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THE
PERSON OF CHRIST:

THE PERFECTION OF HIS HUMANITY VIEWED AS
A PROOF OF HIS DIVINITY.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

“WHAT do ye think of the Son of Man?” This is the religious question of the age. The result of the renewed struggle cannot be doubtful: in all theological controversies, truth is the gainer in the end. Though nailed to the cross and buried in the tomb, it rises again triumphant over error, taking captivity captive, and changing at times even a bitter foe, like Saul of Tarsus, into a devoted friend. Goethe says: “The conflict of faith and unbelief remains the proper, the only, the deepest theme of the history of the world and mankind, to which all others are subordinated.” This very conflict centres in the Christological problem.

The question of Christ is the question of Christianity, which is the manifestation of his life in the world; it is the question of the Church, which rests upon him as the immovable rock; it is the question of history, which revolves around him as

the sun of the moral universe ; it is the question of every man who instinctively yearns after him as the object of his noblest and purest aspirations ; it is a question of personal salvation, which can only be obtained in the blessed name of Jesus. The whole fabric of Christianity stands or falls with its divine-human Founder ; and if it can never perish, it is because Christ lives the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

The object of this book is to show, in a popular style, that the Person of Christ is the great central miracle of history, and the strongest evidence of Christianity. The very perfection of his humanity is a proof of his Divinity. The indwelling of God in him is the only satisfactory explanation of his amazing character.

From his miraculous Person his miraculous works follow as an inevitable consequence. Being a miracle himself, he must perform miracles with the same ease with which ordinary men do their ordinary works. "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me ; *or else* believe me for the very works' sake" (John 14 : 11 ; comp. 10 : 38). We believe in Christ, and *therefore* we believe his works, and the Bible, which bear witness to him.

Standing on this rock, we may feel safe against the attacks of infidelity. The Person of Christ is to me the surest as well as the most sacred of all facts; as certain as my own personal existence; yea, even more so: for Christ lives in me, and he is the only valuable part of my existence. I am nothing without my Saviour; I am all with him, and would not exchange him for the whole world. To give up faith in Christ is to give up faith in humanity; to believe in him is to believe in the redemption and final glorification of men; and this faith is the best inspiration to a holy and useful life for the good of our race and the glory of God.

This modest little book has been before the public for twenty years in several editions and in five or six languages. As it is still in demand, the author has given it a final revision, and brought it up to the present state of the christological problem, which is of universal and perennial interest, and calls for ever-progressing inquiry and solution.

P. S.

NEW YORK, 1880.

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THE PERSON OF CHRIST.



INTRODUCTORY.

WHEN the angel of the Lord appeared to Moses in the burning bush, he was commanded to put off his shoes from his feet; for the place whereon he stood was holy ground. With what reverence and awe, then, should we approach the contemplation of the great reality—God manifest in the flesh—of which the vision of Moses was but a significant type and shadow!¹

The life and character of Jesus Christ is the holy of holies in the history of the world. Eighteen centuries have passed away since he appeared, in the fulness of time, on this earth to redeem a fallen race from sin and death, and to open a never-ceasing fountain of righteousness and life. The ages before him anxiously awaited his coming, as the fulfilment of the desire of all nations; the ages after him proclaim his glory, and ever extend his dominion. . The noblest and best of men under

every clime hold him not only in the purest affection and the profoundest gratitude, but in divine adoration and worship. His name is above every name that may be named in heaven or on earth, and the only one whereby sinners can be saved. He is the Author of the new creation; the Way, the Truth, and the Life; the Prophet, Priest, and King of regenerate humanity. He is Immanuel, God with us; the Eternal Word become flesh; very God and very man in one undivided person, the Saviour of the world.

Thus he stands out to the faith of the entire Christian Church—Greek, Latin, and Evangelical—in every civilised country on the globe. Much as the various confessions and denominations differ in doctrines and usages, they are agreed in their love and adoration of Jesus. They lay down their arms when they approach the manger of Bethlehem where he was born, or the cross of Calvary where he died for our sins that we might live for ever in heaven. He is the divine harmony of all human sects and creeds, the common life-centre of all true Christians; where their hearts meet with their affections, prayers, and hopes, in spite of the discord of their heads. The doctrines and institutions, the sciences and arts of Christendom, bear witness to the indelible impression he made upon the world; countless churches and cathedrals are as many monu-

ments of gratitude to his holy name; hymns and prayers are daily and hourly ascending to his praise from public and private sanctuaries in all parts of the globe. His power is now greater, his kingdom larger, than ever; and it will continue to spread, until all nations shall bow before him and kiss his sceptre of righteousness and peace.

Blessed is he who from the heart can believe that Jesus is the Son of God, and the fountain of salvation. True faith is an act of God wrought in the soul by the Holy Spirit, who reveals Christ to us in his true character, as Christ has revealed the Father. Faith, with its justifying, sanctifying, and saving power, is independent of science and learning, and may be kindled even in the heart of a little child. It is the peculiar glory of the Redeemer and his religion to be co-extensive with humanity itself, without distinction of sex, age, nation, and race. His saving grace flows and overflows to all and for all, on the simple condition of faith.

This fact, however, does not supersede the necessity of thought and argument. Revelation, although above nature and above reason, is not against nature or against reason. On the contrary, nature and the supernatural, as has been well said by a distinguished New-England divine, "constitute together the one system of God."² Christianity

satisfies the deepest intellectual as well as moral wants of man, who is created in the image and for the glory of God. It is the revelation of truth as well as of life. Faith and knowledge are not antagonistic, but complementary forces; not enemies, but inseparable twin-sisters. Faith precedes knowledge, but just as necessarily it leads to knowledge; while true knowledge, on the other hand, is always rooted and grounded in faith, and tends to confirm and to strengthen it. Thus we find the two combined in the famous confession of Peter, when he says, in the name of all the other apostles, "We *believe* and we *know* that thou art the Christ."³ So intimately are both connected, that we may also reverse the famous maxim of Augustine, Anselm, and Schleiermacher, "Faith precedes knowledge,"⁴ and say, "Knowledge precedes faith."⁵ For how can we believe in any object without at least some general historical knowledge of its existence and character? Faith even in its first form, as a submission to the authority of God and an assent to the truth of his revelation, is an exercise of the mind and reason as well as of the heart and the will. Hence faith has been defined as implying three things,—knowledge, assent, and trust or confidence. An idiot or a madman cannot believe. Our religion demands a rational, intelligent faith; and this just in proportion to its strength and

fervour, aims at an ever-deepening insight into its own sacred contents and object.

As living faith in Christ is the soul of all sound practical Christianity and piety, so the true doctrine of Christ is the soul and centre of all sound Christian theology. St. John makes the denial of the incarnation of the Son of God the criterion of Antichrist, and consequently the belief in this truth the test of Christianity. The incarnation of the eternal Logos, and the divine glory shining through the veil of Christ's humanity, is the grand theme of his Gospel, which he wrote with the pen of an angel from the very heart of Christ, as his favourite disciple and bosom-friend. The Apostles' Creed, starting as it does from the confession of Peter, makes the article on Christ most prominent, and assigns to it the central position between the preceding article on God the Father, and the succeeding article on the Holy Ghost. The development of ancient Catholic theology commenced and culminated with the triumphant defence of the true divinity, and true humanity of Christ, against the opposite heresies of Judaising Ebionism, which denied the former, and paganising Gnosticism, which resolved the latter into a shadowy phantom. Evangelical theology is essentially Christological, or controlled throughout by the proper idea of Christ as the God-Man and Saviour. This is

emphatically the article of the standing or falling Church. In this, the two most prominent ideas of the Reformation—the doctrine of the supremacy of the Scriptures, and the doctrine of justification by grace through faith—meet, and are vitally united. Christ's word, the only unerring and efficient guide of truth; Christ's work, the only unfailing and sufficient source of peace; Christ all in all,—this is the principle of genuine Protestantism.

In the construction of the true doctrine of Christ's person, we may, with St. John in the prologue to his Gospel, begin from above with his eternal Godhead, and proceed, through the creation and the preparatory revelation of the Old Testament economy, till we reach the incarnation and his truly human life for the redemption of the race. Or, with the other Evangelists, we may begin from below with his birth from the Virgin Mary, and rise, through the successive stages of his earthly life, his discourses and miracles, to his assumption into that divine glory which he had before the foundation of the world. The result reached in both cases is the same; namely, that Christ unites in his person the whole fulness of the Godhead, and the whole fulness of sinless manhood.

The older theologians, both Catholic and Evangelical, proved the divinity of the Saviour in a

direct way from the *miracles* performed by him ; from the *prophecies* and *types* fulfilled in him ; from the divine *names* which he bears ; from the divine *attributes* which are predicated of him ; from the divine *works* which he performed ; and from the divine *honours* which he claims, and which are fully accorded to him by his apostles and the whole Christian Church to this day.

But the divinity of Christ may also be proved by the opposite process,—the contemplation of the singular perfection of his humanity ; which rises by almost universal consent, even of unbelievers, so far above every human greatness known before or since, that it can only be rationally explained on the ground of such an essential union with the Godhead as he claimed himself, and as his inspired apostles ascribed to him. The more deeply we penetrate the veil of his flesh, the more clearly we behold the glory of the Only-Begotten of the Father shining, through the same, full of grace and of truth.⁶

Modern theology owes this new homage to the Saviour. The powerful and subtle attacks of the latest phases of infidelity upon the credibility of the gospel history call for a more vigorous defence than was ever made before, and have already led, by way of reaction, to new triumphs of the old faith of the Church in her divine Head.

Our humanitarian, philanthropic, and yet sceptical age is more open to this argument, which proceeds from the humanity to the divinity, than to the old dogmatic method of demonstration which follows the opposite process. With Thomas, the representative of honest and earnest scepticism among the apostles, many noble and inquiring minds refuse to believe in the divinity of the Lord unless supported by convincing arguments of reason: they desire to put the finger into the print of his nails, and to thrust the hand into his side, before they exclaim, in humble adoration: "My Lord and my God!" They cannot easily be brought to believe in miracles on abstract reasoning or on historical evidence. But, if they once could see the great moral miracle of Christ's person and character, they would have no difficulty with his miraculous works. For a superhuman being must of necessity do superhuman deeds. The contrary would be unnatural, and the greatest miracle. The character of the tree accounts for the character of the fruit. We believe in the miracles of Christ because we believe in his person as the divine Man and the central miracle of the moral universe.

It is from this point of view that we shall endeavour to analyse and exhibit the *human character* of Christ. We propose to take up the man,

Jesus of Nazareth, as he appears on the simple, unsophisticated record of the honest fishermen of Galilee, and as he lives in the faith of Christendom ; and we shall find him in all the stages of his life, both as a private individual and as a public character, so far elevated above the reach of successful rivalry, and so singularly perfect, that this very perfection, in the midst of an imperfect and sinful world, constitutes an irresistible proof of his divinity.

A full discussion of the subject would require us to consider Christ in his official as well as personal character ; and to describe him as a teacher, a reformer, a worker of miracles, and the founder of a spiritual kingdom universal in extent and perpetual in time. From every point of view, we should be irresistibly driven to the same result. But our present purpose confines us to the consideration of his personal character ; and this alone, we think, is sufficient for the conclusion.

Infidels, it is true, are seldom converted by argument ; for the springs of unbelief are in the heart and will rather than in the head. But honest and truth-loving inquirers, like Nathanael and Thomas, will never refuse, on proper evidence, to receive the truth.

Blessed are they that seek the truth ; for they shall find it.

*THE CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH
OF JESUS.*

JESUS passed through all the stages of human life from infancy to manhood, and represented each in its ideal form, that he might redeem and sanctify them all, and be a perpetual model for imitation. He was the model infant, the model boy, the model youth, and the model man.⁷ But the weakness, decline, and decrepitude of old age would be incompatible with his character and mission as the Regenerator of the race and Prince of life. He died and rose in the full bloom of early manhood, and lives in the hearts of his people in unfading freshness and unbroken vigour for ever.

Let us first glance at the INFANCY and CHILDHOOD of Jesus. The history of the race commences with the beauty of innocent youth in the garden of Eden, "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," in beholding Adam and Eve created in the image of their Maker,—the crowning glory of all his wonderful works. So the second Adam, the Redeemer of the fallen race, the Restorer and Perfecter of man,

comes first before us in the accounts of the Gospels as a child, born, not in Paradise, it is true, but among the dreary ruins of sin and death; from an humble virgin, in a lowly manger, yet pure and innocent,—the subject of the praise of angels, and the adoration of men. Even the announcement and expectation of his birth transforms his virgin mother, the bride of the humble carpenter, into an inspired prophetess and poetess; rejuvenates the aged parents of the Baptist in hopeful anticipation of the approaching salvation; and makes the unborn babe leap in Elizabeth's womb,—the babe who was to prepare the way for his coming. The immortal psalms of Elizabeth, Mary, and Zacharias combine the irresistible charms of poetry with truth, and are a worthy preparation for the actual appearance of the Christ-child, at the very threshold of the gospel salvation, when the highest poetry was to become reality, and reality to surpass the sublimest ideal of poetry.⁸ And, when the heavenly child was born, heaven and earth, the shepherds of Bethlehem in the name of Israel longing after salvation, and the wise men from the East as the representatives of heathenism in its dark groping after the "unknown God," unite in the worship of the infant King and Saviour.

Here we meet, at the very beginning of the earthly history of Christ, that singular combination

of humility and grandeur, of simplicity and sublimity, of the human and divine, which characterises it throughout, and distinguishes it from every other history. He appears in the world first as a child, as a poor child, in one of the smallest towns of a remote country,⁹ in one of the lowliest spots of that town, in a stable, in a manger, a helpless fugitive from the wrath of a cruel tyrant,—thus presenting, at first sight, every stumbling-block to our faith. But, on the other hand, the appearance of the angel, the inspired hymns of Zacharias and Mary, the holy exultation of Elizabeth, Anna, and Simeon, the prophecies of Scripture, the theological lore of the scribes at Jerusalem, even the dark political suspicion of Herod, the star of Bethlehem, the journey of the Magi from the distant East, the dim light of astrology, the significant night-vision of Joseph, and God's providence overruling every event,—form a glorious array of evidences for the divine origin of the Christ-child. Heaven and earth seem to move around him as their centre. What a contrast! A child in the manger, yet bearing the salvation of the world; a child hated and feared, yet longed for and loved; a child poor and despised, yet honoured and adored,—beset by danger, yet marvellously preserved; a child setting the stars in heaven, the city of Jerusalem, the shepherds of Judæa, and the sages of

the East, in motion,—attracting the best elements of the world, and repelling all that is dark and evil! This conception is too deep, too sublime, too significant, to be the invention of illiterate fishermen.¹⁰

Yet, with all these marks of divinity upon him, the infant Saviour is not represented, either by Matthew or Luke, as an unnatural prodigy, anticipating the maturity of a later age, but as a truly human child, silently lying and smiling on the bosom of his virgin mother; “growing” and “waxing strong in spirit,”¹¹ and therefore subject to the law of regular development, though differing from all other children by his supernatural conception and perfect freedom from hereditary sin and guilt. He appears in the celestial beauty of unspotted innocence, a veritable flower of paradise. He was “that Holy Thing,” according to the announcement of the angel Gabriel (Luke 1: 35), admired and loved by all who approached him in a child-like spirit, but exciting the dark suspicion of the tyrant king who represented his future enemies and persecutors.

Who can measure the ennobling, purifying, and cheering influence which proceeds from the contemplation of the Christ-child, at each returning Christmas season, upon the hearts of young and old in every land and nation! The loss of the

first estate is richly compensated by the undying innocence of paradise regained.

Of the BOYHOOD of Jesus we know only one fact, recorded by Luke; but it is in perfect keeping with the peculiar charm of his childhood, and foreshadows at the same time the glory of his public life as one uninterrupted service of his heavenly Father.¹² When twelve years old, we find him in the Temple, in the midst of the Jewish doctors; not teaching and offending them by any immodesty or forwardness, but hearing and asking questions: thus actually learning from them, and yet filling them with astonishment at his understanding and answers. There is nothing premature, forced, or unbecoming his age, and yet a degree of wisdom and an intensity of interest in religion which rises far above a purely human youth. "He increased," we are told, "in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man" (Luke 2: 52). He was subject to his parents, and practised all the virtues of an obedient son; and yet he filled them with a sacred awe as they saw him absorbed in "the things of his Father,"¹³ and heard him utter words which they were unable to understand at the time, but which Mary treasured up in her heart as a holy secret, convinced that they must have some deep meaning answering to

the mystery of his supernatural conception and birth.

