

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Correspondence.

Letter from Rev. R. Knight.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

Sir,—Under the firm conviction that you deem the columns of your periodical never so well occupied as when they place before your numerous readers such statements as cannot fail to be interesting, because of their tendency to confer present benefit, and lay a sure foundation for future and more permanent advantage, I deem apology needless in presenting the request to give the following a place in your journal.

I have recently returned from Sackville, famed deservedly for the beauty of its landscape—the fertility of its soil—and the salubrity of its climate; but more especially for the existence, and constantly increasing efficiency of its Academic Institution. These impart a peculiar charm to what we may, without charge of being invidious, designate the garden of our Province.

On Friday the 15th ult., Mr. G. T. Ray, a member of the Board of Trustees, the Rev. C. Churchill, and myself, left St. John in the steamer *Mont Erin*, to be present on the twelfth anniversary of the Male, and the first of the Female Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison.

Nothing reasonably to be desired was wanting to make the passage agreeable. At all events, if anything otherwise occurred, it must have been after I was nestled in the soothing bosom of "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and so transient in its duration as to leave no traces at returning day.

In fine, the passengers, the numerous and claiming as the places of their permanent abode, locations connecting California and South Carolina with the Island of Prince Edward, were all agreeable and communicative.

"Fondly"—famed far more for its fog and turbulence than its sunshine and placidity—was both clear and calm. The voyage was speedily executed—the morning landscape quite enchanting—the fare such as an appetite, sharpened by sea breezes, would naturally approve—and the pecuniary consideration quite sufficient in amount to remind one of its good quality—the accommodation for landing at Dorchester so manifest since my former visit—the excellent arrangements made by the managers of matters at the Academies for our transit by land to Sackville—the courteous and attentive reception—the accustomed hospitality—and the pleasing recollection which recalled around the memory—these formed an embodiment of circumstances which found us pleased with ourselves, and all besides.

To all persons officially connected with our Institutions at Sackville, it must soon be made manifest that the annual visit is anything but the return of a season for merely personal interests. There is much to be done, and but a short time to do it.

The Board of Trustees met immediately on our arrival; and though some of the members whom it had been our privilege to meet on former occasions were unavoidably absent, still being able to form a quorum, we proceeded to business, and continued our sittings until the evening.

The examination of the students in the two Academies, which had commenced on Saturday, was proceeded with at an early hour on Monday. This day was rendered additionally memorable at Sackville by an immense gathering from all directions of the Sons, and other champions in the noble cause of Temperance reform. They had with prayer-worth zeal made ample preparations for the occasion. A tent, of space sufficient to contain some fifteen hundred persons, was erected, with booths in the distance of smaller dimensions. The good things of this life, to supply the present wants of this vast rural family, were in abundant supply. The sons walked in regular procession, adorned in the insignia of their order, stepping onward to the stirring notes of a brass band, placed on a wagon drawn by four horses. Two pieces of ordnance were there, rendering the air with the explosive power they possessed. In the rear were seen a drummer and a fife using their most strenuous endeavors to fetch forth warlike sounds from an old superannuated drum and fife. If the carrying of the siege of Sebastopol had been depending on the energetic endeavors of this section of the rural scenery, the performers could have scarcely been more in earnest. Strong collateral evidence of the peaceful tendencies of temperance was given, in that the slightest indication of warlike enthusiasm was nowhere to be seen. To diversify the scene—one of the main entrances was placed a wagon loaded with a variety of which were seen to be a ready sale—while from a similar stand on the opposite side were offered for sale both books and pictures. The pulpit, the bar, the senate, and the medical hall, were largely represented. Vehicles were there of varied form and fashion, but in number too many for present enumeration. The speeches made on the occasion I did not hear, as duties more especially relating to my visit demanded my attention; but from competent authority, I may say they were of a high order. Two thousand persons at least must have been present on the occasion. Never, probably, was there a more stirring state of things at Sackville, and I doubt not, one which by the people will be long remembered.

In the mean time, those whose presence a sense of duty demanded within the precincts of our Academic walls, were beyond expression gratified and delighted, while the persons officially entrusted with the examination of the students were executing the important task assigned. The examination on this occasion derived to itself additional interest from the pleasing fact that the lovely daughters of our Province had to pass this, to them, novel ordeal, as well as our thirty and a half sons. They had now, in the presence of their parents, friends, and patrons of the Province, to trace the boundaries of Empire and Province, identify the location of towns and cities, state the number of the population, the nature of their productions, arts and manufactures. They had to decline nouns, conjugate verbs, and construct sentences—solve problems in geometry, grapple with the algebric symbols of algebraic computation, and to deal with the facts of natural and moral science.

