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"ONE THING IS NEEDFUL." "ONE THING HAVE I DESIRED OF THE LORD." "THIS ONE THING I DO."

WHOLE NO. 811

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Original Poetry.

God's Praise.

Moses, thou man of God, what hast thou done,
That thy pure words should be divorced from prayer?

Samuel, what hast thou taught, that we should shut
To mingle with our songs in public lays?

The son of Jesse sings a sacred song;
So does Isaiah sweep the concaving lyre;
Who hath required that I should choose but one,
And seal the other's glowing lips of fire?

Why must I shun to sing what Daniel says?
Must I repentant Jonah treat with scorn?
When Jeremiah pours his mournful lays,
Shall I not with him mourn the Church forlorn?

Are angel anthems dangerous fire to burn
Upon God's altar in the Church below?
Songs that are heard in heaven before the throne,
May we not sing them upon pain of woe?

Praise him on strings, and pipes, and with the organ
And with the psalm, and with the sacred song;
All people praise the Lord the earth around,
With heart, and soul, and instrument, and tongue.

R. L.

God Works by Means.

The language of God to his people is now,
As of old: The Lord is with you while ye are
with him; and if ye seek him, he will be
found of you; but if ye forsake him, he will
forsake you.

Who, that has been a careful and interested
observer of the dealings of the Lord
with the Church, since the commencement
of the present great revival, has not felt that
there has been a literal fulfillment of this
promise and threatening?

Has any church been about special man-
ifestations of God's presence? That church
did not set itself to seek earnestly the out-
pouring of the Spirit. Perhaps some mem-
bers of it started from indifference at hear-
ing what God was doing in other places,
have uttered a few prayers for similar bless-
ings, but not with the persevering importun-
ity of that faith which realizes the greatness
of the blessing sought, and gives not up till
it comes.

Some churches that have been revived,
are relapsing into a cold or lukewarm state.
Is the Lord's hand shortened, that it cannot
save, or his ear heavy, that it cannot hear?
In these churches there was a wrestling with
God in prayer, an earnest seeking of him in
ordinance; but when the Lord said, Open
your mouth wide and he will fill it, the hear-
ing was gone. Christians, satisfied with
blessings already received, looked not for
more and greater. From fields white for
the harvest a few sheaves were gathered in,
and they seemed to think the work done.
What the work done, while crowds are
thronging the way to destruction, and Satan
laboring with ceaseless vigilance to regain
lost ground! See the results of listless in-
activity on the part of God's people! These
young disciples, just gathered in from the
world, copying the example, and unaided
by the prayers and efforts of those longer in
the Christian race, have failed to take that
high and holy stand in religion which the
honor of Christ's cause demands. That
prayer-meeting where late, rich blessings
were called down, has been given up. The
sanctuary, where all was solemn attention,
how greivous the change! That Christian
brother, down whose cheek was seen flowing
the tear of penitence for sin, or of joy for
returning wanderers, now slumbers in his
pew. That poor sinner, who sat solemn and
thoughtful while the calls and threatenings
of God's Word were proclaimed, amid the de-
scending influences of the Spirit, now
feels no more. The threatening is fulfilled:
If you forsake me, I will forsake you.

In some places the Lord is still sought
and found. Joyful tidings reach our ears,
of glorious manifestations of God's presence
where his people have not grown weary of
calling upon him. What he is doing in
other places, he is doing in these. Fearful
is the weight of guilt, which must rest
on every church, and every professing
Christian, who "comes not up to the help
of the Lord against the mighty." Let not any
timid Christian shrink from the service of
God, from a sense of weakness or unworthi-
ness. God can, and does carry on his work
through the instrumentality of those who
have "no might." S. M.

Strong Language.

Mr. Editor.—It is certainly one of the
peculiarities of our progressive age, that its
language is most intense. The commonest
idea is faintly expressed in the double superla-
tives, while the simple positive is superfluous.
It is astonishing to read the leaders of our
journals, and see how little hills swell to
mountains under the magic wand of the
writer's pen. The least error of an oppo-
nent becomes a most flagrant crime, and
great crimes—of which indeed the political
and commercial world afford a large supply
—cannot be described. In the match be-
tween strong language and great crimes, the
latter comes out very many lengths ahead,
and chiefly because the former exhausts its
strength at the first leap. In trade, however,
the habit of strong language leads sometimes
to mistakes which are anything but pleasant.

A few years ago, having occasion for
some paper, I sent an order to a respectable
firm in your city for a ream of "good
foolscap." The paper was soon forwarded;
but to my eye it seemed wretchedly bad,
uneven, discolored, rough, utterly unfit
for my purpose. Along with the parcel, how-
ever, came an advertisement of the firm,
from which I learned that they had good,
fine, superfine, extra, double extra, with
a multitude of satin, hot, and double finishes,
surfaces, &c. The mistake was, that I com-
menced with a meaning good; they used it to
denote the lowest and worst possible grade.
Having recently begun to keep houses,
I sent for my first sack of flour to a mill re-
siding in the epithet of "Diamond French
Burr," with the direction to get good; but
when it was delivered at the kitchen, it was
instantly condemned. Taking the flour
back myself, in a peck, I told the "merchant
price" of a miller, that it was bad. He
very coolly said that did not keep that
grade; that he had supposed I wanted a
better article, but he sent the kind I called

for; and taking me in, I found there were
three different superfines, with several dis-
tinct extras. Determined this time to have
the best, I took the highest grade, "Prime
double extra superfine pearl;" if I remem-
ber, yet it proved no better than I have
often, when a boy, carried home across the
back of a horse, from a country mill, before
they made millstones out of diamonds.

But this vice makes the most pitiful fig-
ure, and does the most harm, in the hands
of religious men. Having picked up a re-
ligious periodical, recently, I noticed an
account of the destruction of a village by a
torrent, in which the writer, with the evident
intention of being strong, commences, "On
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