Such an idea of a harmless and faultless heavenly childhood, of a growing, inquiring, and yet surprisingly wise boyhood, as it meets us in living reality at the portal of the gospel history, never entered the imagination of biographer, poet, or philosopher before. On the contrary, as has been justly observed,¹⁴ "in all the higher ranges of character, the excellence portrayed is never the simple unfolding of a harmonious and perfect beauty contained in the germ of childhood, but is a character formed by a process of rectification in which many follies are mended and distempers removed; in which confidence is checked by defeat, passion moderated by reason, smartness sobered by experience. Commonly a certain pleasure is taken in showing how the many wayward sallies of the boy are, at length, reduced by discipline to the character of wisdom, justice, and public heroism so much admired. Besides, if any writer, of almost any age, will undertake to describe, not merely a spotless but a superhuman or celestial childhood, not having the reality before him, he must be somewhat more than human himself if he does not pile together a mass of clumsy exaggerations, and draw and overdraw, till neither heaven nor earth can find any verisimilitude in the picture."

This unnatural exaggeration, into which the mythical fancy of man, in its endeavour to produce a superhuman childhood and boyhood, will inevitably fall, is strikingly exhibited in the myth of Hercules, who, while yet a suckling in the cradle, squeezed two monster serpents to death with his tender hands; and still more in the accounts of the apocryphal Gospels on the prodigious performances of the infant Saviour. These apocryphal Gospels are related to the canonical Gospels as a counterfeit to the genuine coin, or as a caricature to the inimitable original; but, by the very contrast, they tend, negatively, to corroborate the truth of the evangelical history. The strange contrast has been frequently urged, especially in the Strauss-controversy, and used as an argument against the mythical theory. While the Evangelists expressly reserve the performance of miracles to the age of maturity and public life, and observe a significant silence concerning the parents of Jesus, the pseudo-evangelists fill the infancy and early years of the Saviour and his mother with the strangest prodigies, and make the active intercession of Mary very prominent throughout. According to their representation, even dumb idols, irrational beasts, and senseless trees bow in adoration before the infant Jesus on his journey to Egypt; and after his return, when yet a boy of five or seven years,

he changes balls of clay into flying birds for the idle amusement of his playmates, strikes terror round about him, dries up a stream of water by a mere word, transforms his companions into goats, raises the dead to life, and performs all sorts of miraculous cures through a magical influence which proceeds from the very water in which he was washed, the towels which he used, and the bed on which he slept.¹⁵

Here we have the falsehood and absurdity of unnatural fiction; while the New Testament presents to us the truth and beauty of a supernatural yet most real history, which shines out only in brighter colours by the contrast of the mythical shadow.

HIS TRAINING.

WITH the exception of these few significant hints, the youth of Jesus, and the preparation for his public ministry, are enshrined in mysterious silence. But we know the outward condition and circumstances under which he grew up ; and these furnish no explanation for the astounding results, without the admission of the supernatural and divine element in his life.

Jesus lived among a people which is seldom and only contemptuously named by the ancient classics, and was subjected at the time to the yoke of a foreign oppressor. He grew up in a remote and conquered province of the Roman Empire ; in the darkest district of Palestine ; in a country town of proverbial insignificance.¹⁶ He spent his youth in poverty and manual labour, in the obscurity of a carpenter's shop ; far away from universities, academies, libraries, and literary or polished society. He had no opportunities, except the parental care, the daily wonders of nature, the Old-Testament Scriptures, the weekly Sabbath services of the

synagogue (Luke 4: 16), the annual festivals in Jerusalem (Luke 2: 42), and the secret intercourse of his soul with God. These are indeed the great educators of the mind and heart. The book of Nature and the book of Revelation are filled with richer and more important lessons than all the works of human art and learning; but they were accessible alike to every Jew, and gave no advantage to Jesus over his humblest neighbour.

Hence the question of Nathanael: "What good can come out of Nazareth?" Hence the natural surprise of the Jews, who knew all his human relations and antecedents. "How knoweth this man letters," they asked when they heard Jesus teach, "having never learned?" (John 7: 15.) And on another occasion, when he taught in the synagogue: "Whence has this man this wisdom and these mighty works? Is not this the carpenter's son? Is not His mother Mary? And his brethren, James and Joses and Simon and Judas? And his sisters—are they not all with us? Whence, then, hath this man all these things?"¹⁷ These questions are unavoidable and unanswerable, if Christ be regarded as a mere man; for each effect presupposes a corresponding cause.

The difficulty here presented can by no means be solved by a reference to the fact that many, perhaps the majority of great men have risen, by

their own industry and perseverance, from the lower walks of life, and from a severe contest with poverty and obstacles of every kind. The fact itself is readily conceded; but, in every one of these cases, schools and books, or patrons and friends, or peculiar events and influences, can be pointed out as auxiliary aids in the development of intellectual or moral greatness. There is always some human and natural cause, or combination of causes, which accounts for the final result.

Luther, for instance, was indeed the son of poor peasants, and had a very hard youth: but he went to the schools of Mansfeld, Magdeburg, and Eisenach; to the university of Erfurt; passed through the ascetic discipline of convent life; studied and laboured among professors, students, and libraries; and was innocently, as it were, made a reformer by extraordinary events, and the irresistible current of his age.

Shakspeare is generally and justly regarded as the most remarkable and most wonderful example of a self-taught man; who, without the regular routine of school education, became the greatest dramatic poet, not only of his age and country, but of all times. But the absurd idea that the son of the Warwickshire yeoman or butcher or glover—we hardly know which—was essentially an unlearned man, and jumped with one bound from

the youthful folly of deer-stealing to the highest position in literature, has long since been abandoned by competent judges. It is certain that he spent several years in the free grammar-school of Stratford-on-Avon, where he probably acquired the "small Latin, and less Greek," which, however small in the eyes of so profound a classical scholar as Ben Jonson, was certainly large enough to unfold to him a general understanding of Greek and Roman antiquity. And, whatever were the defects of his scholastic training, he must have made them up, by intense private study of books, and the closest observation of men and things: for his dramas—the occasional chronological, historical, and geographical mistakes notwithstanding, which are small matters at all events, and in most cases, as in "Pericles" and in "Midsummer-Night's Dream," either intentional, or mere freaks of fancy—abound in the most accurate and comprehensive knowledge of human nature under all its types and conditions,—in the cold North and the sunny South; in the fifteenth century, and at the time of Cæsar, under the influence of Christianity and of Judaism,—together with a great variety of historical and other information, which cannot be acquired without study, and the help of oral or printed instruction. Moreover, he lived in the city of London; united the offices of actor, manager,

and writer, in the classic age of Elizabeth, in the company of genial and gifted friends, with free access to the highest ranks of blood, wealth, and wit, and during the closing scenes of the greatest upheaving of the human mind which ever took place since the introduction of Christianity.¹⁸

In the case of Christ, no such natural explanation can be given. He can be ranked neither with school-trained, nor with self-trained or self-made men; if by the latter we understand, as we must, those who, without the regular aid of *living* teachers, yet with the same educational *means*, such as books, the observation of men and things, and the intense application of their mental faculties, attained to vigour of intellect, and wealth of scholarship,—like Shakspeare, Jacob Boehm, Benjamin Franklin, and others. The attempts to bring him into contact with Egyptian wisdom, or the Essenic theosophy, or other sources of learning, are without a shadow of proof, and explain nothing after all. He never quotes from books, except the Old Testament. He never refers to secular history, poetry, rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy, foreign languages, natural sciences, discoveries and inventions, or any of those branches of knowledge which make up human learning and literature. He confined himself strictly to religion. But, from that centre, he sheds light over the whole world of man and nature,

and acts as a universal inspirer of higher and purer thought. In this department, unlike all other great men, even the prophets and the apostles, he is absolutely original and independent. He teaches the world as one who had learned nothing from it, and is under no obligation to it. He speaks from divine intuition, as one who not only *knows* the truth, but *is* the truth; and with an authority that commands absolute submission, or provokes rebellion, but can never be passed by with contempt or indifference. "His character and life were originated and sustained in spite of circumstances with which no earthly force could have contended, and therefore must have had their real foundation in a force which was preternatural and divine." ¹⁹

At the same time, it is easy to see, from the admission of Christ's divinity, that by this condescension he raised humble origin, poverty, manual labour, and the lower orders of society, to a dignity and sacredness never known before. He set up the true standard of judging men and things not from their outward appearance, but from their intrinsic merits.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

*THE SHORT DURATION AND MIGHTY EFFECT OF HIS
MINISTRY. ABSENCE OF ALL OSTENTATION
AND WORLDLY GREATNESS.*

WE now approach the public life of Jesus. In his thirtieth year, after the Messianic inauguration through the baptism* by John as his forerunner, and as the representative of the Old Covenant, both in its legal and prophetic or evangelical aspects, and after the Messianic probation by the temptation in the wilderness,—the counterpart of the temptation of the first Adam in paradise,—he entered upon his great work.

His public life lasted only three years; and, before he had reached the age of ordinary maturity he died, in the full beauty and vigour of early manhood, without tasting the infirmities of declining years. He retained the dew of his youth upon him: he never became an old man. Both his person and his work, every word he spoke, and every act he performed, has the freshness, brilliance, and vigour of youth, and will retain it to the end of

time. All other things fade away; every book of man loses its interest after repeated reading: but the gospel of Jesus never wearies; it becomes more interesting the more it is read, and grows deeper at every attempt to fathom its depth. Even Napoleon is reported to have said on St. Helena, pointing to a copy of the Testament on his table: "I never tire with reading it, and I read it daily with equal delight. The gospel is not a book, but a living power which overwhelms every opposing force. The soul which is captivated by the beauty of the gospel does no more belong to itself or to the world, but to God. What an evidence is this of the divinity of Christ!" The great Orientalist, Henry Ewald, holding a Greek Testament in his hand, said to a friend: "In this little book is contained the whole wisdom of the world."

And yet, unlike all other men of his years, Christ combined, with the freshness, energy, and originating power of youth, that wisdom, moderation, and experience, which belong only to mature age. The short triennium of his public ministry contains more, even from a purely historical point of observation, than the longest life of the greatest and best of men. It is pregnant with the deepest meaning of the counsel of God and the destiny of the race. It is the ripe fruit of all preceding

ages, the fulfilment of the hopes and desires of the Jewish and heathen mind, and the fruitful germ of succeeding generations. It contains the impulse to the purest thoughts and noblest actions down to the end of time. It is "the end of a boundless past, the centre of a boundless present, and the beginning of a boundless future."²⁰

How remarkable, how wonderful, this contrast between the short duration and the immeasurable significance of Christ's ministry! The Saviour of the world a youth!

Other men require a long succession of years to mature their mind and character, and to make a lasting impression upon the world. There are exceptions, we admit. Alexander the Great, the last and most brilliant efflorescence of the ancient Greek nationality, died a young man of thirty-three, after having conquered the East to the borders of the Indus. But who would think of comparing an ambitious warrior, conquered by his own lust, and dying a victim of his passion, with the spotless Friend of sinners? a few bloody victories of the one with the peaceful triumphs of the other; and a huge military empire of force, which crumbled to pieces as soon as it was erected, with the spiritual kingdom of truth and love which stands to this day, and will last for ever? Nor should it be forgotten, that the true significance and only value of Alex-

ander's conquest lay beyond the horizon of his ambition and intention; and that by carrying the language and civilisation of Greece to Asia, and bringing together the Oriental and Occidental world it prepared the way for the introduction of the universal religion of Christ, who occupies the central position in history, all the preceding ages looking towards him as the fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations, all succeeding ages starting from him to carry out the design of his coming. Napoleon, in his conversations with Gen. Bertrand at St. Helena, made the striking remark: "The world admires the conquest of Alexander; but Christ is a conqueror who attracts, unites to himself, and incorporates with him, for its own benefit, not a nation,—no, but the whole human race. What a miracle! The human soul, with all its faculties, becomes an annex to the existence of Christ."

There is another striking distinction of a general character, between Christ and the heroes of history which we must notice here. We should naturally suppose that such an uncommon personage, setting up the most astounding claims and proposing the most extraordinary work, would surround himself with extraordinary circumstances, and maintain a position far above the vulgar and degraded multitude around him. We should expect something

uncommon and striking in his look, his dress, his manner, his mode of speech, his outward life, and the train of his attendants.

But the very reverse is the case. His greatness is singularly unostentatious, modest, and quiet; and, far from repelling the beholder, it attracts and invites him to familiar approach. His public life never moved on the imposing arena of secular heroism, but within the humble circle of everyday life, and the simple relations of a son, a brother, a citizen, a teacher, and a friend. We have no authentic description of his "human face divine;" he had not the physiognomy of a sinner, and "the glory of the only Begotten of the Father full of grace and truth" must have shone through the veil of his flesh, but it was perceptible only to a deeper penetration, and his outward dress and appearance, if we are to judge from the absence of all observations on the subject, had nothing startling or uncommon. He had no army to command, no kingdom to rule, no prominent station to fill, no worldly favours and rewards to dispense. He was an humble individual, without friends and patrons in the Sanhedrin or at the court of Herod. He never mingled in familiar intercourse with the religious or social leaders of the nation, whom he had startled in his twelfth year by his questions and answers. He selected his disciples from

among the illiterate fishermen of Galilee, and promised them no reward in this world but a part in the bitter cup of his sufferings. He dined with publicans and sinners, and mingled with the common people, without ever condescending to their low manners and habits. He was so poor, that he had no place on which to rest his head. He depended, for the supply of his modest wants, on the voluntary contributions of a few pious females; and the purse was in the hands of a thief and a traitor. Nor had he learning, art, or eloquence, in the usual sense of the term, or any other kind of power by which great men arrest the attention and secure the admiration of the world. The writers of Greece and Rome were ignorant even of his existence, until, several years after the crucifixion, the effects of his mission, in the steady growth of the sect of his followers, forced from them some contemptuous notice, and then roused them to opposition.

And yet this Jesus of Nazareth, without money and arms, conquered more millions than Alexander, Cæsar, Mohammed, and Napoleon; without science and learning, he shed more light on things human and divine than all philosophers and scholars combined; without the eloquence of schools, he spoke such words of life as were never spoken before or since, and produced effects which lie beyond the

reach of orator or poet; without writing a single line, he set more pens in motion, and furnished themes for more sermons, orations, discussions, learned volumes, works of art, and songs of praise, than the whole army of great men of ancient and modern times. Born in a manger, and crucified as a malefactor, he now controls the destinies of the civilised world, and rules a spiritual empire which embraces one-third of the inhabitants of the globe. There never was in this world a life so unpretending, modest, and lowly in its outward form and condition, and yet producing such extraordinary effects upon all ages, nations, and classes of men. The annals of history furnish no other example of such complete and astounding success, in spite of the absence of those material, social, literary, and artistic powers and influences which are indispensable to success for a mere man. Christ stands, in this respect also, solitary and alone among all the heroes of history, and presents to us an insolvable problem, unless we admit him to be more than man, even the eternal Son of God.

We will now attempt to describe his personal or moral and religious character as it appears in the record of his public life, and then examine his own testimony of himself as giving us the only rational solution of this mighty problem.



HIS FREEDOM FROM SIN.

THE first impression which we receive from the life of Jesus is that of perfect innocency and sinlessness in the midst of a sinful world. He, and he alone, carried the spotless purity of childhood untarnished through his youth and manhood. Hence the lamb and the dove are his appropriate symbols.

He was, indeed, tempted as we are; but he never yielded to temptation.²¹ His sinlessness was at first only the *relative* sinlessness of Adam before the Fall; which implies the necessity of trial and temptation, and the peccability, or the possibility of sinning. Had he been endowed from the start with *absolute* impeccability, or with the impossibility of sinning, he could not be a true man, nor our model for imitation: his holiness, instead of being his own self-acquired act and inherent merit, would be an accidental or outward gift, and his temptation an unreal show. As a true man, Christ must have been a free and responsible moral agent: freedom implies the power of

choice between good and evil, and the power of disobedience as well as obedience to the law of God.

