

## NOTE TO PAGE 114.

The evidence of St. Paul's Mission to Britain is cumulative. It is possible by treating each link in the chain separately and by slightly weakening the language of the witnesses to make the thing appear improbable; but if the whole testimony be fairly weighed, the strength of it must be felt. Theodoret affirmed that "our fishermen and publicans and the *tent-maker* brought the law of the Gospel to all men," naming among the number the *Britons*. A probable inference is deducible from this passage, that St. Paul visited Britain; but, at all events, it settles the fact of the introduction of Christianity into Britain in the first century. St. Jerome attributes to St. Paul not merely the extending the Gospel into "the Western parts," but "the spreading it from ocean to ocean," and that after his visit to Spain. Eusebius says, that some of the Apostles (or seventy disciples according to Mr. Maturin) "*passed over the ocean to the British Isle.*" Here again we have the introduction of the Gospel into Britain in the first century. Tertullian writing in the beginning of the third century speaks of Britain as *subdued* to Christ, and Irenæus, speaks of the Gospel as propagated to the "utmost bounds of the earth." And Clemens Romanus, the very friend and fellow-laborer of St. Paul, says that St. Paul, preaching the Gospel, "went to the utmost bounds of the west." When the facts here attested are put together, it seems, to say the least of it, highly probable that the "utmost bounds of the west," included *Britain*, and that it was the "tent-maker" that passed over the ocean to the British Isles, and was the instrument, in the hands of God, of subduing them to Christ.