eession in our behalf before the throne of the one God and one Mediator.

We know not, also, how far the *locale* of blessedness they have attained can give them the place in heaven here assigned to them—viz., a reigning together with Christ, or as it is expressed in some of the references given in the pamphlet, "the very glorified saints in heaven"—"the saints in heaven."

Although much is said in Scripture by way of antipast, as giving the believer a foretaste of the fruition of the kingdom of heaven, and the blessedness of a future life, yet here there seems to be a vacuum in Scripture information—the hopes of the dying penitent being directed to the second advent of the glorified Redeemer, when He shall come again in like manner, or with the same body, which the Apostles beheld on the day of the ascension, when our resuscitated bodies, which slept in the dust of the earth, shall be reunited to our souls, and made perfect by the assumption of bodies like that of the glorified Redeemer. This is the scriptural view, and is confirmed by the following very practical reasons.

Christ, who was perfect God and perfect man, was in His human soul the exemplar and pattern of the transitions of our human souls; we know that He spake to the penitent thief of a place to which his own human soul was departing, a place of paradise, where His soul would not be until after the death of His body. It was not heaven, for Christ was not translated to heaven until the subsequent day of His ascension, when, still exemplar, His human body had been raised as our from the dead, and had been reunited to His human soul, which then quitted Paradise. To suppose, therefore, the doetrine contained in our general proposition-the saints reigning together with Christ-would be stretching the antipast too far. But in reference to the first and second sections of the Pope Pius IV. creed, it is an old Pagan notion modernized, a revival of the Platonic philosophy by the Christians of the "latter times," the doctrine mentioned by