But here is the great fundamental difference between the first and the second Adam: the first Adam lost his innocence by the abuse of his freedom, and fell, by his own act of disobedience, into the dire necessity of sin; while the second Adam was innocent in the midst of sinners, and maintained his innocence against all and every temptation. Christ's relative sinlessness became absolute sinlessness by his own moral act, or the right use of his freedom in perfect active and passive obedience to God. In other words, Christ's original *possibility of not sinning*,²² which includes the opposite possibility of sinning, but excludes the actuality of sin, was unfolded into the *impossibility of sinning*,²³ which *can* not sin because it *will* not. This is the highest stage of freedom where it becomes identical with moral necessity, or absolute and unchangeable self-determination for goodness and holiness. This is the freedom of God, and also of the saints in heaven; with this difference, that the saints obtain that position by deliverance and salvation from sin and death, while Christ acquired it by his own merit.²⁴

In vain do we look through the entire biography of Jesus for a single stain or the slightest shadow

on his moral character. There never lived a more harmless being on earth. He injured nobody, he took advantage of nobody. He never spoke an improper word, he never committed a wrong action. He exhibited a uniform elevation above the objects, opinions, pleasures, and passions of this world, and disregard to riches, displays, fame, and favour of men. "No vice that has a name can be thought of in connection with Jesus Christ. Ingenious malignity looks in vain for the faintest trace of self-seeking in his motives; sensuality shrinks abashed from his celestial purity; falsehood can leave no stain on Him who is incarnate truth; injustice is forgotten beside his errorless equity; the very possibility of avarice is swallowed up in his benignity and love; the very idea of ambition is lost in his divine wisdom and divine self-abnegation." ²⁵

The apparent outbreak of passion in the expulsion of the profane traffickers from the Temple is the only instance on the record of his history which might be quoted against his freedom from the faults of humanity. But the very effect which it produced shows that, far from being the outburst of passion, the expulsion was a judicial act of a religious reformer, vindicating, in just and holy zeal, the honour of the Lord of the Temple. It was an exhibition, not of weakness, but of dignity

and majesty, which at once silenced the offenders, though they were superior in physical strength, and made them submit to their well-deserved punishment without a murmur. They were overawed by the presence of a superhuman power. The cursing of the unfruitful fig-tree can still less be urged; as it evidently was a significant symbolical act, foreshadowing the fearful doom of the impenitent Jews in the destruction of Jerusalem. On the contrary, these two facts become fully intelligible only by the assumption of the presence of the Divinity in Christ; for they represent him as the Lord of the Temple, and as the Lord of creation.

The perfect innocence of Jesus is based, not only negatively on the absence of any recorded word or act to the contrary, and his exemption from every trace of selfishness and worldliness, but positively also, on the unanimous testimony of John the Baptist, and the apostles who bowed before the majesty of his character in unbounded veneration, and declare him "just," "holy," and "without sin."²⁶ It is admitted, moreover, by his enemies,—the heathen judge Pilate, and his wife, representing, as it were, the Roman law and justice when they shuddered with fear, and when Pilate washed his hands to be clear of innocent blood; by the rude Roman centurion confessing under the cross, in the name of the disinterested spectators: "Truly

this was a Son of God;" and by Judas himself, the witness of his whole public and private life, when he exclaimed in despair: "I sinned in betraying innocent blood."²⁷ Even dumb nature responded in mysterious sympathy; and the beclouded heavens above, and the shaking earth beneath, united in paying their unconscious tribute to the divine purity of their dying Lord.

The objection that the Evangelists were either not fully informed concerning the facts, or mistaken in their estimate of the character of Christ, is of no avail. For, in addition to their testimony, we have his own personal conviction of entire freedom from sin; which leaves us only the choice between absolute purity and absolute hypocrisy: such hypocrisy as would be the greatest moral monstrosity on record.

The very fact that Christ came for the express purpose of saving sinners, implies his own consciousness of personal freedom from guilt and from all need of salvation. And this is the impression made upon us by his public life and conduct. He nowhere shows the least concern for his own salvation, but knows himself to be in undisturbed harmony with his heavenly Father. While calling most earnestly upon all other men to repent, he stood in no need of conversion and regeneration, but simply of the regular harmonious unfolding of his

moral powers. While directing all his followers, in his model prayer, to ask for the forgiveness of their sins as well as their daily bread, he himself never asked God for pardon and forgiveness except in behalf of others. While freely conversing with sinners, he always did so with the love and interest of a Saviour of sinners. He always did so: this is the historical fact, no matter how you may explain it. "And, to remove every doubt, we have his open and fearless challenge to his bitter enemies: "Which of you convicteth me of sin?"²⁸ In this question, which remains unanswered to this day, he clearly exempts himself from the common fault and guilt of the race. In the mouth of any other man, this question would at once betray either the height of hypocrisy, or a degree of self-deception bordering on madness itself, and would overthrow the very foundation of all human goodness; while, from the mouth of Jesus, we instinctively receive it as the triumphant self-vindication of one who stood far above the possibility of successful impeachment or founded suspicion.

The assumption that Christ was a sinner, and knew himself such, although he professed the contrary, and made upon friends and enemies the impression of spotless innocence, is the most monstrous deception that can well be imagined. "If

Jesus was a sinner, he was conscious of sin as all sinners are, and therefore was a hypocrite in the whole fabric of his character; realising so much of divine beauty in it, maintaining the show of such unfaltering harmony and celestial grace, and doing all this with a mind confused and fouled by the affectations acted for true virtues! Such an example of successful hypocrisy would be itself the greatest miracle ever heard of in the world.”²⁹

It is an indisputable fact, then, both from his mission and uniform conduct, and his express declaration, that Christ *knew* himself free from sin and guilt. The only rational explanation of this fact is that Christ *was* no sinner. And this is readily conceded by the greatest divines, even those who are by no means regarded as orthodox.³⁰ The admission of this fact implies the further admission, that Christ differed from all other men, not in degree only, but in *kind*. For although we must utterly repudiate the pantheistic notion of the necessity of sin, and maintain that human nature in itself considered is capable of sinlessness, that it was sinless, in fact, before the Fall, and that it will ultimately become sinless again by the redemption of Christ,—yet it is equally certain that human nature in its *present* condition is not sinless, and never has been since the Fall, except in the single case of Christ; and that, for this

very reason, Christ's sinlessness can only be explained on the ground of such an extraordinary indwelling of God in him as never took place in any other human being before or after.

The Bible, the conscience of man, and the daily experience of life, unite in testifying to the universal fact of sin, no matter how we may explain it. Sin is the deep, dark mystery of history, the stumbling-block to reason, the problem of problems, the fruitful source of all misery and woe. The literature of all nations and ages is full of lamentations over this most awful and most stubborn of all facts. Even heathen philosophers, historians, and poets acknowledge it. "The evil passions," says Plutarch, "are inborn in man, and were not introduced from without; and, if strict discipline would not come to aid, man would hardly be tamer than the wildest beast." The well-known line of the Roman poet:—

"Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor;"

and that other:—

"Nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata,"—

have often been quoted as a striking response of the heathen conscience and experience to the inspired description of the moral conflict between heaven and hell in every soul (Rom. 7). And

as to the actual condition of morals in the age of Christ and the apostles, Seneca, Tacitus, Persius, and Juvenal give the most unfavourable accounts, which fully corroborate the dark picture of St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. "All is full of crime and vice," says Seneca; "they are open and manifest: iniquity prevails in every heart, and innocence has not only become rare, but has entirely disappeared." Marcus Aurelius, the Stoic philosopher on the throne and the persecutor of Christians, complains that "faithfulness, the sense of honour, righteousness and truth, have taken their flight from the wide earth to heaven."

If this is the testimony of the sages of heathenism, what shall we say of the Christian, whose sense of sin and guilt is deepened and sharpened in proportion to his knowledge of God's holiness and his experience of God's redeeming grace. The entire Christian world, Greek, Latin, and Protestant, agree in the scriptural doctrine of the universal depravity of human nature since the apostasy of the first Adam. (The modern dogma of the Roman Catholic Church, that the Virgin Mary was free from hereditary as well as actual sin, might be quoted as an exception; but her sinlessness is explained, in the papal decision of 1854, by the assumption of a miraculous interposition of divine

favour, and by the reflex influence of the merits of her Son.) There is not a single mortal who has not to charge himself with some defect or folly; and man's consciousness of sin and unworthiness deepens just in proportion to his self-knowledge, and progress in virtue and goodness. There is not a single saint who has not experienced a new birth from above, and an actual conversion from sin to holiness, and who does not feel daily the need of repentance and divine forgiveness. The very greatest and best of them, as St. Paul and St. Augustine, passed through a violent struggle and a radical revolution; and their whole theological system and religious experience rest on the felt antagonism of sin and grace.

But in Christ we have the one solitary and absolute exception to this universal rule,—an individual thinking like a man, feeling like a man, speaking, acting, suffering, and dying like a man, surrounded by sinners in every direction, with the keenest sense of sin, and the deepest sympathy with sinners, commencing his public ministry with the call: "Repent; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand" (Matt. 4: 17); yet never touched in the least by the contamination of the world; never putting himself in the attitude of a sinner before God; never shedding a tear of repentance; never regretting a single thought, word, or deed; never needing

or asking divine pardon; never concerned about the salvation of his own soul; and boldly facing all his present and future enemies, in the absolute certainty of his spotless purity before God and man.

A sinless Saviour, surrounded by a sinful world, is an astounding fact indeed; a sublime moral miracle in history. But this freedom from the common sin and guilt of the race is, after all, only the negative side of his character; which rises in magnitude as we contemplate the positive side,—namely, his absolute moral and religious perfection.

HIS PERFECT HOLINESS.

It is universally admitted, even by deists and rationalists, that Christ taught the purest and sublimest system of ethics, one which throws the moral precepts and maxims of the wisest men of antiquity far into the shade. The Sermon on the Mount alone is worth infinitely more than all that Confucius, Cakya-Mouni, Zoroaster, Socrates, and Seneca ever said or wrote on duty and virtue. Men of the world can hardly resist its power. Napoleon Bonaparte had it once read to him and his friends in the solitude of exile by a son of Count De Las Cases, and "expressed himself struck with the highest admiration of the purity, the sublimity, the beauty of the morality which it contained." De Las Cases, who relates this fact in his Memoires, adds: "We all experienced the same feeling."

But the difference between Christ and the moralists of ancient or modern times is still greater if we come to the more difficult task of practice. All the systems of moral philosophy combined

could not regenerate the world. Words are nothing unless they are supported by deeds. A holy life is a greater power for good than the finest moral maxim or essay. In this respect, the difference between Jesus and the great sages is so radical and fundamental, that comparison ceases. Cicero, who, with all his excessive vanity, was one of the noblest and purest of old Roman characters, confessed that he never found a perfect sage in his life, and that philosophy only taught how he ought to be if he should ever appear on earth. It is well known that the wise men of Greece and Rome sanctioned slavery, oppression, revenge, infanticide or exposure of infants, polygamy, concubinage, and worse vices; or, like the avaricious and venal Seneca, belied their purer moral maxims by their conduct.³¹ The greatest saints of the Old Testament, even with the help of divine grace, did not rise above reproach; and some of them are stained with the guilt of blood and adultery. It may be safely asserted, that the wisest and best of men, even among Christian nations, never live up to their own imperfect standard of excellency.

But how is it with Christ? He fully carried out his perfect doctrine in his life and conduct. He both *was* and *did* that which he *taught*: he preached his own life, and lived his own doctrine. He is the living incarnation of the ideal standard

of virtue and holiness, and the highest model for all that is pure and good and noble in the sight of God and man.

Even unbelievers must admit this fact. "Christ unites in himself," says Theodore Parker, "the sublimest precepts and divinest practices, thus more than realising the dream of prophets and sages; rises free from all prejudice of his age, nation, or sect; gives free range to the Spirit of God in his breast; sets aside the law, sacred and true, honoured as it was,—its forms, its sacrifice, its temple, its priests; puts away the doctors of the law,—subtle, irrefragable; and pours out a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as heaven, and true as God."³² And Renan, much as he perverts the life and character of Jesus, freely acknowledges, that both in word and in work, in the doctrine and practice of morality, the hero of Nazareth "is without an equal;" that "his glory remains perfect, and will be renewed for ever."³³

We find Christ moving in all ordinary and essential relations of life,³⁴ as a son, a brother, a friend, a citizen, a teacher, at home and in public. We find him among all classes of society,—with sinners and saints; with the poor and the wealthy; with the sick and the healthy; with little children, grown men and women; with plain fishermen and learned scribes; with despised publicans and hon-

oured members of the Sanhedrin ; with friends and foes ; with admiring disciples and bitter persecutors ; now with an individual, as Nicodemus or the woman of Samaria ; now in the familiar circle of the twelve ; now in the crowds of the people. We find him in all situations,—in the synagogue and the Temple ; at home and on journeys ; in villages and the city of Jerusalem ; in the desert and on the mountain ; along the banks of the Jordan and the shores of the Galilean Sea ; at the joyous wedding-feast and the solemn grave ; in the awful agony of Gethsemane ; in the judgment-hall, before the high-priest, the king, the Roman governor, rude soldiers, and the fanatical multitude ; and at last in the bitter pains of the cross on Calvary.

In all these various relations, conditions, and situations, as they are crowded within the few years of his public ministry, he sustains the same consistent character throughout, without ever exposing himself to censure. As God, according to the Bible, is one and the same always, so also Christ, according to the gospel. Guizot (in his "Meditations on the Essence of the Christian Religion") justly remarks: "The most perfect, the most constant unity reigns in Jesus, in his life as in his soul, in his words as in his acts. He progresses according to the circumstances in which he lives ; but his progress produces in him no change

of character or design. As he appeared already in his twelfth year in the Temple, full of the sense of his divine nature; so he remains and manifests himself during the whole course of his public mission. . . . Everywhere, and under all circumstances, he is animated by the same spirit, he sheds the same light, he proclaims the same law." He fulfils every duty to God, to man, and to himself, with perfect ease and freedom, and exhibits an entire conformity to the law, in the spirit as well as the letter. His life is one unbroken service of God in active and passive obedience to his holy will; one grand act of absolute love to God and love to man; of personal self-consecration to the glory of his heavenly Father, and the salvation of a fallen race. In the language of the people who were "beyond measure astonished at his works," we must say, the more we study his life: "He did all things well."³⁵ In a solemn appeal to his heavenly Father in the parting hour, he could proclaim to the world that he had glorified him in the earth, and finished the work he gave him to do (John 17: 3, 22).

CHRIST'S INTERCOURSE WITH MEN.

LET us cast a glance at the intercourse of Jesus with various classes of men.

The relation of Jesus to his mother is without a parallel, and points to his divine as well as human character. He treats her with the respect and tenderness of a son, and yet with the dignity and authority of the Messiah. He obeys her as man, and yet commands her to obey and to follow him as her Saviour and example. He was subject to his parents, and thus fulfilled the cardinal virtue of a child (Luke 2 : 51); yet even in his twelfth year he told them that he owed supreme allegiance to his heavenly Father (Luke 2 : 48, 49). At the wedding of Cana, when Mary, with the best intention, ventured to interfere with his Messianic office, he gently rebuked her haste, saying: "Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come." And his mother at once reverently submitted (John 2 : 4, 5). On a later occasion when she and his brothers and sisters—whether they were cousins, or children of Joseph by a former

marriage, or younger children of Mary, makes no difference here—pressed through the crowd to speak to him, he stretched forth his hand towards his disciples and said: “Behold my mother and my brethren; for whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother” (Matt. 12: 46-50; Luke 8: 21; Mark 3: 34). And when a certain woman lifted up her voice and said to him: “Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked,” he replied: “Yea, rather blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it” (Luke 11: 27, 28). He manifested his filial affection in his dying moments on the cross when he committed his mother to his bosom disciple with the touching words: “Woman, behold thy son” (John 19: 26). It is the cross which cements pure spiritual relationships, and makes them stronger and dearer than ties of blood. But it is significant that neither here nor elsewhere does he address Mary as “mother,” but simply as “woman,” as in prophetic foresight and warning against Mariolatry.

