

are breaking in upon us, each more marvellous than the last, but all as regards the Pentateuch in favor of the old rather than the new teaching." In opposition to the claim that Moses and Israel were semi-barbarous, he says: "We have learned not that Moses could have written the Pentateuch, but that it would have been something like a miracle if he had not done so. For he lived in a literary age." We have now more than three hundred letters written before Moses was born. Prof. Fritz Hommell, of Munich, scarcely second to Prof. Sayce in authority, says in regard to the Tel-el-Amarna tablets: "They brush aside the cobweb theories of the so-called Higher Critics of the Pentateuch, and place us in the position from which no future attack of sceptical criticism can hope to dislodge us." "The theory of Higher Criticism must collapse inevitably, and the fact that the critics still persist in holding their views against this indisputable evidence to the contrary, we can only regard as additional proof of the hopeless bankruptcy of their theories."

The truth of history cannot be determined by philological speculation and arbitrary assumptions. The archæological method is the method of science. Until we can compare the statements of literary history with the facts revealed by contemporaneous monuments, we have no scientific means for testing their truthfulness. Herodotus rejected the assertion of the Phœnician sailors who circumnavigated Africa, because they claimed that for a part of the time they had the