The many sense of the superior Students belonging to the male Academies, I am sure will prevent them from charging me with partiality in praising somewhat prominently their fair rivals. I should be sorry to think it possible, that their gallantry otherwise could be placed at so fearful a hazard.

I bring my remarks to a close, to say that for pleasant feeling there was no place. Two laughter-provoking dialogues, one in English the other in French, amused the audience more than a little; so well were they sustained. The young ladies in the French dialogue jabbered and gesticulated in quite Franconian style.—The speakers generally did their duty well, and some of the pieces excellent in their composition, were delivered with great correctness, and befitting energy. To the talented and amiable Preceptors of the female branch, especially, and to the ladies connected with her generally, as assistants, the results of that day must have been both satisfactory and encouraging. Easily could I form some estimate of the inward feelings of the Governor and Chaplain, who has so honorably discharged the duties of his responsible position during the

ed, toward which the ardent zeal of the worthy and unwearying Principal had been for some time directed—namely the erection of a spacious and commodious lecture hall, and for the effecting of which individual liberality has been laudably directed.

The Hall, sufficiently large to accommodate seven hundred persons, presented on Wednesday last, an appearance novel to most present; and both delightful and interesting to all. The tasteful arrangements of the edifice were greatly enhanced by the assembly and proceedings on the occasion, showing as they did, their perfect adaptation for the purpose. On entering the front of the hall, the eye was greeted by suitable mottoes such as "A good Education the best Inheritance." "Education based on Christian principles"—"Education based on specimens of oil paintings"—the productions of the fine taste, and of effective touch of the fair inmates of the Institution. Immediately behind the chairs of the Principal, the Governor, and Chaplain, proportionately elevated, sat the talented teacher, surrounded by a few of her choice pupils, prepared to give peculiar animation to the scene at suitable intervals by the dulcet notes of the piano—the full and sweet-toned voices of her art students, and sweet-toned voices of her art students, and sweet-toned voices of her art students.

On a platform elevated a few feet above the floor of the Hall, on the Principal's left hand, seats suitably provided, were the literary staff belonging to the male institution—while on the right of the Governor and Chaplain were seated the chief Preceptors, with her auxiliaries from the Instructors in the collegiate department through all the branches of education taught in the Female Academy.

On the same platform slightly in advance at the Board of Trustees. In a line with this platform, on the right and left, were seats conveniently fitted up to all the extent of the room, for the accommodation of the Parents of the Students, Ministers of the Gospel, and such persons of distinction as might honor the occasion by their presence, among these we were delighted to recognize the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Chandler, and the Hon. Mr. Sault of the Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. Young from Prince Edward Island (member of the Board)—as well as several others whom we are happy to have as the tried and firm friends of the Institution. In the body of the hall, on seats gradually ascending, and directly in front of the faculty, Governor and Chaplain of both Institutions, were placed the students, who all the space occupied by them in the body of the Hall, as well as the end gallery and the marginal aisle, was filled with an attentive and admiring audience. The whole group thus adeptly arranged, presented a sight more astounding in interest than any of an educational character ever before seen in the province of New Brunswick.

Tuesday and Wednesday were days in connection with our Sackville Academies, which will leave an indelible impression on many minds.—On the former of these, the afternoon was occupied with a more strict and extended examination of the Students and the advanced classes. The examinations previously alluded to, were conducted in the respective class rooms, and in presence of a limited audience. This was proceeded with in the spacious lecture hall before a crowded assemblage, comprising the Students of both sexes. Their parts were nobly acted—so the young ladies with delicate and draped arms, evenly nerved for the occasion, and inscribed their problems on the "black-board," and then elaborate the demonstration, both with speed and precision, presented a sight not less gratifying than novel. The young gentlemen must have been strangely astray, if in presence of an event so stimulating they had failed to succeed when came their chance to test their proficiency. I may conjecture, but must not attempt to measure and define, the inward conflict which obtained in the breasts of the male aspirants, while the efforts of their fair companions in the pursuit of learning, was marked by such unflinching success. But the sequel proved that they too, were fully prepared to do honour as well to themselves as to their instructors.

But Wednesday was the day of consummation, when a select portion of the students of both sexes had to read or recite from memory their addresses, and dialogues, either original or selected.

A young lady with her "low marks," raised the risible faculties of the audience into high action. Another with her theme of orders convinced us that placed heretofore in a befitting position, the reduction of her theory to practice would make her a most orderly housewife. Another put the fact beyond dispute that the "good only are great." Another begged our attention from scenes around us to the enchanted shores of the Mediterranean. By another the enjoyment of retirement and mental cultivation a necessary connection. Others too, there were who did equal justice to their themes. And in conclusion the young Student who gave expression to her "thoughts on leaving school," spoke her way to the thoughts of others, while she spoke of the privileges she and her fellow Student had enjoyed the past year—the gratitude due to the preceptors and teachers for their kindness and diligence—the influence of example upon the student, and the influence of example upon the student, and the influence of example upon the student.