The intercourse of Christ with his disciples was frank and familiar, yet inspiring reverence and awe. They both loved and adored him as their Friend and Lord, and put their whole trust in him as their Saviour. He called them “friends.” He

washed their feet in condescending humility. He kept nothing from them which they could bear and which tended to their benefit. He bore meekly and patiently with their ignorance, their want of faith, their carnal notions of the Messiah, and their misunderstandings of his sublime spiritual sayings. He forgave the denial of Peter, and would have forgiven even the treason of Judas, if, instead of hanging himself in despair, he had in tearful repentance fled to the cross. He promised his disciples a glorious reward in heaven, but in this sinful world only poverty, hatred, persecution, and death. He sent them as sheep among wolves. And yet they felt irresistibly drawn to him, and forsook all to follow him. Even if he did something which offended their Jewish prejudices, as his open conversation with a woman, they did not dare to remonstrate, being convinced that their Teacher could do nothing wrong or improper (John 4: 27). How bitterly did Peter bewail his unfaithfulness against the most faithful of the faithful! Under his guidance a dozen poor, unlearned fishermen of Galilee, who without him would have been buried in obscurity, have become the greatest teachers and benefactors of mankind! Where shall we look for a parallel case in history?

Jesus was a friend of children. All good men are. True greatness of character is based on

childlike simplicity. The innocence, humility, and trustfulness of childhood are a reminiscence of paradise, and have an irresistible charm. The last favourite exhortation of St. John was: "Little children, love one another!" Gerson, the celebrated Chancellor of the University of Paris, is said to have ended his busy life on the heights of learning and church government with the instruction of children. Luther wrote truly childlike letters to his children in the midst of the battles of the Reformation during the Diet of Augsburg. How many of the noblest men and women now-a-days find delight in instructing and caring for children at home, in the school, in the orphan asylum! And they draw their inspiration for these labours of love from him who took children into his arms and said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven" (Mark 10: 14), who praised his heavenly Father for revealing the counsel of his mercy unto babes (Matt. 11: 25), and who commended to all his followers a childlike spirit as the necessary condition of entering into his kingdom (Matt. 18: 3).

The intercourse of Jesus with women was likewise truly human, and yet truly divine. What freedom and intimacy, as contrasted with rabbinical prejudices and the Oriental contempt of

woman! What elevation above sensual passion! What purity combined with familiarity! What dignity blended with tenderness! He who, as the Universal Man and Saviour, could enter into no relation of equality with any fallen daughter of Eve, and who can find a worthy bride only in the whole Church of the redeemed, did not despise the gifts of pious women, and retreated from time to time to that home of peace at Bethany, where the busy, practical Martha administered to his wants, and the retiring, contemplative Mary sat at his feet, drinking in his words of life (Luke 10: 38). The groans of the woman in travail, and the joys of the mother over the new-born child, reached his sympathising ear (John 16: 21). He, the purest of the pure, who condemned even the lustful look, as adultery of the heart (Matt. 5: 28), allowed a woman of ill-repute to wash and wipe his feet with tears of repentance in the house of a Pharisee (Luke 7: 37, 38), and pardoned an open adulteress with the warning: "Go, and sin no more" (John 8: 11). How kindly and earnestly did he speak to the Samaritan Magdalene at Jacob's Well, touching her conscience at the tenderest spot, directing her mind to the true worship of an omnipresent God, and quenching the thirst of her soul with the water of life (John 4). To the weeping Mary Magdalene he

appeared in the glory of his resurrection, and filled her with comfort and joy.

He approached women as a friend and brother, and yet as their Lord and Saviour. Hence they were attracted to him as to no other being, with mingled feelings of love and reverence, and in the full conviction that he alone could satisfy their deepest wants and longing after God. They were "the last at the cross and the first at the open sepulchre." And ever since, in unbroken succession, the noblest and purest of women have fled to him for pardon and peace, and consecrated to him their tenderest and strongest affection, for the good of their fellow-men. What would woman be without Christ? Her condition in heathen and Mohammedan countries gives but one answer.

UNITY OF VIRTUE AND PIETY.

THE first feature in the singular perfection of Christ's character which strikes our attention is the harmony of virtue and piety, of morality and religion, or of love to God and love to man. He is more than moral, and more than pious: he is holy in the strict and full sense of the word. There is a divine beauty in his character, the mere contemplation of which brings purity, peace, and bliss to the soul.

Piety was the soul of his morality, and lifted it far above the sphere of legality or conformity to law. Every moral action in him proceeded from supreme love to God, and looked to the temporal and eternal welfare of man. The groundwork of his character was the most intimate and uninterrupted union and communion with his heavenly Father, from whom he derived, to whom he referred, everything. Already in his twelfth year he found his life-element and delight in the things of his Father (Luke 2: 49). It was his daily food to do the will of him that sent him,

and to finish his work (John 4: 34; comp. v. 30). To him he looked in prayer before every important act, and taught his disciples that model prayer, which, for simplicity, brevity, comprehensiveness, and suitableness, can never be surpassed. He often retired to a mountain or solitary place for prayer, and spent days and nights in sacred meditation. But so constant and uniform was his habit of communion with the great Jehovah that he kept it up amid the multitude, and converted the crowded city into a religious retreat. His self-consciousness was at every moment conditioned, animated, and impregnated by the consciousness of God. Even when he exclaimed in indescribable anguish of body and soul, and in vicarious sympathy with the misery of the whole race: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"³⁶ the bond of union was not broken, or even loosened; it was only obscured, as the sun by a passing cloud; and the enjoyment, not the possession, of it was for a moment withdrawn from his feelings: for immediately afterward he triumphantly exclaimed: "It is finished!" and commended his soul into the hands of his Father. So strong and complete was this holy union of Christ with God at every moment of his life, that he fully realised the idea of religion, whose object is to bring about such a union, and that he is the

personal representative and living embodiment of Christianity, as the true and perfect religion.

With all this, the piety of Christ was no inactive contemplation, or retiring mysticism and selfish enjoyment, but thoroughly practical, ever active in works of charity, and tending to regenerate and transform the world into the kingdom of God. "He went about doing good." His life is an unbroken series of good works and virtues in active exercise; all proceeding from the same union with God, animated by the same love, and tending to the same end,—the glory of God and the happiness of mankind.

*COMPLETENESS AND UNIVERSALITY
OF CHRIST'S CHARACTER.*

THE next feature we would notice is the completeness or pleromatic fulness of the moral and religious character of Christ. While all other men represent, at best, but broken fragments of the idea of goodness and holiness, he exhausts the list of virtues and graces. His soul is a moral paradise of charming flowers, that shine in every variety of colour under the blue dome of the skies, drink in the refreshing dews of heaven and the warming beams of the sun, send their sweet fragrance around, and fill the beholder with rapturous delight.

History exhibits to us rare men of commanding and comprehensive genius, who stand at the head of their age and nation, and furnish material for the intellectual activity of whole generations and periods, until they are succeeded by other heroes at a new epoch of development. As rivers generally spring from high mountains, so know-

ledge and moral power rise and are ever nourished from the heights of humanity.

Abraham, the father of the faithful ; Moses, the lawgiver of the Jewish theocracy ; Elijah among the prophets ; Peter, Paul, and John among the apostles ; Athanasius and Chrysostom among the Greek, Augustine and Jerome among the Latin, fathers ; Anselm and Thomas Aquinas among the schoolmen ; Leo I. and Gregory VII. among the popes ; Luther and Calvin in the line of Protestant reformers and divines ; Socrates, the patriarch of the ancient schools of philosophy ; Homer, Dante, Shakspeare and Milton, Goethe and Schiller, in the history of poetry among the various nations to which they belong ; Raphael among painters ; Charlemagne, the first and greatest in the long succession of German emperors ; Napoleon, towering high above all the generals of his training ; Washington, the wisest and best, as well as the first, of American Presidents, and the purest and noblest type of the American character,—may be mentioned as examples of those representative heroes in history who anticipate and concentrate the powers of whole generations.

But all these characters represent only sectional, never universal, humanity : they are identified with a particular people or age, and partake of their errors, superstitions, and failings, almost in

the same proportion in which they exhibit their virtues. Moses, though revered by the followers of three religions, was a Jew in views, feelings, habits, and position, as well as by parentage; Socrates never rose above the Greek type of character; Luther was a German in all his virtues and faults, in his strength and weakness, and can only be properly understood as a German; Calvin, though an exile from his native land, remained a Frenchman; and Washington can be to no nation on earth what he is to Americans. The influence of these great men may and does extend far beyond their national horizons; yet they can never furnish a universal model for imitation. We regard them as extraordinary but fallible and imperfect men, whom it would be very unsafe to follow in every line of conduct. Very frequently the failings and vices of great men are in proportion to their virtues and powers, as the tallest bodies cast the longest shadows. Even the Apostles are models of piety and virtue only as far as they reflect the image of their heavenly Master; and it is with this express limitation that Paul exhorts his spiritual children: "Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ."³⁷

What these representative men were to particular ages or nations or sects, or particular schools of science and art, Christ was to the human family

at large in its relation to God. He, and he alone, is the universal type for universal imitation. Hence he could, without the least impropriety or suspicion of vanity, call upon all men to forsake all things and to follow him.³⁸ He stands above the limitations of age, school, sect, nation, and race. He was indeed an Israelite as to the flesh; walked about in the dress of a Jewish rabbi, and not of a Greek philosopher; and conformed, no doubt, to the Jewish habits of daily life. But this was his merest outside. If we look at his inner man, his thoughts and actions, they are of universal significance. There is nothing Jewish about him that is in the least repulsive or exclusive. The particular and national in him is always subordinated to the general and human. He was never identified with a party or sect. He was equally removed from the stiff formalism of the Pharisees, the loose liberalism of the Sadducees, and the inactive mysticism of the Essenes. He rose above all the prejudices, bigotries, and superstitions of his age and people, which exert their power even upon the strongest and otherwise most liberal minds.

Witness his freedom in the observance of the Sabbath, by which he offended the scrupulous literalists, while he fulfilled, as the Lord of the Sabbath, the true spirit of the law in its universal and abiding significance;³⁹ his reply to his disciples,

when they traced the misfortune of the blind man to a particular sin of the man or of his parents;⁴⁰ his liberal conduct toward the Samaritans, as contrasted with the inveterate hatred and prejudice of the Jews, including his own disciples, at the time;⁴¹ and his charitable judgment of the slaughtered Galileans, whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices, and the eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell (Luke 13: 1-4). "Think ye," he addressed the children of superstition, "that these men were sinners above all the Galileans, and above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

The only instance of Christ's complicity with popular error and superstition which rationalists can point to with some degree of plausibility, is his belief in the devil and in demons. But they may say what they please against such a belief as irrational; experience everywhere disproves their arguments: while they get rid of *one* devil, they cannot deny the *many* devils in human shape, and leave them even more inexplicable; for it is much more irrational to believe in the continued existence of a chaotic wilderness of bad men and principles, than in an organised empire of evil with a controlling head.

As the pyramids rise high above the sandy plains of Egypt, so Christ towers above all human teachers and founders of sects and religions. He is, in the language of a modern infidel, "a man of colossal dimensions." He found disciples and worshippers among the Jews, although he identified himself with none of their sects and traditions; among the Greeks, although he proclaimed no new system of philosophy; among the Romans, although he fought no battle, and founded no worldly empire; among the Hindoos, who despise all men of low caste; among the black savages of Africa and the red men of America, as well as the most highly civilised nations of modern times in all quarters of the globe. All his words and all his actions, while they were fully adapted to the occasions which called them forth, retain their force and applicability undiminished in all ages and nations. He is the same unsurpassed and unsurpassable model of every virtue to Christians of every generation, every clime, every sect, every nation, and every race.

*HARMONY OF ALL GRACES AND
VIRTUES IN CHRIST.*

It must not be supposed that a complete catalogue of virtues would do justice to the character of Jesus. It is not only the completeness, but still more the even proportion and perfect harmony of virtues and graces, apparently opposite and contradictory, which distinguishes him specifically from all other men. This feature gives the finish to that beauty of holiness which is the sublimest picture that can be presented to our contemplation. It has struck with singular force the best writers on the subject.⁴²

Christ was free from all one-sidedness, which constitutes the weakness as well as the strength of great men. He was not a man of one idea, nor of one virtue towering above all the rest. The moral forces were so well tempered and moderated by each other, that none was unduly prominent, none carried to excess, none alloyed by the kindred failing. Each was checked and completed by the opposite grace. His character never lost its even balance and happy equilibrium,

never needed modification or readjustment. It was thoroughly sound and uniformly consistent from the beginning to the end.

We cannot properly attribute to him any one temperament. He was neither sanguine, like Peter; nor choleric, like Paul; nor melancholic, like John. He combined the vivacity of the sanguine temperament without its levity, the vigour of the choleric without its violence, the seriousness of the melancholic without its austerity, the calmness of the phlegmatic without its apathy.

He was equally far removed from the excesses of the legalist, the pietist, the ascetic, and the enthusiast. With the strictest obedience to the law, he moved in the element of freedom; with all the fervour of the enthusiast, he was always calm, sober, and self-possessed. Notwithstanding his complete and uniform elevation above the affairs of this world, he freely mingled with society, male and female, dined with publicans and sinners, played with little children and blessed them, honoured the wedding-feast with his cheering presence and first miracle, shed tears at the sepulchre of a friend, delighted in God's nature, admired the beauties of the lilies of the field, and ennobled the occupations of the husbandman for the illustration of the sublime truths of the kingdom of heaven. His virtue was healthy, manly, vigorous, yet genial, social, and

winning; never austere and repulsive; always in full sympathy with innocent joy and pleasure. He, the purest and holiest of men, provided wine for the wedding-feast; introduced the fatted calf and music and dancing into the picture of welcome of the prodigal son to his father's house; and even provoked the sneer of his adversaries, that he "came eating and drinking," and was a "glutton" and a "wine-bibber."

His zeal never degenerated into passion, nor his constancy into obstinacy, nor his benevolence into weakness, nor his tenderness into sentimentality. His unworldliness was free from indifference and unsociability, his dignity from pride and presumption, his affability from undue familiarity, his self-denial from moroseness, his temperance from austerity. He combined child-like innocence with manly strength, absorbing devotion to God with untiring interest in the welfare of man, tender love to the sinner with uncompromising severity against sin, commanding dignity with winning humility, fearless courage with wise caution, unyielding firmness with sweet gentleness.

He is justly compared with the lion in strength, and with the lamb in meekness. He equally possessed the wisdom of the serpent and the simplicity of the dove. He brought both the sword against every form of wickedness, and the

peace of the soul which the world cannot give. He was the most effective, and yet the least noisy, the most radical, and yet the most conservative, calm, and patient, of all reformers. He came to fulfil every letter of the law; and yet he made all things new. The same hand which drove the profane traffickers from the Temple, blessed little children, healed the lepers, and rescued the sinking disciple; the same ear which heard the voice of approbation from heaven, was open to the cries of the woman in travail; the same mouth which pronounced the terrible woe on hypocrites, and condemned the impure desire and unkind feeling as well as the open crime, blessed the poor in spirit, announced pardon to the adulteress, and prayed for his murderers; the same eye which beheld the mysteries of God, and penetrated the heart of man, shed tears of compassion over ungrateful Jerusalem, and tears of friendship at the grave of Lazarus.

These are indeed opposite traits of character, yet as little contradictory as the different manifestations of God's power and goodness in the tempest and the sunshine, in the towering Alps and the lily of the valley, in the boundless ocean and the dew-drop of the morning. They are separated in imperfect men, but united in Christ, the universal model for all.

HIS PASSION AND CRUCIFIXION.

As all active virtues meet in Jesus, so he unites the active or heroic virtues with the passive and gentle. He is the highest standard of all true martyrdom.

No character can become complete without trial and suffering; and a noble death is the crowning act of a noble life. Edmund Burke said to Fox, in the English Parliament: "Obloquy is a necessary ingredient of all true glory. Calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph." The ancient Greeks and Romans admired a good man struggling with misfortune, as a sight worthy of the gods. Plato describes the righteous man as one who, without doing any injustice, yet has the appearance of the greatest injustice, and proves his own justice by perseverance against all calumny unto death; yea, he predicts, that, if such a righteous man should ever appear on earth, he would be scourged, tortured, bound, deprived of his sight, and, after having suffered all possible injury, be nailed to a post.⁴³ No wonder that ancient fathers

and modern divines saw in this remarkable passage a striking parallel to the description of the servant of Jehovah in Isaiah ch. 53, and an unconscious prophecy of the suffering Christ.

