

Lesson 5.—Nadab and Abihu.

LEVITICS 10: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Yeshall be holy for I am holy."—Lev. 11: 44.

Central Truth.—The path of reverent obedience is the way of safety.

The Tabernacle has now been set up, and Aaron and his sons consecrated as priests. The services of the Tabernacle had also been inaugurated.

Nadab and Abihu were the two eldest sons of Aaron. This fact alone would make them men of note and influence in Israel.

Of the nature of their sin it is simply said: "They offered strange fire before the Lord, which he commanded them not."

The reasons for such severity are indicated in the narrative. The great and central one was that God "might be sacrificed in them that come nigh him."

The silence of Aaron was a rare exhibition of submission under the mighty hand of God.

The prohibition of mourning had respect to the priests and not to the people. It would have interfered with their sacred duties.

There must have been some particular reason for the introduction, in this connection, of the prohibition against wine and strong drink.

PRAGMATICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The children of good men do not always walk in right paths.

2. To be a minister in holy things, whether in the pulpit or out of it, does not exempt from temptation or weakness; it rather demands the greater watchfulness.

3. Sin in high places is at once more offensive to God and disastrous in its influence over fellow-men.

4. God demands reverence and obedience in our worship as well as work. It is for him to say when, where and how we shall appear before him.

5. Both preachers and people may now offer strange fire on God's altar; he plainly does this who substitutes philosophy for the gospel or seeks by extravagancies or eccentricities to commend himself rather than utter God's truth.

6. If we will not honor God by willing service he will glorify himself by showing in us the perils of disobedience.

7. It is a great sin to be brought under the power of wine or strong drink, especially in those who minister at the altar of religion or in other ways appear to the world as religious leaders or teachers.

8. It is a privilege and a duty to be at our best for any kind of Christian work and to shun whatever may make worship otherwise than intelligent, earnest, fresh and pure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

WAYNE'S COMMAND IN THE YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN.—THE MOVEMENT TO THE PENINSULA.

From the Philadelphia Times.

On the 5th of April, 1781, Major General Arthur St. Clair issued an order, dated at headquarters in Philadelphia, for a detachment of the Pennsylvania line to hold itself in readiness to march to and assemble immediately at Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

By the middle of May the quotas from the different regiments reached York and were put under strict discipline and daily drill.

ON THE MARCH. The command left York at 9 A. M., May 26, and Wayne's last despatch before leaving, referring to the execution, was: "Harmony and discipline again pervades this line."

They remained at Goode's bridge until the 30th. Meanwhile Wayne enforced discipline by hanging a soldier of the First Pennsylvania for marauding. Crossing the Appomattox creek, whence they marched to the right about north and recrossed the James at Westham Iron Works.

Kelly's ford, and on the 9th the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, six miles beyond which, at Orange church, they made the coveted junction with Lafayette on the 10th.

ENGAGEMENTS ON THE WAY.

On the 26th of June Col. Richard Butler, in command of a small advance light corps, came up with Simcoe, who was covering the rear of Cornwallis' army, marching down the Chickahominy, and, as Butler says, gave him a handsome shake, with little loss to his own force.

Wayne boldly advanced his infantry under a heavy fire of grapeshot until within sixty paces of the enemy, and, as Tarleton says, gallantly maintained the action for some time, when, observing the main British army filing off to the right and left to surround him, he gave the order to retreat.

Prior to the action of Jamestown, Wayne was kept on the left of Lafayette's army. The latter, fearing a design of Cornwallis to return southward, ordered the Pennsylvania line over the James river to the extreme right.

MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND. They remained at Goode's bridge until the 30th. Meanwhile Wayne enforced discipline by hanging a soldier of the First Pennsylvania for marauding.

ACROSS THE JAMES.

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August 8 they marched at 1 A. M., passed through Richmond at daylight and encamped on their old ground two miles below. They next moved to Bottoms bridge on the Chickahominy.

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Chaplain Jones, who was the grandfather of Senator Horatio Gates Jones, officiated in three wars—that of the revolution, Wayne's campaign against the Indians and the war of 1812.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

From the Cleveland Star.

Strange as it may seem even to members of the Order of Knights of Pythias elsewhere, a lodge in Bay City, Michigan, has had the experience of inducing a female into the mysteries of two degrees of the Order, and partially through that of third degree before her sex was discovered.

About two years ago a young man of prepossessing appearance, tall and handsome, with a smooth face, dark hair and bluish-grey eyes, who gave his name as Frank Chambers and his place of nativity as Cleveland, applied at a large clothing store on Centre street, Bay City, for a situation as a clerk, and his appearance made such a favorable impression on the younger of the three brothers who kept the store that, being in want of a clerk, he engaged the newcomer, and did not even ask for references.