With the Modem Crusade is the object of attack, and the onslaught of our critic is almost as impetuous as are the nocturnal sorties of the Russians upon the Allied trenches. Speaking of the writer of this article, Mr. Lithgow says: "I confess that I made no attempt to understand, far less reply to his arguments, for this reason—I saw at a glance that the above anonymous 'Preface' was erroneous, being opposed to the plain words of the prophet of which he professed to give a plain exposition; and if by simply quoting his prophecy which is of no 'private interpretation,' his conclusions could be proved to be false, was I not justified in so doing?"

Here is wonderful sagacity! Mr. Lithgow can reply to his arguments without even attempting to understand it!

But my mental vision is not so penetrating as that of my opponent, and I must at least "attempt to understand him," before I can reply to his arguments.

The reader will please observe, that the words of the Apostle 2 Pet. 1, 20—"No prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation," are more than once quoted by Mr. Lithgow, and in fact the text seems to be patent with writers on Millenarianism, and intimates that all explanations of the Prophecies which come in contact with that name, are necessarily wrong, and heretical.

With the Millenarian caution "Let the Bible interpret its own passages, and let their not be privately interpreted to suit the 'speculations' of any man," our critic in a somewhat lengthy paragraph, introduces several such phrases as the following:—"The Land of Israel;" "My people of Israel;" "His land," against whom God shall come;" "And thou shalt come up against my people of Israel as a cloud to cover the land;" and then professing to act in accordance with his avowed principle that "The Bible must interpret its own phrases," he with some degree of triumph does not indeed quote, but refers his readers to the following Scriptures for the scriptural meaning of the above phrases:—"Ezek. 34, 25-28, chap. 38, 25, 26; and in Jeremiah 23, 6; chap. 32, 37."

This paragraph is mere flourish of trumpets; for if the reader will take the trouble of turning to the above Scriptures, he will find himself disappointed if he expects to find any explanation of these texts, for there is not one of those phrases found there; and further, not one of these texts has the most distant reference to the invasion of Gog as described in the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel's prophecies. This is what the learned critic calls the "Bible interpreting its own phrases."

Academical year then brought to its close, while embodying the interesting objects of his official solicitude placed in so enviable an aspect. Deep and sacred emotion must have stirred the bosom of the individual to whose large-hearted benevolence these Institutions mainly owe their existence. And to the Principal, whose unwearied, though severely taxed attention, has for twelve years sustained with unabated vigor a highly commendable and noble cause, a season of generous duties, it must have been a most tender gratifying to find at their close that the gradually growing prosperity of the male institution has been crowned with the consummation of an object, by him and others, of long cherished desire—to see a similar establishment for the education of the daughters, as well as the sons of the Province.

The services of the day were rendered, in more than an ordinary degree, of additional interest by an able and suitable address by the Rev. C. Churchill, whose subject was—"The influence of the present on the destinies of the future." Its merits are such as to call for a permanent record; and though through the hurry, unavoidable at the conclusion of the duties of the day, there was no formal request for its publication, I am confident I give the wishes of the Board of Trustees, when I express the hope, that the Rev. Gentleman will allow it to be placed on the pages of your periodical. Then by praise, prayer, and benediction, was closed an annual examination, exceeding in interest any former one, on which it had been my duty and privilege to attend.

The Board of Trustees were highly delighted at the attendance, for the first time, of the Hon. Charles Young, from P. E. Island, as one of its members. He took a ready and effective part in the business of the Institutions, and will evidently be a valuable auxiliary in promoting their prosperity. During the session the Board, a small committee was appointed to examine the state of the buildings. As the result, it was concluded at once to attend to the repair of the older edifice, in order to prepare it for the additionally comfortable reception of the students at the commencement of the ensuing term. The new building is remarkable for its perspective and external neatness, as also internal elegance and convenience. Such, however, has been the number of students the past year, that necessary compels enlargement. The Board have for the present concluded on certain internal arrangements, which will afford some additional accommodation, with the erection of a gymnasium, to afford the students suitable exercise—at the same time cherishing the hope that soon the friends of education will put the Board in such a position as to justify immediate enlargement—an event which must soon take place, or the institution must be limited in its power to accomplish its noble design. The Board felt themselves compelled, from a sense of justice, to pass a resolution expressive of their fullest confidence in the faithful and ability of the faculty connected with both Academies, and therefore felt it as much a privilege as a duty to nominate and elect the same individuals to office for the coming year, but with only one exception,—and hence they are not without hope, that the chief Preceptors will be accompanied by her talented sister in August next.