But how far is this abstract ideal of the great philosopher from the actual reality as it appeared three hundred years afterward! The great men of this world, who rise even above themselves on inspiring occasions, and boldly face a superior army, are often thrown off their equilibrium in ordinary life, and grow impatient at trifling obstacles. Only think of Napoleon at the head of his conquering legions and at the helm of an empire, and the same Napoleon after the defeat at Waterloo and on the Island of St. Helena. The highest form of passive virtue attained by ancient heathenism or modern secular heroism is that stoicism which meets and overcomes the trials and misfortunes of life in the spirit of haughty contempt and unfeeling indifference, that is by a destruction of the finer sensibilities, and another exhibition of selfishness and pride.

Christ has set up a far higher standard by his teaching and example, never known before or since, except in imperfect imitation of him. He has revolutionised moral philosophy, and convinced the world that forgiving love, holiness and humility, gentle patience in suffering, and cheerful submission

to the holy will of God, are the crowning excellency of moral greatness. "If thy brother," he says, "trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent; thou shalt forgive him" (Luke 17: 4). "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you" (Matt. 5: 44). This is a sublime maxim truly; but still more sublime is its actual exhibition in his life.

Christ's passive virtue is not confined to the closing scenes of his ministry. As human life is beset at every step with trials, vexations, and hindrances, which should serve the educational purpose of developing its resources and proving its strength, so was Christ's. During the whole state of his humiliation, he was "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief" (Isa. 53: 3), and had to endure the "contradiction of sinners" (Heb. 12: 3). He was poor, and suffered hunger and fatigue; he was tempted by the devil; his path was obstructed with apparently insurmountable difficulties from the outset; his words and miracles called forth the bitter hatred of the world, which resulted at last in the bloody council of death. The Pharisees and Sadducees forgot their jealousies and quarrels in opposing him. They rejected and perverted his testimony; they laid snares for him by

insidious questions ; they called him a glutton and a wine-bibber for eating and drinking like other men, a friend of publicans and sinners for his condescending love and mercy, a Sabbath-breaker for doing good on the Sabbath day ; they charged him with madness and blasphemy for asserting his unity with the Father, and derived his miracles from Beelzebub, the prince of devils. The common people, though astonished at his wisdom and mighty works, pointed sneeringly at his origin ; his own country and native town refused him the honour of a prophet : his own brothers, we are told, did not believe in him ; and, in their impatient zeal for a temporal kingdom, they found fault with his unostentatious mode of proceeding.⁴⁴ Even his apostles and disciples, notwithstanding their profound reverence for his character, and faith in his divine origin and mission as the Messiah of God, yet by their ignorance, their carnal Jewish notions, and their almost habitual misunderstanding of his spiritual discourses, must have constituted a severe trial of patience to a teacher of far less superiority to his pupils.

To all this must be added the constant sufferings from sympathy with human misery as it met him in various forms at every step. What a trial for him, the purest, gentlest, most tender-hearted of men, to breathe more than thirty years the foul atmosphere

of this fallen world ; to see the constant outbursts of sinful passions ; to hear the great wail of humanity borne to his ears on the four winds of heaven ; to be brought into personal contact with the blind, the lame, the deaf, the paralytic, the lunatic, the possessed, the dead ; and to be assaulted, as it were, by the concentrated force of sickness, sorrow, grief, and agony !

But how shall we describe his passion, more properly so called, with which no other suffering can be compared for a moment ? There is a lonely grandeur in it, foreshadowed in the words of the prophet : " I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me " (Isa. 63 : 3). If great men occupy a solitary position, far above the ordinary level, on the sublime heights of thought or action, how much more, then, Jesus in his sufferings,—he, the purest and holiest of beings ! The nearer a man approaches to moral perfection, the deeper are his sensibilities, the keener his sense of sin and evil and sorrow in this wicked world.

Never did any man suffer more innocently, more unjustly, more intensely, than Jesus of Nazareth. The history of his passion presents, within the narrow limits of a few hours, a tragedy of universal significance, with every form of human weakness and infernal wickedness ; of ingratitude, desertion, injury, and

insult; of bodily, and mental pain and anguish; culminating in the most ignominious death then known among Jews and Gentiles,—the death of a malefactor and a slave. The government and the people combined against him who had come to save them. His own disciples forsook him; Peter denied him; Judas, under the inspiration of the devil, betrayed him; the rulers of the nation condemned him; rude soldiers mocked him; the furious mob cried, "Crucify him!" He was seized in the night, hurried from tribunal to tribunal, arrayed in a crown of thorns, insulted, smitten, scourged, spit upon, compelled to carry his own cross, and nailed to the accursed tree between two robbers and murderers!

How did Christ bear all these little and great trials of life, and the death on the cross?

Let us remember first, that, unlike the icy Stoics in their unnatural and repulsive pseudo-virtue, he had the keenest sensibilities and the deepest sympathies with all human grief, that made him shed tears at the grave of a friend and in the agony of the garden, and provide a refuge for his mother in the last dying hour. But with this touching tenderness and delicacy of feeling he ever combined a serene dignity, a sublime self-control, and imperturbable calmness of mind. There is a commanding grandeur and majesty in his

deepest sufferings, which forbid a feeling of pity and compassion as incompatible with the deference for his character. We feel the force of his words to the women of Jerusalem, when they bewailed him on the way to Calvary: "Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children."

He clearly foresaw, and repeatedly foretold his passion to his disciples.

But he never murmured,—never uttered discontent, displeasure, or resentment. He was never disheartened, ruffled, or fretted, but full of confidence that all was well ordered in the providence of his heavenly Father. His calmness in the tempest on the lake, when his disciples were trembling on the brink of destruction and despair, is an illustration of his heavenly frame of mind. All his works were performed with a quiet dignity and ease that contrast strikingly with the surrounding commotion and excitement. He never asked the favour, or heard the applause, or feared the threat, of the world. He moved serenely, like the sun, above the clouds of human passions and trials and commotions as they sailed under him. He was ever surrounded with the element of peace, even in his parting hour in that dark and solemn night, when he said to his disturbed disciples: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto

you; not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid" (John 14: 27). He was never what we call unhappy, but full of inward joy, which he bequeathed to his disciples in that sublimest of all prayers, "that they might have his joy fulfilled in themselves" (John 17: 13; comp. 16: 33). With all his severe rebuke to the Pharisees, he never indulged in personalities. He ever returned good for evil. He forgave Peter for his denial; and would have forgiven Judas, if, in the exercise of sincere repentance, he had sought his pardon. Even while hanging on the cross, he had only the language of pity for the wretches who were driving the nails into his hands and feet; and prayed in their behalf: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." He did not seek or hasten his martyrdom, like many of the early martyrs of the Ignatian type, in their morbid enthusiasm and ambitious humility, but quietly and patiently waited for the hour appointed by the will of his heavenly Father.

But, when the hour came, with what self-possession and calmness, with what strength and meekness, with what majesty and gentleness, did he pass through its dark and trying scenes! A prisoner before Pilate, who represented the power of the Roman Empire, he professes himself a king

of truth, and makes the governor tremble before him (John 18 : 37 ; Matt. 27 : 19, 24). Charged with crime at the tribunal of the high-priest, he speaks to him with the majesty and dignity of the Judge of the world (Matt. 26 : 64) ; and in the agony of death on the cross he dispenses a place in paradise to the penitent robber (Luke 22 : 43). In the history of the passion, every word and act are significant ; from the agony in Gethsemane, when overwhelmed with the sympathetic sense of the guilt of mankind, and in full view of the terrible scenes before him,—the only guiltless being in the world,—he prayed that the cup might pass from him, but immediately added : “ Not my, but thy, will be done,” to the triumphant exclamation on the cross : “ It is finished ! ” Even his dignified silence before the tribunal of his enemies and the furious mob, when, “ as a lamb dumb before his shearers, he opened not his mouth,” is more eloquent than any apology. Who will venture to bring a parallel from the annals of ancient or modern sages ? Even a Rousseau confessed : “ If Socrates suffered and died like a philosopher, Christ suffered and died like a God.”⁴⁵

The nearer we approach to them, the more we feel that the sufferings of Christ are unlike any other suffering ; that he died the just for the unjust, the Holy One for sinners ; and washed out

with his blood the guilt of a fallen world. We bow down and adore the atoning sacrifice of boundless love. The mere idea of a divine-human Redeemer of the race from the thralldom of sin and death, is surpassingly sublime and irresistibly attractive: how much more the actual reality! It is, indeed, a mystery which we cannot fully grasp; but a mystery so palpably divine and heavenly in its origin and character, so blessed in its effects, that head and heart are constrained to bow in adoration and praise, and are filled with gratitude and joy. The passion and crucifixion of Jesus, like his whole character, stand without a parallel, solitary and alone in their glory, and will ever continue to be what they have been for these eighteen hundred years to the noblest and best of men,—the sacred theme of meditation, the exemplar of suffering virtue, the weapon against sin and Satan, the stimulus to gratitude and holiness, the source of comfort and peace.

SUMMARY.

*CHRIST'S CHARACTER THE GREATEST
MORAL MIRACLE OF HISTORY.*

SUCH was the Jesus of Nazareth,—a true man in body, soul, and spirit, yet differing from all men; a character unique and original from tender childhood to ripe manhood, moving in unbroken union with God, overflowing with love to man, free from every sin and error, innocent and holy, devoted to the noblest ends, teaching and practising all virtues in perfect harmony, sealing the purest life with the sublimest death, and ever acknowledged since as the one and only perfect model of goodness and holiness. All human greatness loses on closer inspection; but Christ's character grows more pure, sacred, and lovely, the better we know him. The whole range of history and fiction furnishes no parallel to it. There never was any approach to it, before or since, except in faint imitation of his example. When the gifted Herder was requested by Lavater

to write the life of Jesus, he replied: "I to write the life of Jesus? Never! The Evangelists have *done it as alone it can and ought to be written.*" Whoever attempts, in the proper spirit, this most difficult task of history, will lay down his pen discouraged, and subscribe to the concluding confession of Pressensé: "Gladly, thou divine Son of Mary, had I said something great of thee. At times I thought I saw, in the flashing light of a blessed hour, thy divine majesty adorned in spotless purity; but as I was about to fix the holy vision, the pencil trembled in my unskilled hand, and I could give only a pale outline. Who are we that attempt to describe thy holiness!"

No biographer, moralist, or artist can here do justice to the reality. The actual character of Jesus is felt to be far greater than any conception and representation of it by the mind, the tongue, or the pencil of man. We might as well attempt to empty the waters of the boundless sea into a bucket, or to portray the splendour of the risen sun and the starry heavens with ink. No picture of the Saviour, though drawn by the master hand of a Raphael or Dürer or Rubens; no epic, though conceived by the genius of a Dante or Milton,—can improve on the artless narrative of the Gospels, whose only but all-powerful charm is truth. In this case, certainly, truth is

stranger than fiction, and speaks best for itself without comment, explanation, or eulogy. Here, and here alone, the perfection of art falls short of the historical fact, and fancy finds no room for idealising the real; for here we have the absolute ideal itself in living reality. It seems to me that this consideration alone should satisfy a reflecting mind that Christ's character, though truly natural and human, rises far above the proportions of humanity, even in its purest and greatest representatives.

This conviction has forced itself upon many of the strongest intellects, among sceptics and men of the world, in proportion as they allowed themselves to yield to the light of truth and the power of facts. Jean Jacques Rousseau, one of the leaders of French infidelity in the eighteenth century, admitted that there could be no comparison between Socrates and Christ; as little as between a sage and a God. Napoleon, though a stranger to Christian experience, saw with his keen eagle-eye that Christ was more than man; and that, once admitting his divinity, the Christian system becomes as clear and precise as a problem of algebra. His remarkable utterances on this subject at St. Helena may have been somewhat modified and expanded, but bear the unmistakable evidence of the Napoleonic grasp and style. Goethe, the most universal, but

at the same time the most worldly, of modern poets, calls Christ "the Divine Man," "the Holy One," and represents him as the pattern and model of humanity. Jean Paul Frederick Richter, another great German poet, represents Jesus of Nazareth as "the purest among the mighty, the mightiest among the pure, who with his pierced hand has raised empires from their foundations, turned the stream of history from its old channel, and still continues to rule and guide the ages."⁴⁶ Thomas Carlyle, the British hero-worshipper, finds none equal to Jesus in all the range of ancient and modern heroism. He call his life a "perfect ideal poem," and him "the greatest of all heroes," whom he does not name, leaving "sacred silence to meditate that sacred matter." Ernest Renan, the famous orientalist and critic, who expels all miracles from the gospel-history, feels yet constrained to call Jesus "a man of colossal dimensions;" "the incomparable man, to whom the universal conscience has decreed the title of *Son of God*, and that with justice, since he caused religion to take a step in advance incomparably greater than any other in the past, and probably than *any yet to come*;" and he closes his "*Life of Jesus*" with the remarkable concession: "Whatever may be the surprises of the future, *Jesus will never be surpassed*. His worship will grow young with-

out ceasing; his legend will call forth tears without end; his sufferings will melt the noblest hearts; all ages will proclaim, that, among the sons of men, there is none born greater than Jesus." ⁴⁷ Dr. Baur, the master of the Tübingen school and the ablest of sceptical critics, after the earnest investigations of a long and intensely studious life, came to the conclusion at last that the person of Christ remains a great mystery in history; and that, at all events, the whole world-historical significance of Christianity hangs on his person. ⁴⁸

Yes: Christ's person is, indeed, a great but blessed mystery. It cannot be explained on purely humanitarian principles, nor derived from any intellectual and moral forces of the age in which he lived. On the contrary, it stands in marked contrast to the whole surrounding world of Judaism and Heathenism, which presents to us the dreary picture of internal decay, and which actually crumbled into ruin before the new moral creation of the crucified Jesus of Nazareth. He is the one absolute exception to the universal experience of mankind. He is the central miracle of the whole gospel-history. All his miracles are but the natural manifestations of his person, and hence they were performed with the same ease with which we perform our ordinary daily works.

In the Gospel of St. John, they are simply and justly called his "works." It would be the greatest miracle indeed, if He, who is a miracle himself, should have performed no miracles.

Here is just the logical inconsistency of those unbelievers who admit the extraordinary character of Christ's person, and yet deny his extraordinary works. They admit a cause without a corresponding effect, and involve the person in conflict with his works, or the works with the person. You may as well expect the sun to send forth darkness as to expect ordinary works from such an extraordinary being. The person of Christ accounts for all the wonderful phenomena in his history, as a sufficient cause for the effect. Such a power as he possessed over the soul, and still exercises from day to day throughout Christendom,—why should it not extend also over the lesser sphere of the body? What was it for him, who is spiritually the Resurrection and the Life of the race, to call forth a corpse from the grave? Could such a heavenly life and heavenly death as his end in any other way than in absolute triumph over death, and in ascension to heaven, its proper origin and home?

The supernatural and miraculous element in Christ, let it be borne in mind, was not a borrowed gift or an occasional manifestation, as we find it among the prophets and apostles, but an inherent

power in constant silent or public exercise. An inward virtue dwelt in his person, and went forth from him, so that even the fringe of his garment was healing to the touch through the medium of faith, which is the bond of union between him and the soul. He was the true Shekinah, and shone in all his glory, not before the multitude or the unbelieving Pharisees and scribes, but when he was alone with his Father, or when he walked in the dark night over the waves of the sea, calming the storm of nature and strengthening the faith of his timid disciples, or when he stood, before his favourite three, between Moses and Elijah, on the mount of transfiguration.

Thus from every direction we arrive at the conclusion, that Christ, though truly natural and human, was at the same time truly supernatural and divine. The wonderful character of his person forces upon us the admission of the indwelling of the Divinity in him, as the only rational and satisfactory explanation of this mysterious fact. And this is the explanation which he gives himself.

CHRIST'S OWN TESTIMONY CONCERNING HIMSELF.

THERE is but one rational explanation of this sublime mystery; and this is found in Christ's own testimony concerning his superhuman and divine origin and character.⁴⁹

This testimony challenges at once our highest regard and belief from the absolute veracity which no one ever denied him, or could deny, without destroying at once the very foundation of his moral purity and greatness.

