St. Paul's , Christians ostle's oral his fellow-Epistle to f the New and, in all ten. The ding idea.* beal to the Corinthians men have f the Jewverywhere ed nearest ng, of the ed at what historian John used e.

Clemens, e the same

the Apostles), n by the Spirit, Nor was this erning Bishops I appoint their nt to the Corsacerdotal plate; and we cannot read the opening words of his Catholic Epistle without suspecting strongly that he, as Bishop of Jerusalem, considered that he had succeeded to the true and spiritual High Priesthood, and that he had therefore authority to address "The Twelve Tribes." He was filling the office in the kingdom of which Christ spoke, when He promised that His Apostles "should sit on Thrones judging the Twelve Tribes of Israel." Indeed the Jewish element must have prevailed extensively at Jerusalem'; the Scriptural statement that a great company (6,1205) of the Priests were obedient to the faith. (Acts vi. 7.) and that many myriads (unplades) of Jews believed, (Acts xxi. 20,) prepare us for the historical fact that the first fifteen Bishops of the City, that is, to the time of the Emperor Hadrian, were Hebrews of the Circumcision. St. Basil, in the fourth century, gives similar testimony, when he says: "A portion of believers in Christ has been saved from the whole of Israel, the election having been found in a few only; which portion acting as leaven to the Gentiles has drawn them all over to a resemblance of itself." It has been well said by a late writer,* " The Constitution which Christ gave to mankind has been found capable of being transplanted into almost every soil; but, notwithstanding, it is native to Palestine, and must have been

Author of "Ecce Homo,"