

THE PROBABILITY OF A DIVINE MORAL MANIFESTA-
TION ON MAN'S BEHALF CONSIDERED
IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT
SCIENCE.

I select as preliminary the following passages from the New Testament, viz. :—

1. Jno. XIII, 8-9.—Philip saith unto Him, Lord shew us the Father and it sufficeth us. Jesus saith unto Him, Have I been so long time with you and dost thou not know me Philip! He that hath seen me *hath* seen the Father; how sayest thou then show us the Father?
2. Jno. X, 29.—I and my Father are One
3. Jno. II, 10.—I came that they may have life and may have it abundantly.
4. Jno. XVIII, 36.—My Kingdom is not of this world. If my Kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my Kingdom not from hence.
1. Cor. XV, 25.—So he must reign till he hath put all his enemies under his feet.

These passages are not chosen as the basis or text of a discourse, but are taken as expressive indices of the main lines for reasoning and thought. I shall not argue from, and for texts, as for foregone conclusions, but I use them that I may discuss without bias the affirmations they make. These passages suggest the broad lines of my theme; they shall bind me to nothing but the calm consideration of the subjects they open. I desire to approach a great moral question, as much in the spirit that ennobles science, as the nature of subject will permit. Rarely,