Christ strongly asserts his humanity, and calls himself, about eighty times in the Gospels, *the Son of man*.⁵⁰ This expression, while it places him in one view on common ground with us as flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, already indicates at the same time that he is more than an ordinary individual,—not merely *a* son of man like all other descendants of Adam, but *the* Son of man; the Man in the highest sense; the ideal, the universal, the absolute Man; the second Adam, descended from heaven; the Head of a new and

superior order of the race, the King of Israel, and the Messiah for Jews and Gentiles.⁵¹ It is more comprehensive than the term, "the Son of David," which is likewise given to Christ as the promised Messiah, with special reference to the Jews.⁵²

The appellation *the Son of man* does not express, then, as many suppose, the humiliation and condescension of Christ simply, but his elevation rather above the ordinary level, and the actualisation, in him and through him, of the ideal standard of human nature under its moral and religious aspect, or in its relation to God. He is the centre of the unity of mankind,—the "recapitulation" of humanity, to use a term of Irenæus. He is the true seed of the woman, the second Adam, who was to restore what the first Adam lost. He fulfils and closes the preceding, and opens and controls the succeeding, history of our race. All men, even the best and the greatest, have their weaknesses and defects, and reflect only a fragment of the idea of humanity. Once in history, and once only, there was born a man who represented humanity in its purity without the satanic adulteration of sin, and in its universality without the limitations of nationality and age. Christ felt more humanly, spake more humanly, acted, suffered, and died more humanly, than any man before or since his coming. Every word and act of his appeals to universal human sympathies,

and calls out the moral affections of all without distinction of race, condition, and culture. He is the archetypal or model Man, the King of men. He "draws all men" to him. He could not have been so perfect a man without being also divine.

This interpretation of the title "the Son of Man" is supported grammatically by the use of the definite article, and historically by the origin of the term (according to the usual acceptation) in Dan. 7: 13, 14, where it signifies the Messiah as the head of a universal and eternal kingdom. In the eighth Psalm, which is regarded as Messianic, man is represented in his ideal destination with reference to the Messiah as the true head of humanity (comp. Rom. 5: 12; 1 Cor. 15: 7; Heb. 1: 2-8). In the Syriac, the Saviour's native dialect, *Bar noshō*, the Son of Man, means man generically; the filial part of the compound denotes the identity and purity of the generic idea.

This view commends itself, moreover, at once as the most natural and significant, in such passages as, "Ye shall see the heavens open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man" (John 1: 51); "He that came down from heaven, even the Son of man which is in heaven" (John 3: 13); "The Son of man hath power to forgive sins" (Matt. 9: 6; Mark 2: 10); "The Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath-day"

(Matt. 12 : 8 ; Mark 2 : 28) ; “ Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you ” (John 6 : 53) ; “ The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father ; ” ⁵³ “ The Son of man is come to save ” (Matt. 18 : 11 ; comp. Luke 19 : 10) ; “ The Father hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man ” (John 5 : 27). Even those passages which are quoted for the opposite view, receive, in our interpretation, a greater force and beauty from the sublime contrast which places the voluntary condescension and humiliation of Christ in the most striking light, as when he says : “ Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head ” (Luke 9 : 58) ; or, “ Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant ; even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many ” (Matt. 20 : 27, 28).

Thus the manhood of Christ, rising far above all ordinary manhood, though freely coming down to its lowest ranks with a view to their elevation and redemption, is already the portal of his Godhood.

But he calls himself at the same time, and he is most frequently called by his disciples, *the Son of God*, in an equally emphatic sense. He is not merely *a son of God* among others,—angels, arch-

angels, princes, judges, and redeemed men,—but *the* Son of God as no other being ever was, is, or can be; all others being sons or children of God only by derivation or adoption, after a new spiritual birth, and in dependence on his absolute and eternal Sonship.⁵⁴ He is, as his favourite disciple calls him, the *only-begotten Son*, or, as the old Catholic theology expresses it, “eternally begotten of the substance of the Father.” In this high sense the title is freely given to him by his disciples,⁵⁵ without a remonstrance on his part; and by God the Father himself at his baptism and at the transfiguration.⁵⁶ It is significant, too, that, while he directs us to address God as “*our* Father,” he himself always addresses him: “*My* Father,” or “Father” simply, because he sustains a peculiar relation to him far above the level of human children of God, who are made such only by regeneration and adoption.

Christ founds his whole doctrine and kingdom on his own person. His divine-human person is his constant theme, his cause. He is himself the impersonation of the gospel. He makes the highest claims without the remotest sense of pride or ambition or vanity, but with the simplicity and authority of self-evident truth. Hence his words have such an overwhelming power over the hearts. “Verily, verily, I say unto you.” So God speaks in

the Old Testament, but no man. "If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins" (John 8 : 24). What a majesty is implied in this declaration!

Christ represents himself constantly as being "not of this world," but "sent from God," as having "come from God," and as "being in heaven," while living on earth (John 3 : 13). He not only announces and proclaims the truth as other messengers of God, but declares himself to be "the Light of the World" (John 8 : 12); "the Way, the Truth, and the Life" (John 14 : 6); "the Resurrection and the Life" (John 11 : 25). "All things," he says, "are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him."⁵⁷ He invites the weary and heavy-laden to come to him for rest and peace (Matt. 11 : 28); he promises life in the highest sense, even eternal life, to every one who believes in him;⁵⁸ he claims and admits himself to be the Christ, or the Messiah, of whom Moses and the prophets of old testify, and the King of Israel.⁵⁹ When, in view of his approaching death, and under a solemn appeal to the living God, he was challenged by the Jewish high priest, in the name of the venerable though corrupt theocracy, with the question: "Art thou the Christ (the promised

Messiah), the Son of God?" he calmly and deliberately answered in the affirmative, and pointed him to his glorious return in the clouds of heaven; thus proclaiming himself, in the moment of the deepest humiliation and in the face of the apparent triumph of the powers of darkness, the God-like Ruler and Judge of mankind!⁶⁰

The only choice here is between a truly divine man and a mad blasphemer. The high priest understood the meaning of this solemn affirmation better than many modern writers: he rent his sacerdotal garment, and exclaimed in indignation and horror: "Thou hast spoken blasphemy!"

Jesus, moreover, repeatedly represents himself as the Lawgiver of the new and last dispensation (Matt. 5: 22-24; 28: 19, 20); as the Founder of a spiritual kingdom co-extensive with the race, and everlasting as eternity itself;⁶¹ as the appointed Judge of the quick and the dead;⁶² as the only Mediator between God and man; as the Saviour of the world.⁶³ He parts from his disciples with these sublime words: "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with

you alway, even to the end of the world" (Matt. 28: 18-20).

Here he claims such a relation to the eternal Father and the Holy Spirit as implies both the equality of substance and the distinction of person, and leads with logical necessity to the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. For this doctrine alone saves the divinity of Christ and of the Holy Spirit, without affecting the fundamental truth of the Unity of the Godhead; and keeps the proper medium between an abstract and lifeless monotheism and a polytheistic tritheism.

Christ always distinguishes himself from God the Father, who sent him, whose works he came to fulfil, whose will he obeys, by whose power he performs his miracles, to whom he prays, and with whom he communes, as a self-conscious personal being. And so he distinguishes himself with equal clearness from the Holy Spirit, whom he received at his baptism, whom he breathed into his disciples, and whom he promised to send and did send on them as the other Paraclete or Advocate, as the Spirit of truth and holiness, with the whole fulness of the accomplished salvation. But he never makes a similar distinction between himself and the Son of God; on the contrary, he identifies himself with the Son of God, and uses this term, as already remarked, in a sense which

implies much more than the Jewish conception of the Messiah, and nothing short of the equality of essence or substance.

For he claims, as the Son of God, a real, self-conscious pre-existence before man, and even before the world: consequently, also, before time; for time was created with the world.⁶⁴ Hence the Arian notion of a *temporal* pre-existence of Christ is metaphysically untenable. It assumes a creature to have existed before the creation, and a finite being to have begun existence before time. Before the act of creation, there was nothing but God and eternity. Time is the necessary form under which the world exists successively, as space is the form under which all material substances exist simultaneously. Time, before the world, could only have referred to God, who does not exist in time, but in eternity. “*Before Abraham was born,*” or *began to be*, says Christ, “*I am;*” significantly using two distinct verbs, and the past tense in the one and the present in the other case, to mark the difference between man’s temporal and his own eternal mode of existence.⁶⁵ In the sacerdotal prayer, he asks to be clothed again with the glory which he *had* with the Father *before* the foundation of the world.⁶⁶ He assumes divine names and attributes as far as consistent with his state of humiliation; he demands and receives divine honours (John 5 :

23); he freely and repeatedly exercises the prerogative of pardoning sin in his own name, which the unbelieving scribes and Pharisees, with a logic whose force is irresistible on their premises, looked upon as blasphemous presumption; ⁶⁷ he familiarly classes himself with the infinite Jehovah in one common plural, and boldly declares: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father" (John 14: 9); "I and the Father are one" (John 10: 30).⁶⁸ He co-ordinates himself, in the baptismal formula, as we have seen, with the Divine Father, and the Divine Spirit (Matt. 28: 19); and allows himself to be called by Thomas, in the name of all the Apostles, "Lord and God" (John 20: 28).

These are the most astounding and transcendent pretensions ever set up by any being. He, the humblest and lowliest of men, makes them repeatedly and uniformly to the last, in the face of the whole world,—even in the darkest hour of suffering. He makes them, not in swelling, pompous, ostentatious language, which almost necessarily springs from false pretensions, but in a natural, spontaneous style, with perfect ease, freedom, and composure, as a native prince would speak of the attributes and scenes of royalty at his father's court. He never falters or doubts, never apologises for them, never enters into an explanation: he sets them forth as self-evident truths, which need

only be stated to challenge the belief and submission of mankind.

Now, suppose for a moment a purely human teacher, however great and good; suppose a Moses or Elijah, a John the Baptist, an Apostle Paul, or John,—not to speak of any uninspired teacher,—to say: “I am the Light of the World;” “I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life;” “I and the Father are one;” and to call upon all men, “Come unto me;” “Follow me,” that you may find “life” and “peace,” which cannot be found elsewhere: would it not create a universal feeling of pity or indignation? No human being on earth could set up the least of these pretensions, without being set down at once as a madman or a blasphemer.⁶⁹

But from the mouth of Christ these colossal pretensions excite neither pity nor indignation, nor even the least feeling of incongruity or impropriety. We read and hear them over and over again without surprise.⁷⁰ They seem perfectly natural, and well sustained by the most extraordinary life and the most extraordinary works. There is no room here for the least suspicion of vanity, pride, or self-deception. For these eighteen hundred years, these claims have been acknowledged by millions of people of all classes and conditions, the most learned as well as the most ignorant, with an instinctive sense of the perfect agreement of

what Christ claimed to be with what he really was.

Is not this fact most remarkable? Is it not a triumphant vindication of Christ's claims? And can we deny the truth, and refuse to acknowledge his divinity, without destroying his veracity, and overthrowing the very foundation of his moral goodness and purity, which is universally acknowledged even by heretics and unbelievers? If he, the wisest, the best, the holiest of men, the greatest teacher and benefactor of the race,—acknowledged as such by the common consent of the civilised world,—declares himself one with the Father, and so identifies himself in will and aim, in essence and attributes, with the infinite God, to an extent and in a sense as no man or angel or archangel could do for a moment, without blasphemy or insanity, and if he receives the divine adoration from his own disciples, how can we, in logical consistency, as well as in harmony with the moral and religious instincts of our nature, refuse to fall down before him, and, with Thomas, to exclaim from the depths of our soul: "MY LORD AND MY GOD" ?⁷¹

This is the "*testimonium animæ naturaliter Christianæ*," to use a celebrated expression of Tertullian. It is the testimony of the soul which is originally made for Christ, and longs for him, and finds no satisfaction of its infinite desires for truth,

beauty, and goodness, until it believes in Christ who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, the divine Man and the incarnate God in one undivided person for ever.

EXAMINATION OF FALSE THEORIES.

THE DENIAL OF MIRACLES.

THERE is no other solution of the mighty problem within the reach of human learning and ingenuity, than the one given by Christ himself.

The infidel and semi-infidel theories of Christ's person substitute an unnatural wonder and moral monstrosity in the place of the supernatural miracle which they endeavour to escape.

Hume says, in his famous "Essay on Miracles": "When anyone tells me that he saw a dead man restored to life, I immediately consider with myself, whether it be more probable that this person should either deceive or be deceived, or that the fact he relates should really have happened. I weigh the one miracle against the other; and, according to the superiority which I discover, I pronounce my decision, and always reject the greater miracle. If the falsehood of his testimony would be more miraculous than the event which he relates, then, and not till then, can he pretend to demand my belief or

opinion." We need not fear this test, and can turn it in our case against Hume and against every doubter of the great miracle of Christ's person.

The life of Christ was not spent in an obscure corner (Acts 26: 26), but before the eyes of the people, before Pharisees and Sadducees, before Herod and Pilate, before Jews and Romans, before friends and foes, in Galilee, Samaria, and Judea. His history was openly proclaimed again and again by eyewitnesses and their pupils before the people and the Sanhedrim, from Jerusalem to Rome. It was believed by thousands of contemporary Jews and Gentiles, in spite of bitter persecution and death. It was sealed by the martyrdom of Apostles, Evangelists, and Christians of every grade of society. It is better attested by external and internal evidence than any history in the world.

The contemporaries of Jesus, his enemies as well as his friends, believed in his power of miracles, with this difference: that the one traced it to Satan, the other to God. Is it credible that John the Baptist, of whom no miracles are recorded, the twelve Apostles, the seventy disciples, the learned and clear-headed Paul, the Evangelists, Nicodemus, the hostile Pharisees and Sadducees, the Sanhedrim, and the common people in Jeru-

saalem and the villages of Galilee who witnessed his mighty works, should all have been radically mistaken? Had they not eyes and ears, and commonsense as well as we? Is there a more palpable example of obvious honesty and truthfulness in literature than the pages of the canonical Gospels and Epistles? The disciples were by no means over-credulous. Thomas was decidedly sceptical; the rest are often censured for their want of faith, and it was only after the resurrection that they reached the full measure of faith. The unbelieving Pharisees and Sadducees had every motive to deny the miracles of Jesus, but they could not do it without contradicting the testimony of their senses. No miracles are recorded during the thirty years before he entered on his public ministry. This silence is very significant, and an indirect argument for the truthfulness of the canonical, as compared with the apocryphal, gospels. He exercised the power of miracles sparingly; he never obtruded them on anybody; he made no display; he never sought gain or honour. His miracles were, without exception, prompted by the purest motives and aimed at the glory of God and the benefit of men; they are miracles of love and mercy, full of instruction and significance, and in harmony with his character and mission.

The historical evidence and the internal character of the miracles are entirely in their favour. To reject them imposes upon us the incredible belief that a whole generation of friends and foes were radically mistaken in a matter of common experience.

But we are told that miracles are impossible. This is an *à priori* assumption and pseudo-philosophical prejudice, in the face of the apostolic age, the whole Bible, and the common belief of mankind in all ages. It is an unproved dogma turned against facts. It proceeds from a pantheistic or materialistic philosophy which, as Bacon says, leads away from God, while true philosophy leads back to him. If we believe in a personal God, the Maker and Ruler of the world, we shall find no difficulty in miracles. The act of creation is the first and greatest miracle, which no reasonable man can deny, any more than the fact of his own birth, and which, nevertheless, no philosopher can understand or explain. This world and the life in it must have had a beginning. Cuvier says: "Life has not always been on earth, and it is possible to fix the time when it originated." Agassiz and other naturalists are of the same opinion. Geology and biology prove the gradual growth and development of earth and its inhabitants. The theory of progressive development itself necessarily leads back to a

beginning; and this cannot be found in nothing (for *ex nihilo nihil fit*), nor in dead matter which could never produce mind, but only in the creative will of an infinite intelligence working on a plan of infinite wisdom. The same Almighty power which called heaven and earth and man into being, still controls and directs the laws of nature and of history. These laws are not iron chains by which their author has bound himself hand and foot, but elastic cords, rather, which he can expand or contract at his sovereign will.

