broken down, and substantial Christian union will be established among all who hold to Christ as the Head." Until then, we shall not be so impolitic or discourteous, as to pronounce even the Old School Presbyterian Church to be "no church at all."—*Examiner.*

## Ministers' Sons.

We have long been convinced from actual observation that there is no foundation in the oft-repeated remark that ministers have the worst children in the world; and we see our views on the subject confirmed by Dr. Sprague's Lives of Ministers, in which it appears that of the sons of the first hundred which are given, over one hundred and ten became ministers. Of the remainder, by far the larger proportion rose to eminence as honorable and successful men in business, or in the learned professions.

In addition, it is said that, of the class of seventeen, which lately graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, six are sons of German Reformed ministers, five of whom are to follow the profession of their fathers. Among the hundreds of ministers' families, of various denominations, whom we have known, the characters of the children correspond to the above statements. They are more deserving than any equal number of children from the other class. These are encouraging facts for the cause of religion.

AN AUGUST LUXURY.—The Easton Express publishes the following recipe for a novel luxury for the green corn season: Take a dozen or two ears of corn, the sweet varieties preferred, husk and without boiling, grate off the grains. Stir into this two table spoonfuls of flour for every dozen ears, and also an egg previously well beaten, and a little salt, add a very little sugar. If the corn be sweet, about two table spoonfuls to every dozen ears. Let the whole be well stirred and baked, in a greased tin pan, for an hour in a hot oven. Then eat with fresh butter or cream.

One evening, we are told, after a weary march through the desert Mahomet was camping with his followers, and overheard one of them saying, "I will loose my camel, and commit it to God;" on which Mahomet took him up. "Friend of thy camel, and commit it to God;" that is, do whatever is thine to do, and then leave the issue with God.

"No duty will be approved of by God that appears before him stained with the murder of another duty." For every duty has its season, in which done it is beautiful and acceptable.

## Agriculture.

SEPTEMBER is the season in which the husbandman gathers the harvest, and rejoices over the fruit of his labor. The grass, the small grains and the early fruits have been secured, and the barns are filled almost to bursting.

This month the later crops, the golden corn, the potatoes, the roots, the squashes and pumpkins, and the fruits, are to be harvested. The corn crop is rather late, owing to the wet and cool weather of the latter part of July and the early part of August. But it is well grown, and a few weeks of dry, warm weather, will change its rich, milky juice into starch, gluten and oil, and give its hardened grains the color of living gold. What a wonderful chemist is nature! She finds everywhere the elements she needs. In every leaf, and seed and fruit, she is at work selecting, combining and compounding, that she may provide food for her vegetable and animal offspring. A faithful, kind and assiduous nurse, she spares no pains, and refuses no labor,—that she may supply all their wants. And she is not satisfied with barely supplying their wants, but like an indulgent mother, she caters for their various appetites, and furnishes an infinite variety to suit the taste, of all; and while she gratifies the taste, she delights to please the sight and the smell, and to awaken the love of the beautiful, by clothing her gifts in forms of beauty, and the richest hues. While, then, we luxuriate upon the bounties of nature, let us learn the lessons she would teach us, and while our senses are gratified, may our hearts be growing better.

SEPTEMBER is a busy month. The winter grain is now to be got in, and the earlier, the better. Those who neglected to seed down their grass lands in August, should do it as early this month as possible, that it may get well rooted before the ground freezes. Ditches should be dug or cleared out and a good stock of mud and peat thrown out for future use. Early potatoes should be dug this month. Rye and oats should be threshed, and not left till winter for the mice to riot in. Look well to your ruta-bagas and turnips, and thin them out where they are growing too thick. They will well repay a little care. Make your barn-cellar secure against the frost, that your roots may be properly protected, after they are harvested; your stock will be grateful for them during the cold and dreary season which is approaching.

The present season has taught us in a forcible manner our dependence upon Providence. Much hay and some grain have been injured in the making. The excessive rain and low temperature have retarded many of the crops; we have barely escaped a frost, more than once, when it would have been very destructive. The ripening of the corn is still somewhat precarious, but the season has thus far been remarkably healthy, and we have an abundant supply for all our wants.

Let us then never indulge a spirit of repining or distrust, but enjoy with thankful hearts the blessings which Heaven bestows.—*N. E. Farmer.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD ROADS.—Mr. Simon Brown, in a letter to the *N. E. Farmer*, closes with the following remarks on this subject:—"Before closing this sheet, I cannot forbear to speak of the excellent roads which I travel over in every part of this State. I have not found their equal in any part of Massachusetts, for an equal extent. On enquiring of Capt. Josiah Stone, of Hancock, how they managed them, he said that as early in April as the condition of the roads would permit, they pass over them with a heavy harrow, stirring the gravel as deep as they can make the teeth of the harrow penetrate. A slight filling up of the low places, and a rolling finishes the work, and the result is the finest country roads we have ever travelled over."

TEETHING IN HORSES.—The *American Veterinary Journal* for June says:—"There is no doubt that many young colts suffer as much pain in cutting their teeth as is the case with children; and the pain does not always arise, as some persons suppose, from irritation of the mucus membrane of the mouth, occasioned by the point of the tooth, but frequently from the pressure on, and irritation of, the dental nerve. The remedy, (instead of tormenting the suffering creature with a red hot iron for the purpose of 'burning out the lamppas,' as some persons profess to do,) is a common thumb lancet. Make an incision through the gum or mucous membrane of the mouth, in the region of the tusks or incisors, wherever the difficulty may be, and relief is almost immediate."

LEAKING COWS' TEATS.—"A Subscriber" inquires in your paper if there is any remedy for cows leaking their milk? I reply there is. Dip the end of the teat in strong alum water twice a day, for several days, and the leak will cease.—*Id.*