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Lesson 5.

MOSES AND THE MAGICIANS.

EX. 7: 8-17. GOLDEN TEXT:-" They showed his signs a tem, and wonders in the land of Ham."-Ps. 100 Central Truth :- The most startling wonders have no power to change the

human heart. The request of the Israelites for per-mission to go a three day's journey into the wilderness to hold a religious feast was interpreted by Pharoah as a sign of was interpreted by Pharoah as a sign of too little, and not too much, to do. Accordingly, he not only refused their request, but gave orders that their tasks should be increased. Henceforth they must furnish the same number of bricks and gather their own straw. Very soon the number of bricks began to fall short. Then the overseers were beaten. Messengers were sent to Pha-roah to complain of so great severity, but with no avail. He answered rough-ly, and ordered them back to their burdens. As they came out from Phaly, and ordered them back to their burdens. As they came out from Pha-roah they met Moses and Aaron, and re-proached them as the cause of their increased hardships. In this new dis-trees Moses again cried unto God, who renewed his promise of deliverance for the people, pledging to them redemp-tion, "with a stretched-out arm, and with great judgments." In this lesson we have an account of the beginning of the fulfilment of this promise.

promis

And the very first thing which strikes us is the divine patience. The entire dealings of Pharoah with Israel had dealings of Pharoan with Israel had been ungrateful and cruel. He had de-graded the kinsmen of Joseph into slaves, and murdered their infant chil-dren. He has now insolently refused their most reasonable request for leave to go where, without offence to their neighbors, they may worship. He has shown defiance of God and contempt of his ministers. And yet God is patient and condescending. He delays judg-ment. For a second time he directs his servants to appear before him, and this time they are to prove to him their di-vine commission. Pharoah will demand a miracle, and they are empowered to work a miracle before him. The won-der is actually wrought: Aaron's rod hecomes a server

der is actually wrought: Aaron's rod becomes a serpent. A second point of interest relates to the magicians. Why did Pharoah send for them? What did they really do? The wonder exhibited by Aaron left no doubt that the being who had sent him was God. But was he more power-ful than the gods of Egypt? That was what Pharoah now desired to know, and for this reason it was that he sent for for this reason it was that he sent for the wise men and sorcerers of Egypt. "And they also did in like manner with the wise men and sorcerers of Egypt. "And they also did in like manner with their enchantments." Does this mean that they really wrought miracles? If so, it could not have been by the help of God, but of Satan. Just what limits have been set to Satan's power, and what supernatural aid of a physical na-ture he is allowed to render, has not been told us. But it is not necessary to suppose that anything was done by the magicians which required such aid. They did "so" "in like manner." They went through the same motions or forms. Further on (8: 18), it is said they "did so with their enchantments to bring forth like, and they could not." This would seem to make it very plain that the words, "They did in like man-ner," does not refer to the nature of the effects produced. In fact the ma-gicians did nothing which is not often done by modern Eastern jugglers. To make a serpent stiff like a rod, and then suddenly restore it to life, is one of the is commonest tricks. The wide dif-ference between their "enchantments" and the supernatural power exhibited by Aaron came fully out when the rod of the latter swallowed up the others. The effect of all this upon Pharoah maticipated. He was not convinced. Something more than evidence is need-ful in order to conviction. There must also be a willingness to see and believe. Pharoah was unwilling, and his heart was "hardened."

raise hard questions, and to indulge in profitless discussion. Sometimes in the course of this history the hardening is

for which he does not equip them. If he does not now give the power to work miracles, it is because there are no exi-

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he does not now give the power to work miracles, it is because there are no exi-gences for which they are required. 3. There are always ready imitators of the mighty works of God who seek to do so with their enchantments. Nor is it always easy to discriminate at once between the true and the false. Only in the end is the difference fully seen. 4. Things which God permits wicked men to do, that he may overrule them for good, are in the Bible sometimes as-cribed to God. But the connection makes the true meaning clear. "God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." 5. Only the Divine Spirit can change an unwilling heart, or turn a sinner to God. Not even the most stupendous miracles can do it. There is no kind of evidence or degree of light which cannot be resisted. 6. There are no better means of sal-

6. There are no better means of sal-vation than those provided for us all. If men will not improve these, neither would they be persuaded though one rose from the dead. 7. That which is best suited to soften

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 That which is best suited to soften
 duce the opposite effect.
 There is no greater peril than that
 of triffing with the calls and grace of
 God. Each time we do this we make
 our hearts the harder, and, if impeni that we shall

tent, leasen the prospect that we shall ever turn and live. 9. The path of peace and safety is that of prompt obedience grounded in simple faith.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre coun-ty, No. 145, January Term, 1878: In the matter of the petition of J. D. Shugert, Esq., assignee of John Cur-in, to be discharged of this trust and for authority to reconvey the balance of the property to the assigner. The auditor appointed by the Court to take testimony and to report upon the facts set forth in said petition, will attend to the duties of his ap-pointment on TUEBDAY. AUGUST 9, 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office in Beliefonte, of which all parties in interest will please take notice. 28-3w JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.



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