It is incorrect to say that miracles are suspensions or violations of the unchangeable laws of nature, and therefore impossible. True miracles are *above* nature, not *against* nature, as revelation is above reason, not against reason. They are a manifestation of a higher law, to which the lower laws must obey. We find in nature itself one kingdom ruling over the other, the animal over the vegetable, and man over both. In man, again, the mind rules over the body. Man is supernatural as compared with the lower nature; and the mind is a miracle as compared with the body. If we raise our arm in obedience to our will, the law of gravity is held in temporary abeyance, or subordinated to the higher law of free action, but not abrogated or discontinued. Every virtue is a victory over nature, though not a suspension or

annihilation of it. If a man can act upon nature from without and control it, why not much more God, the independent Lord of creation? The control of nature by the will of man is no miracle, in the proper sense of the term, but it involves all the speculative difficulties which are urged against it by materialists and atheists. Reasoning from analogy, we have a right to ascend to a higher sphere.⁷²

The belief in the supernatural and miraculous, far from being a sign of intellectual weakness, has been held by the greatest minds in all ages and nations. It is only since the last century that the opposite tendency has set in, but philosophy itself will return from materialism and atheism, which explain nothing, to Christian theism which alone accounts for the problem of the world, by tracing the effect to a satisfactory cause.

To return to the life of Christ, the presumption is altogether in favour of his having performed extraordinary works in correspondence with his extraordinary person. If he really towers so high above other mortals as we have seen, and as is generally admitted even by unbelievers, we must expect from him deeds which equally rise above the ordinary level. To believe in his miraculous person is to believe in his miraculous works. To do the former without the latter is a palpable inconsistency.

We shall now examine in detail the infidel theories of the Life and Character of Christ. They may be reduced to three: the hypothesis of IMPOSTURE, the hypothesis of ENTHUSIASM, and the hypothesis of POETIC FICTION. In other words, the gospel story is either a conscious lie, or a self-delusion, or a poem. In each of the three cases the result may be traced either to Christ himself or to his disciples. The former method is more offensive, but more logical; the latter makes the Apostles the real authors of Christianity, which is absurd. The three hypotheses exhaust the possibilities of the case, but they admit of various modifications and partly run into each other. They agree in rejecting the truth of the supernatural and divine in Christ's character, but otherwise they widely differ and refute each other. The theory of imposture is the oldest and the most revolting; the theory of poetic fiction is the latest and most ingenious, but is logically forced back to the former, from which it professed at first to shrink in moral indignation; the theory of enthusiasm occupies an untenable middle-ground. Hence the alternative remains as at first. Christ is either an impostor and blasphemer who wrought miracles by Beelzebub, and was justly crucified by the Jews, or he is the Son of the living God and Saviour, and rightly worshipped by the Christian Church.

I.—THE HYPOTHESIS OF IMPOSTURE.

The hypothesis of imposture is so revolting to moral as well as common sense, that its mere statement is its condemnation. It was invented by the Jews who crucified the Lord to cover their crime, but has never been seriously carried out, and no scholar of any decency and self-respect would now dare to profess it openly.⁷³ How, in the name of logic, common sense, and experience, could an impostor—that is, a deceitful, selfish, depraved man—have invented, and consistently maintained from beginning to end, the purest and noblest character known in history with the most perfect air of truth and reality? How could he have conceived and successfully carried out a plan of unparalleled beneficence, moral magnitude, and sublimity, and sacrificed his own life for it, in the face of the strongest prejudices of his people and age?

The difficulty is not much lessened by shifting the charge of fraud from Christ to his disciples, who were said by the lying Sanhedrim to have stolen his body and thus humbugged the world (Matt. 28: 13). But the Apostles and Evangelists were anything but designing hypocrites and deceivers, and leave upon every reader the impression of an artless

simplicity and honesty rarely equalled and never surpassed by any writers, learned or unlearned, of ancient or modern times. What imaginable motive could have induced them to engage in such a wicked scheme, when they knew that the whole world would persecute them even to death? How could they have formed and sustained a conspiracy for such a purpose, without ever falling out, or betraying themselves by some inconsistent word or act?

And who can seriously believe for a moment that the Christian Church for these eighteen hundred years, now embracing nearly the whole civilised world, and among them the strongest intellects and the noblest hearts—divines, philosophers, poets, orators, statesmen, and benefactors of the race—could have been duped and fooled by a Galilean carpenter, or by a dozen illiterate fishermen? Verily, this lowest form of infidelity is the grossest insult to all sound reason and sense, and to the dignity of human nature.

II.—THE THEORY OF ENTHUSIASM OR SELF-DECEPTION.

(1.) *Christ himself was deceived.*

The hypothesis of enthusiasm or self-deception, though less disreputable, is equally unreasonable, in view of the uniform clearness, calmness, self-

possession, humility, dignity, and patience of Christ,—qualities the very opposite of those which characterise an enthusiast. We might imagine a Jew of that age to have fancied himself the Messiah and the Son of God; but instead of opposing all the popular notions, and discouraging all the temporal hopes of his countrymen, he would, like Barcokeba of a later period, have headed a rebellion against the hated tyranny of the Romans, and endeavoured to establish a temporal kingdom. Enthusiasm, which in this case must have bordered on madness itself, instead of calmly and patiently bearing the malignant opposition of the leaders of the nation, would have broken out in violent passion and precipitate action.

Christ's intellect is truly marvellous. He never erred in his judgment of men and things; he was never deceived by appearances; he penetrated through the surface, and always went straight to the heart and marrow; he never asked a question which was not perfectly appropriate; he never gave an answer which was not fully to the point, or which could be better conceived and expressed. How often did he silence his cavillers, the shrewd and cunning priests and scribes, by a short sentence which hit the nail on the head, or struck like lightning into their conscience, or wisely evaded the trap laid for him! When the Phari-

sees and Herodians, with the malicious intention to entangle him into their political party quarrels, asked him whether it was lawful to pay taxes to the Roman government, he, perceiving their wickedness, called for a denarius with the superscription of the Roman emperor, and said: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." This word, which settles, in principle, the whole vexed question between Church and State, may be called the wisest answer ever given by any man. When the Sadducees, who denied the resurrection, laid before him a perplexing question concerning the marriage relation in the future state, he solved the difficulty by removing all foundation for it; and then, appealing to the very part of the Old Testament which they professed to believe, to the exclusion of the later parts of the canon, he asked them: "Have ye not read that which was spoken unto you by God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob? *God is not the God of the dead, but of the living.*" By this short comment he opened the profound meaning of this title of God, which no one had seen in it before, but which, being once brought to light, was so clear and transparent that even the Sadducees were silenced, and the multitude astonished. And when the sanctimonious hypocrites,

in the case of the adulterous woman, hoped to involve him in a contradiction with the rigour of the law, he brought the matter home to their own conscience by saying: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her;" and they, "being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last." Christ never lost the balance of mind under excitement, nor the clearness of vision under embarrassment; he never violated the most perfect good taste in any of his sayings.

Is such an intellect—clear as the sky, bracing as the mountain air, sharp and penetrating as a sword, thoroughly healthy and vigorous, always ready and always self-possessed—liable to a radical and most serious delusion concerning his own character and mission? Preposterous imagination!

Let us hear the most eminent Unitarian divine on this hypothesis:—

"The charge," says Dr. Channing, "of an extravagant, self-deluding enthusiasm is the last to be fastened on Jesus. Where can we find the traces of it in his history? Do we detect them in the calm authority of his precepts; in the mild, practical, and beneficent spirit of his religion; in the unlaboured simplicity of the language with which he unfolds his high powers and the sublime truths of religion; or in the good sense, the

knowledge of human nature, which he always discovers in his estimate and treatment of the different classes of men with whom he acted? Do we discover this enthusiasm in the singular fact, that whilst he claimed power in the future world, and always turned men's minds to heaven, he never indulged his own imagination, or stimulated that of his disciples, by giving vivid pictures or any minute description of that unseen state? The truth is, that, remarkable as was the character of Jesus, it was distinguished by nothing more than by calmness and self-possession. This trait pervades his other excellences. How calm was his piety! Point me, if you can, to one vehement, passionate expression of his religious feelings. Does the Lord's Prayer breathe a feverish enthusiasm? His benevolence, too, though singularly earnest and deep, was composed and serene. He never lost the possession of himself in his sympathy with others; was never hurried into the impatient and rash enterprises of an enthusiastic philanthropy; but did good with the tranquillity and constancy which mark the providence of God." 74

(2.) *The Evangelists were deceived.—The Rationalistic Explanation.*

The hypothesis of delusion may be shifted from

Christ to the Apostles and Evangelists. It may be supposed that they honestly mistook an extraordinary man for a divine being, and extraordinary medical cures for supernatural miracles.

This is the view of the older *rationalistic* or the *natural* interpretation so called of the gospel history.⁷⁵ It forms a parallel to the heathen rationalism of Euhemerus, of the Cyrenaic school: he explained the gods of the Greek mythology as human sages, heroes, kings, and tyrants, whose superior knowledge or great deeds secured them divine honours, and the hero-worship of posterity.⁷⁶

The rationalistic explanation, after having been tried first, by Eichhorn and others, with the miracles of the Old Testament, was fully developed and applied to the gospel-history, with an unusual degree of patient and painstaking learning and acumen, by H. E. G. Paulus, of Heidelberg.⁷⁷

This German Euhemerus takes the gospel-history as actual history; but, by a critical separation of what he calls *fact* from what he calls *judgment* of the actor or narrator, he explains it exclusively from natural causes, and thus brings it down to the level of everyday experience. Jesus was indeed a wise, noble, and virtuous Rabbi, who distinguished himself above all his contemporaries by works of philanthropy, medical skill, perhaps also magnetic cures, and exerted an uncommon influence upon

the heart. But the supernatural events related by the Evangelists, and sincerely believed by them, are erroneous conceptions and innocent amplifications of historical facts which fall within the sphere of the laws of nature. Sometimes the fault lies only in the reader or interpreter, and the supposed miracle turns out to be a grammatical blunder; as, for example, when Christ's "walking on the sea" (Matt. 14 : 25), which means simply his walking *on the bank* of the sea, or *on the high shore* above the sea,—a very easy and natural performance indeed!—is turned into a walking *on the surface* of the sea, or *over* the sea.⁷⁸ In most cases the mistake originated with the first observers.

This interpretation, which claims to be "natural," turns out to be very unnatural, and contradicts the context, the laws of hermeneutics, and common-sense itself. Its exposition is wretched imposition. Göthe characterises it well in these lines :

"Im Auslegen seid frisch und munter
Legt ihr's nicht aus, so legt was unter."

It is only necessary to give some specimens from the exegesis of Paulus and his school.

The glory of the Lord, which, in the night of his birth, shone around the shepherds, was simply an *ignis fatuus*, or a meteor, or a lantern which was flashed in their eyes. The miracle at Christ's baptism may be easily reduced to thunder and

lightning, and a sudden disappearance of the clouds. The tempter in the wilderness was a cunning Pharisee, but was mistaken by the Evangelists for the devil, who does not exist, except in the imagination of the superstitious. The quieting of the storm on the lake might be traced to a happy accident, in connection with the calmness and dignity of Jesus. His miraculous cures turn out, on closer examination, to be simply deeds of philanthropy, or of medical skill, or of good luck. Thus the healing of the blind was accomplished through an efficacious powder applied to the eye,—a circumstance which was unnoticed by the miracle-loving reporters. The coin for the payment of tribute was to be obtained by Peter not in the mouth of the fish, but by selling the fish in the market. The changing of water into wine was an innocent and benevolent wedding-joke; and the delusion of the company, by the sudden appearance of the wine previously provided by the disciples, must be charged on the twilight, not upon Christ. The feeding of the five thousand is easily explained by provisions which the people brought with them in their pockets; Jesus advising the rich to share their abundance with the poor. The daughter of Jairus, the youth of Nain, Lazarus, and Jesus himself, were raised, not from real death, but simply from a trance or swoon.

The angels of the resurrection were nothing more nor less than the white linen cloths which the pious mistook for celestial beings. And, finally, the ascension of our Lord resolves itself into his sudden disappearance behind a cloud that accidentally intervened between him and his disciples.

And yet these very Evangelists, who, according to this most unnatural "natural exegesis," must have been destitute of the most ordinary talent of observation, and even of commonsense, contrived to paint a character and to write a story, which, in sublimity and interest, throws the productions of the proudest historians into the shade, and has exerted an irresistible charm upon Christendom for these eighteen hundred years.

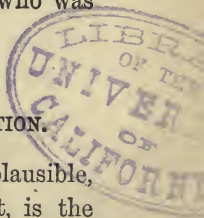
No wonder that those absurdities of a misguided learning and ingenuity hardly survived their author. It is a decided merit of Strauss, that he, in his larger work on the "Life of Jesus," has thoroughly and step by step refuted the system of his predecessor, and given it the critical death-blow. He very properly says: "If the Gospels are taken to be historical documents, the miracle cannot be expelled from them." Therefore, to get rid of it, he denies their historical character and apostolic origin. Renan too, in his "Essay on the Critical Historians of Jesus," speaks quite contemptuously of this "very narrow exegesis of rationalism," this

“shabby method of interpretation,” “an exegesis made up of subtilities, founded on the mechanical use of a few incidents,—ecstasy, lightning, storm, cloud,” &c.; and says: “The so-called rationalistic interpretation may have satisfied the first bold desire of the human mind on its taking possession of a long-forbidden domain; but experience could not but disclose very soon the inexcusable defects, the dryness, the coarseness of it. Never was better realised the ingenious allegory of the daughters of Minos, who were turned into bats for having seriously criticised the vulgar credences. There is as much simplicity and credulity, and much less poetry, in clumsily discussing a legend in its details, as in accepting it, once for all, as it is.” 79

So one infidel refutes the other, and by the very process undermines his own system. Strauss and Renan have fared no better than Paulus, who was their equal in learning and acumen.

III.—THE THEORY OF POETICAL FICTION.

The least dishonourable, and the most plausible, of the false theories of the life of Christ, is the hypothesis of poetical fiction. This may, again, assume two forms,—the *mythical* and the *legendary*. The former derives its support mainly from the



formation of the ancient myths of heathen gods and demigods; the latter, from the mediæval legends of Christian martyrs and saints.

The one was matured and carried out by DAVID FRIEDERICH STRAUSS, with the patient research, learning, and solidity of a German scholar; the other, by JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN, with the brilliancy, elegance, and levity of a Parisian novelist. The one was written for students, the other for the people; the one breathes the air of a library, is cold and heartless, the other arose under the fresh impressions of travel in the Holy Land, as a fifth Gospel, broken, ruined, yet legible, and is enlivened by picturesque sketches; the one rests on the philosophical basis of a speculative or logical pantheism, the other on that of a sentimental or poetical pantheism. Strauss's "*Leben Jesu*" is related to Renan's "*Vie de Jésus*," as the heavy armour of a mediæval knight to the parade uniform of a holiday-soldier, as a siege-cannon to a pop-gun, as an iron statue to a tawdry wax figure; but both start essentially from the same naturalistic premises, and arrive at the same conclusions. They are equally opposed to the miraculous and supernatural in the life of our Saviour, and leave a mere spectral shadow of the real Jesus of the Gospels.

(1) *The Mythical Hypothesis of Strauss.*

Dr. STRAUSS wrote two works on the life of Jesus: a large one for scholars, which appeared first in 1835; in two volumes; and a condensed one of a more popular character, in 1864, in one volume.⁸⁰ In both he maintains the same theory, with unimportant modifications. The former work is the ablest and most elaborate attack upon the gospel history ever made, and a well-arranged storehouse of all the older arguments of infidelity.

Strauss has found an eloquent advocate in the erratic genius and misguided philanthropist, THEODORE PARKER, who passed like a brilliant meteor over the American skies to disappear in a foreign land.⁸¹

What Gabler, Vater, De Wette, and other critics, had already done with the miracles of the Old Testament and some portions of the New, Strauss has fully matured and systematically carried out with reference to the whole life of Christ. He sinks the gospel history, as to the mode of its origin and realness, substantially on a par with the ancient mythologies of Greece and Rome.