R. KNIGHT.

Letter from Rev. W. Wilson.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

Sir,—It is known to many of your readers that the press in Halifax, but without the Printer's name, a pamphlet, entitled "The Last Confession of Gentiles against Israel," with an anonymous "Preface. EXPOSING ERRORS OF THE MODERN CRUSADE."

Upon this "Preface" I wrote some strictures which appeared in the *Provincial Wesleyan* of April 17th, 1855, closing with this sentence—"While I shall at all times be happy to see any candid review of my little Work, or give any explanation or illustration in my power, yet I will not again take notice of any anonymous production."

A communication has appeared in your paper of June 7, signed J. R. Lithgow, in which that gentleman avows himself as the author of the above anonymous "Preface." Our quondam unknown, but now known as J. R. Lithgow, commences by declaring himself a Millenarian, and expressing surprise that I should call Millenarianism an "unexplainable theory," and an "incomprehensible hypothesis." From these expressions I have nothing to retract, but consider the exposition of Millenarianism as given by Mr. L., has only made a mystified "hypothesis" more mysterious.

But "The Modem Crusade" is the object of attack, and the onslaught of our critic is almost as impetuous as are the nocturnal sorties of the Russians upon the Allied trenches. Speaking of the writer of this article, Mr. Lithgow says: "I confess that I made no attempt to understand, far less reply to his arguments, for this reason—I saw at a glance that the above anonymous 'Preface' was erroneous, being opposed to the plain words of the prophet of which he professed to give a plain exposition; and if by simply quoting his prophecy which is of no 'private interpretation,' his conclusions could be proved to be false, was I not justified in so doing?"

Here is wonderful sagacity! Mr. Lithgow can reply to his arguments without even attempting to understand it!

But my mental vision is not so penetrating as that of my opponent, and I must at least "attempt to understand him," before I can reply to his arguments.

The reader will please observe, that the words of the Apostle 2 Pet. 1, 20—"No prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation," are more than once quoted by Mr. Lithgow, and in fact the text seems to be patent with writers on Millenarianism, and intimates that all explanations of the Prophecies which come in contact with that name, are necessarily wrong, and heretical.

With the Millenarian caution "Let the Bible interpret its own passages, and let their not be privately interpreted to suit the 'speculations' of any man," our critic in a somewhat lengthy paragraph, introduces several such phrases as the following:—"The Land of Israel;" "My people of Israel;" "His land," against whom God shall come;" "And thou shalt come up against my people of Israel as a cloud to cover the land;" and then professing to act in accordance with his avowed principle that "The Bible must interpret its own phrases," he with some degree of triumph does not indeed quote, but refers his readers to the following Scriptures for the scriptural meaning of the above phrases:—"Ezek. 34, 25-28, chap. 38, 25, 26; and in Jeremiah 23, 6; chap. 32, 37."

But here I wish to be a little more particular, because as several of the above phrase, occur in those chapters which form the basis of "The Modern Crusade," many persons think the writer labours under a mistake; and that those chapters under reference to the war now waging between Russia and the Allied Powers; but to some fearful event yet to take place in the land of ancient Israel.

It may be observed then, that when such phrases as "The Mountains of Israel," "The Land of Israel," "My people of Israel," are used in reference to Old Testament times, they must be understood in the Old Testament sense; and generally, if not universally, must be restricted in their meaning to the Jewish nation, and the land of Canaan; but when those phrases have exclusive reference to New Testament times, they must be understood in the New Testament sense.

Take the following texts as examples—Isaiah 27, 6: "He shall cause them that come of Jacob to take root; Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit." Understand "Israel" here literally and the teaching is, that "Israel" shall be "blessed and shall fill the face of the world with fruit."

Isaiah 44, 5: "One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel." Understand "Israel" literally, and we shall be anxious to bear the appellation "Israel," will be here considered as a metonymy for Christianity.

Again, v. 23: "Break forth into singing, ye mountains, O forest, and every tree therein; for the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and glorified himself in Israel." Surely Gentiles are "redeemed," as well as Jews. Ezekiel chap. 17: "There is thy sign, saith the Lord God, I will even gather you from the people, and assemble you out of the countries where ye have been scattered, and I will give you the land of Israel." Restrict this to the Jews, and it is absurd; for it makes Jehovah say to Israel, I will give you "the land of Israel," which is their own land. Apply it to the spread of Christianity, and it is beautiful.

And now if the reader will turn to the 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel, where several similar words and phrases occur, and carefully consider the whole prophecy, he will see that those words and phrases are predictions of events "in the latter years" of the Jewish nation, which "shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as in other texts of like import; or that 'terms and phrases referring to New Testament times, must be understood in the New Testament sense,' and therefore that such sentences as 'My people of Israel,' 'The Land of Israel,' 'and shall be interpreted as