From the start, being apparently about the same age, the younger member of the firm and the new clerk became on very amicable terms, and were inseparable companions, with the exception that the new clerk took a room and board at a private house, and would not listen to the proposal, often made, to occupy a room and board with him.

Matters ran along smoothly in this way for nearly two years, when the young merchant, after repeated solicitations, prevailed upon the clerk to join the order of Knights of Pythias. Thereupon his application was presented to the lodge, approved, and the candidate elected.

At the next meeting, the clerk was requested to be in readiness for initiation, he did not put in an appearance, and gave as an excuse that he felt timid about the matter; but at the next meeting thereafter he was promptly on hand, and inducted into the mysteries of the Page's or first degree of the order.

close carriage, and a doctor called to attend the case.

The above incidents occurred about five weeks ago, and are now made public for the first time. The young lady had a trunk full of female wearing apparel, and in a day or two, after the doctor had quieted her nerves, she donned her natural garments, sent for her employer's friend, and to him she made a clean breast of who she was and where her parents resided, but he refused to disclose any of the facts about her.

CHEMISTRY IN CRIME.

From the Chester (S. C.) Bulletin.

The recent death in our State penitentiary of W. W. Ward, the former sheriff of Williamsburg, recalls the circumstances that led to the discovery of his crime, which are the most extraordinary in our criminal annals.

At the spring term, 1879, of the Court of Common Pleas for Williamsburg county, J. H. Livingston brought suit against Ward to recover the sum of \$5,000, money loaned on Ward's sealed note.

The plaintiff proved the execution of the note and then closed his case. Ward's counsel produced the receipt of Livingston dated two days previous to the trial for the whole amount due, principal and interest, and a witness testified that he had seen the payment made in \$100 bills and four \$600 bills to Livingston himself on the day named in the receipt.

The plaintiff and counsel at this stage of the proceedings were in utter despair, for their case was apparently lost. Judge Mackey, however, whose subtle brain and practiced eye nothing can escape, and who follows crime through all its windings, directed that the receipt should be handed to him.

He then ordered the sheriff to proceed to the nearest drug store and purchase a drachm of muriatic acid and a small piece of sponge. On the return of the officer with the articles named the judge said to the plaintiff, "Mr. Livingston, did you ever write a letter to the defendant Ward demanding the payment of your money?"

The plaintiff answered, "Yes, sir; I wrote him many letters, but never received an answer from him." Judge Mackey then observed to counsel, "I perceive on the face of this receipt there are several peculiar brown spots, and the original surface of sizing of the paper has been removed except in that portion of the paper where the signature was written."

The judge immediately rendered his decision in favor of the plaintiff, stating that it was the duty of the solicitor to have Ward prosecuted at once for audacious forgery. On the next morning Judge Mackey left for Georgetown, forty miles distant, to hold court.

prosecuting witness. He was instantly disarmed and sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Ward was a man of wealth and of good standing in his community. He died in the penitentiary, illustrating by his career the truth of the Scripture, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

OLDEN TIMES.

In 1637 there were but thirty ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem it appears that in the year it was agreed by the town to grant Richardson Hutchinson twenty acres of land in addition to his share, on condition that he "set up plowing."

1638. A sumptuary act of the General Assembly prohibited short sleeves, and required the garments to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrist, and required reformation in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands and taylor, silk rases, double cuffs and ruffs.

1639. For preventing miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him, and he is allowed for every such letter 1d; and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in his kind, provided that no man shall be obliged to bring his letter thither unless he pleases.

1647. The Court ordered, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of her parents, or, in case of their absence, of the County Court, he shall be fined £4 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of her parents, convicted and fined £15, fees 2s. 6d. Three married women were fined 5s. each for scolding.

1653. Jones Fairbanks was tried for wearing great boots, but was acquitted.

Prevention of Hydrophobia.

Science has never yet found any cure for that terrible disease hydrophobia when once the virus has been absorbed into the system of the person attacked. Only too frequently, also, the old physicians were baffled in their treatment of that dreadful and contagious malady, smallpox, until the nature of the disease was modified by inoculation or vaccination.

An Old Coin's History.

Mr. William McClintock, proprietor of the Downingtown marble works, Chester county, this State, is in possession of a \$5 gold piece dated 1807 that has connected with it quite an interesting history. He received it this week from Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, in whose possession it has been since 1847, when it was bequeathed to her by her father, Casper Peterman, who died in that year.