th of the Israelite ive cannot praise . . the living, this day.'\* It is ast drawn out by veen the Jewish Nor need we ı. rom this apparent But the fact es. trace the ground. state was based. ght use the exvoid left in the enied or contravershadowed by nce of God Himonceptions of the any rival truth, kiah, as in the omy vacancy of hen death closed lose their holdt and communion so closely intergreatness and eculiar as those oo deep in the any later time y stratification

in favour of Old Testament immortality becomes overwhelmingly strong, and of such a character as no scepticism can refute or sophistry explain away.

III.—The Light Thrown upon the Subject by Christianity.

· Hitherto I have spoken of the Old Testament simply as a collection of ancient writings, and judged of the doctrines contained therein as they would present themselves to the mind of a person who looked at them entirely apart from the light of Christianity, and even then we have seen the great truth of immortality perpetually beaming forth. But the Old Testament is not to be judged of after this fashion. We hold it to be a portion of an inspired volume, the contents of which can only be accurately ascertained by taking it as a whole. Not exclusively intended for Jews was that revelation of the earlier dispensation, but also to serve as an introduction to the later and more glorious religion which should include within its embrace all the nations of the earth. Old Testament writers gave forth their utterances as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and no doubt their teachings were especially adapted to the times in which they were spoken; but there was nevertheless lying unrecognized in the language used a deep and hidden meaning only to be made thoroughly manifest in a later and more glorious age. The Rationalist will, of course, contend that we have no right to interpret Old Testament records in the light of New Testament explanations, that each book ought to be judged of by itself, and that we ought to seek no aid in the elucidation of its meaning, except such as can be gathered from the circumstances existing at the time and in the place of its production, and likely to influence the mind of its author. From his point of view this is correct enough, no doubt, but from ours it is utterly at fault. I have, however, met him on his own ground, and judged of the teachings of the Old Testament as I should judge of the contents of any other volume, and having done this, I have a perfect right now to look at its doctrines in the light reflected upon them by Christ and His religion. There can be no doubt that very frequently the meaning of

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schichte ii., 121.