

and comparative philology. Mr. Campbell's last article on the "Horites," which has attracted a good deal of attention, is thus reviewed in "The Rock," the organ of the evangelical party in the Church of England.

"THE HORITES AND THE RECENT ORIGIN OF MAN."

"In an age like the present, in which an epidemic of Biblical scepticism unhappily prevails, it was not to be supposed that God would leave his people unprovided with weapons of proof wherewith to do battle against the insulting and audacious foe. Such was Petra, such were the exhumed palaces of the old Assyrian kings, and such, more recently, was the famous Moabite stone, each and all of which bore invaluable testimony to the perfect trustworthiness of the chief historical books of the Bible. Of late years much discredit has been cast upon the accuracy of the Scripture genealogies, especially as regarded the origin, antiquity and dispersion of the human race. Here unquestionably are subjects of immense difficulty, especially when they are complicated with endless myths and traditions; to say nothing of imperfectly deciphered monuments which the unbeliever has always been eager to turn to his own account. Now, however, we have every reason to believe that in certain passages of Scripture—hitherto almost entirely overlooked, or at all events imperfectly explored—there exist materials whereby the believer's faith may be confirmed, and the taunts of the scowler turned upon himself.

"These remarks have been elicited by the perusal of an essay of some forty pages, by that distinguished scholar, the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., of Toronto, which has just appeared in the Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. It is entitled "The Horites," whom the Biblical Student will remember as a Canaanitish people, to whom a remarkable prominence is given in the Pentateuch. They dwelt in Mount Seir, and are first heard of in Genes's xiv. 6, where they are numbered among the peoples whom Chedorlaomer defeated. In a subsequent chapter (Genesis xxxi.) a remarkably minute account is given of the families of this people, which is again repeated in the first chapter of the First Book of Chronicles, with some slight variations in the spelling of individual names. This long Horite genealogy could not have been recorded in vain, and yet it would have appeared almost purposeless, if the Horites themselves had been nothing but the obscure race of uncivilized troglodytes that almost all previous writers have agreed in regarding them. 'How strange,' Mr. Campbell exclaims, 'that these miserable cave-dwellers have so much of Scripture allotted to them! What then is the Divine purpose in giving such a genealogy?' Here then is the question to which Mr. Campbell undertakes to reply. 'Having,' as he says 'opened a door at which many before him have knocked in vain,' he then, by a most careful induction of historical and geographical facts, proceeds to show that the Horites were a pre-eminently noble and distinguished race, leaving distinct traces in Palestine and other lands, and that one family—a notice of which is found in a somewhat obscure or disguised form in the 2nd and 4th chapters of the First Book of Chronicles—furnishes a link of connection with other histories than that of the Bible. For the establishment of these propositions, Mr. Campbell brings a vast amount of patient research and varied learning, ranging, as his enquiry does, over the annals, traditions and mythologies of Phœnicia, Chaldea, Arabia, Persia, India, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, as well as of the Celtic and German peoples. As not a word is wasted in these learned and exhaustive researches it is quite impossible to abridge or condense them. We can, therefore, only refer the Biblical scholar to the essay itself, while