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February 12, 1879.

[From the Christian Helper.] International Bible Lessons. Lesson VII. February 16. THE WAY OF THE BIGHTEOUS. Psalm i. 1-6.

GOLDEN TEXT-" But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Prov. IV. 18.

psalms is praises. Most of the psalms, though not all of them, are hymns of praise. This book "is justly esteemed to be a kind of abstract of the whole Scriptures; a general library, in which we may meet with whatever is requisite for salvation."-Calmet. It was divided into five books, ending respectively with the 41st, 72nd, 89th, 100th, 150th, psalms. Each of these

principal collector of the Book of Psalms."-Calmet. And, if this is the case, he probably wrote the first-the preface psalm, and also the 119th, celebrating the beauty and perfection of the Word of God.

authors, writing in different ages. David wrote more of them than any one else did, yet only seventy-two of the one hundred and fifty bear his name, and even of these, several appear to be the work of other hands. Twenty-eight psalms bear the names of other authors, twentyfive others have a heading, but no author's name, and the remaining twenty-five have no inspection of any kind, and are called "orphan psalms." These inscriptions are not to be implicitly trusted. We can only rely upon them when they accord with the contents of the psalm. The Septuagint version has many more inscriptions than the Hebrew. In it the 91st psalm is attributed to Adam.

were mainly produced at periods of religious revival. Our Christian hymnody is, in great part, the offspring of similar periods.

1. Blessed is the man. To translate the Hebrew more literally this would read, O, the blessedness of that man 1 i. e. How great is his blessedness. Now follows the description of the man and in this verse it is negative, telling what he does not do. There is supposed to be a graduation of thought in these three negative clauses. To walk through a burning house is exceedingly dangerous, none but the greatest fool would stand still in it, and to sit down in it. would be certain death. The righteous man neither walks, nor stands, nor sits in wickedness, but shuns it altogether. He neither follows the voice of the ungodly, nor habitually

There is a sowing and a reaping, and the latter inevitably results from the former.-Gal. vi 7. 8. Stand, i. e., stand out, endure. The ungodly shall be judged, but will not be able to stand the test of righteousness and will be condemned. Nor sinners, etc. "They shall not be reckoned as belonging to the company of the righteous." The righteous and the wicked dwell together. This verse points forward to a time of separation. 6. Knoweth, i. e., approveth, loveth, and also watches over. God is holy, and therefore loves holiness in His intelligent creatures. Shall perish. "It contains in itself the elements of ruin." The broad way leadeth to destruction.