A myth is the representation of a religious idea or truth in the form of a fictitious narrative.⁸² In this respect it resembles the fable and the parable, but differs from both by blending the idea with the fact, without any consciousness of a difference between them. The fable is a fictitious

story, based upon palpable impossibilities,—as thinking and speaking animals,—and invented for the express purpose of inculcating some moral maxim or lesson of prudence; the parable is likewise a fictitious narrative, deliberately produced, but based upon possibilities, and thus intrinsically truthful, for the purpose of illustrating a spiritual truth; a myth is unconsciously produced with the most simple and unreflecting faith in the actual occurrence of the story. The mytho-poetic faculty presupposes—and this, we may remark, by way of anticipation, is a telling argument against the theory of Strauss—a childlike age of the human race, an entire absence of reflection and criticism. It works like the imagination of children, who delight in stories, invent stories, and believe their own stories without the least misgiving or doubt, without raising the question of truth or falsehood. In this way (according to the theory of some distinguished classical scholars like Ottfried Müller, and Grote) the Greek mythology took its rise, as the spontaneous growth of a childlike fancy, which peopled the air and the sea, the mountains and the groves, the trees and the brooks with divinities, in the fullest belief in their actual existence. So, also, much of the legendary history of mediæval Christianity can be accounted for without impeaching the motives or honesty of the narrator, yet with this difference,

that the legends of martyrs and saints have, in most cases, some foundation in a psychological state or historical fact. The rest is either harmless poetry of simple souls, or pious fraud of designing monks and priests.

Strauss does not deny by any means the historical existence of Jesus. He even admits him to have been a religious genius of the first magnitude. But from pantheistic premises, and by a cold process of hypercritical dissection of the apparently contradictory accounts of the witnesses, he resolves all the supernatural and miraculous elements of Christ's person and history, from his birth to the resurrection and ascension, into myths, or imaginative representations of religious ideas in the form of facts, which were honestly believed by the authors to have actually occurred. The ideas symbolised in these facts, especially the idea of the essential unity of the divine and human, are declared to be true in the abstract as applied to humanity as a whole; but denied in the concrete, or in their application to an individual. The fulness of the infinite godhead is diffused, as it were, throughout the whole universe, but cannot be shut up in Jesus of Nazareth or any single person. The authorship of the evangelical myths is ascribed to the primitive Christian community, pregnant with Jewish Messianic hopes, and

kindled to hero-worship by the appearance of the extraordinary person of Jesus of Nazareth, whom they took to be the promised Messiah, and adorned with this innocent poetry of miracles within thirty or forty years after his death.

The theory may be reduced to the following syllogism: There was a fixed idea in the Jewish mind, nourished by the Old Testament writings, that the Messiah would perform certain miracles—heal the sick, raise the dead, &c.; there was a strong persuasion in the minds of the disciples of Jesus that he actually was the promised Messiah; therefore the mytho-poetic faculty instinctively invented the miracles corresponding to the Messianic conception, and ascribed them to him.

In the execution of his task, Strauss avails himself, at the same time, of all the difficulties and objections which the ingenuity of unbelievers of opposite philosophical tendencies, from Celsus and Porphyry to Reimarus and Paulus, have urged against the credibility of the gospel narrative; grouping them with consummate skill for rhetorical effect; presenting the most complex details with rare clearness; changing his mode of attack from round assertion to cautious insinuation or suggestive inquiry, and then massing his forces for a final assault upon the citadel, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail.

Let us now proceed to examine the general features and defects of this theory.

First, The philosophic foundation on which the mythical hypothesis professedly rests, is the alleged impossibility of a miracle; and this again has its root in a pantheistic denial of a personal God and an Almighty Maker of heaven and earth. But this fundamental principle is a mere assumption, which the author never attempts to prove. It is a *petitio principii*, and begs the very question which it was one of his first duties to discuss. Much as he boasted of possessing that freedom from doctrinal prepossessions (*dogmatische Voraussetzungslosigkeit*) as a first prerequisite for a scientific biography of Jesus, he starts with a philosophical prejudice, which is fatal to historical impartiality, and sacrifices facts to theory.

Secondly, The critical foundation of the mythical theory is as unsafe as the philosophical, and is one of the weakest parts of the book of Strauss, who was justly censured by Dr. Baur for attempting to write a criticism of the gospel history without a criticism of the Gospels. In order to avoid the necessity of supposing that Christ and the apostles were deceivers or self-deceived, and to allow a sufficient time for the formation of myths, he must bring down the canonical Gospels at least a century later than Christ. But at that time

they were already acknowledged as canonical writings, and used in the Christian churches. Strauss has to encounter here the overwhelming mass of patristic testimonies in favour of the apostolic origin of these Gospels, which are far better supported than any of the classical writers of Greece or Rome

At one time, feeling the force of the unanimous voice of Christian antiquity, Strauss was disposed to admit the authenticity of the Gospel of John; but seeing the fatal effect of this concession upon his conclusions, he soon after withdrew it (in the third edition of his large work), and Baur and the whole Tübingen school came to his aid in disputing the authorship of John, notwithstanding the additional external evidence in favour of it which has since been brought to light by the discovery of the "*Philosophumena*" of Hippolitus; from which it appears that the fourth Gospel was already used by Gnostic heretics in the early part of the second century. The controversy concerning the origin and character of the canonical Gospels, into which we cannot here enter, has assumed half-a-dozen new phases since the first appearance of Strauss's book in 1835, and is still in an unsettled condition. We may never be able to determine the precise origin of the Gospels and their mutual relations, but Christ's teaching and Christ's example remain an undoubted fact, and

they cannot possibly be the invention of illiterate fishermen of Galilee. As to the fourth Gospel, the only alternative in the present stage of the controversy is truth, or fraud. The assumption of an unconscious mytho-poetical fiction is exploded by the latter developments of the Tübingen critics. Strauss himself now admits, in this case, *conscious* fiction and philosophical construction, and thus approaches the very border of the infamous theory of imposture.⁸³

But suppose we give up the four Gospels: there still remain the Acts and the Epistles of the New Testament to substantiate all the fundamental facts of the life of Christ, especially the resurrection,—the great crowning and sealing miracle of his work, without which the Apostolic Church could never have risen at all. Even Dr. Baur, who in bold negative and reconstructive criticism went further than any sceptic ever did, and who resolved most of the New-Testament writings into “tendency” books written in the conscious interest of contending parties and sections of the post-apostolic age, ultimately blended in the system of ancient Catholicism,—a theory, by the way, which overthrows the unconscious mytho-poetic origin of the Gospels,—leaves the Apocalypse of St. John, and four Epistles of St. Paul, viz., those to the Romans (excepting the last two

chapters), the Corinthians and Galatians, standing as genuine apostolic writings. This is enough for our purpose. It may perhaps be imagined that an illiterate fisherman of Galilee was simple and childlike enough to invent miracles, and to mistake the creatures of his fancy for actual facts. But this is a psychological impossibility in the case of Paul,—the learned, acute, subtle, dialectic, well-drilled rabbi of the school of Gamaliel, and so long the open and bitter enemy of Christianity. How could he submit his strong and clear mind, and devote all the energies of his noble life, which made him one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, to a poetical fiction, or empty dream of the very sect which he fanatically persecuted unto death?

The difficulty presented here to the infidel biographers of Jesus is absolutely insurmountable; the mythological hypothesis breaks down completely on the rock of the resurrection, and the conversion of Paul which is based upon it. Strauss must admit that Paul and all the apostles believed in the resurrection, and could only by this belief pass from the despondency created by the death of Jesus, to the joy and enthusiasm necessary to spread the gospel and found churches at the risk of their lives. But he cannot explain this astounding transition, which took place already on the third day. He

very ably refutes, as utterly untenable, the natural interpretation of a resurrection from a mere trance, followed after a short period of a sickly existence by real death, which would have effectually destroyed again all the hopes of the disciples. Instead of this, he resorts to the hypothesis of a purely subjective resurrection of Christ in the visionary faith of his disciples, including St. Paul, and the more than five hundred to whom he appeared at once (1 Cor. 15 : 6). As if an empty dream could suddenly turn desponding gloom into enthusiastic joy and world-conquering faith, and this in so many persons at the same time, and lay the foundation to the indestructible structure of the Christian Church! *Credat Judæus Apella!* It is certainly much easier to believe that Christ truly rose from the dead, than that the Christian Church — the greatest institution of history — should have arisen from a deception or a lie.

Here, if anywhere, we must bow before the overwhelming force of a most glorious fact. Dr. Baur, the teacher of Strauss, and his superior in learning and critical power, felt the difficulty, and toward the close of his life made the honest concession, that the conversion of Paul was to him a mystery, which could only be explained by "the miracle of the resurrection."⁸⁴ This concession overthrows the whole mythical fabric. Admit the resurrection

of Christ, and there can be no difficulty with the other miracles.

A third fundamental error of the mythical hypothesis consists in a radical inversion of the natural order and relation of history and poetry, as it exists in any historical age like that in which Christ made His appearance on earth. Facts give rise to songs, and not *vice versâ*. Prophecies, and expectations too, may foreshadow events, but do not create them. The real object precedes the picture of the artist; the hero, the epic. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" presupposes the Christian experience of which it is a beautiful allegory. Milton's "Paradise Lost" could never have produced the belief in the fall of man, but rests on this belief and the fact it describes with the charm and splendour of sanctified genius. All the great revolutions in the world have been effected, not by fictitious personages, but by real living men whose power corresponded to their influence. So the American and French Revolutions in the eighteenth, the Puritan Revolution in the seventeenth, the Protestant Reformation in the sixteenth century; the founding of modern, mediæval, and ancient empires; the inventions of arts, and the discoveries of new countries,—can all be traced to strictly historical and well-defined persons as originators or leaders. Why should Christianity, which produced the greatest of all moral revolu-

tions of the race, form an exception? Ideas, without living men to represent and explain them, are shadows and abstractions. The pantheistic philosophy on which the criticism of Strauss and Renan is based, by denying the personality of God, destroys also the proper significance of the personality of man, and inevitably ends in denying the immortality of the soul.

In the case before us, the difficulty is greatly increased by making, not one great towering genius, as Homer, but an illiterate and comparatively ignorant multitude, responsible for the gospel poem, which in purity and sublimity rises infinitely above all ancient mythologies. Strauss assumes that a Messianic community in some *terra incognita*, probably in the midst of Palestine, independent of the apostles, about thirty or forty years after the death of Christ, produced the gospel history. But this is a mere fiction of his brain. At that time, Christianity was already planted all over the Roman Empire, as is evident from the Epistles of Paul as well as from the Acts; and all these congregations stood under the guidance of apostles and apostolic men who were eyewitnesses of the events of Christ, and controlled the whole Christian tradition. The Gospels, moreover, with the exception of that of Matthew, bear not the Jewish, but the Gentile-Christian

stamp, and were written outside of Palestine, on Greek and Roman soil; which shows that the same traditions were spread all over the empire, and form a part of the original Christianity of the apostles themselves. The mythological hypothesis breaks down half-way, and is forced to make the apostles responsible for the story; that is, to charge them with downright fraud. If Christ did not actually perform miracles, they must have been invented by the primitive disciples, the apostles, and evangelists, to account at all for their rapid and universal spread and acceptance among Jewish and Gentile Christians from Jerusalem to Rome.

But admitting such a consolidated, central, and yet independent mytho-poetic community of the second generation of Christians, how could this Messianic congregation itself originate without a Messiah? How could the disciples believe in Jesus, without the indispensable signs of the Messiahship? If the early Christians produced Christ, who produced the early Christians? Whence did they derive their high spiritual ideal? Were not the Messianic expectations of the Jews at the time sectional, political, and carnal,—the very reverse of those encouraged by Christ? Who ever heard of a poem unconsciously produced by a mixed multitude, and honestly mistaken by them all for

actual history? How could the five hundred persons, to whom the risen Saviour is said to have appeared (1 Cor. 15 : 6), dream the same dream at the same time, and then believe it as a veritable fact, at the risk of their lives? How could such an illusion stand the combined hostility of the Jewish and Heathen world, and the searching criticism of an age, not of childlike simplicity, but of high civilisation, of critical reflection,—even of incredulity and scepticism? How strange, that unlettered and unskilled fishermen, or rather their obscure friends and pupils, and not the philosophers and poets of classic Greece and Rome, should have composed such a grand poem, and painted a character to whom Strauss himself is forced to assign the very first rank among all the religious geniuses and founders of religion! And would they not rather have given us at best an improved picture of such a rabbi as Hillel or Gamaliel, or of a prophet like Elijah or John the Baptist, instead of a universal reformer who rises above all the limitations of nation or sect?

The poets must in this case have been superior to the hero. St. John must have surpassed Jesus, whom he represented as the incarnate God.⁸⁵ And yet the hero is admitted by the sceptics themselves to be the purest and greatest man that ever lived!

But where are the traces of a fervid imagination and mytho-poetic art in the gospel history? Is it not, on the contrary, remarkably free from all rhetorical and poetical ornament, from every admixture of subjective notions and feelings, even from the expression of sympathy, admiration, and praise? The writers evidently felt that the story speaks best for itself, and could not be improved by the art and skill of man. Their discrepancies, which at best do not affect the picture of Christ's character in the least, but only the subordinate details of his history, prove the absence of collusion, attest the honesty of their intentions, and confirm the general credibility of their accounts. The Gospels have the character of originality and freshness stamped upon every page: they breathe the very presence of Jesus Christ; and this constitutes their irresistible charm to every unsophisticated reader. It is the history itself which speaks to us face to face, without intervening reflections and subjective notions. The few occasional references to geography, archæology, and secular history, only confirm their general credibility. How different in all these respects the apocryphal Gospels! They are flat, puerile, insipid, the absurd productions of a diseased religious imagination. Here, indeed, we might speak of mythical or legendary fiction, or of downright

imposition and pious fraud. But this very contrast proves the truth of the original history, as the counterfeit implies the existence of the genuine coin.⁸⁶

The mere fact of the Christian Church, with its unbroken history of eighteen hundred years, is an overwhelming evidence of the Christ of the Gospels; and the institution of Christian baptism and the holy communion testify every day, all over the world, to the two fundamental doctrines of the holy Trinity, and of the atonement by the sacrifice on the cross.

Strauss would make us believe in a stream without a fountain, in a house without a foundation, in an effect without a cause; for the facts which he and Renan leave untouched are not sufficient to account for the extraordinary and continued results.

The same negative criticism which Strauss applied to the Evangelists, would, with equal plausibility, destroy the strongest chain of evidence before a court of justice, and resolve the life of Socrates or Charlemagne or Luther or Napoleon into a mythical dream.⁸⁷

The secret spring of this hypercriticism is the pantheistic or atheistic denial of a personal, living God, which consistently and professedly ends with the denial of personal immortality; for the relative personality of man depends upon the self-conscious,

self-existent, absolute personality of God. In its details, the mythical hypothesis is so complicated and artificial, that it cannot be consistently carried out. It continually crosses the boundary-line which divides the mythical from the mendacious; and at the most critical points, as in the origin of the fourth Gospel and the miracle of the resurrection, it is driven to the alternative of admitting the truth, or relapsing to the vulgar and disreputable hypothesis of intentional fraud, from which it professed, at the start, to shrink back with horror and contempt.

(2.) *The Legendary Hypothesis of Renan.*

RENAN has eclipsed all former infidel biographers of Christ, so far as popularity and ephemeral effect is concerned. His "Life of Jesus," which first appeared in 1863, has had all the success of a sensation novel, and will share the same fate.⁸⁸ In disposing of it, we can be much briefer, since a refutation of Strauss is also a refutation of Renan.

He essentially agrees with Strauss, to whom he expressly refers as his main authority for critical research; but he has a better appreciation of the realness and environments of the gospel history. He correctly remarks that the term *myths* is better applicable to India and primitive Greece

than to the ancient traditions of the Hebrews and the Semitic nations in general. He prefers the words *legends* and *legendary narratives*, "which, while they concede a large influence to the working of opinions, allow the action and the personal character of Jesus to stand out in their completeness."⁸⁹ A myth is purely imaginative; a legend has a nucleus of fact. As Strauss expresses the difference: "Myth is the creation of fact out of an idea; legend is the seeing an idea in a fact." This brings the gospel history down to a level with the history of Francis of Assisi, and other marvellous saints of the Roman Church; although Renan, inconsistently enough, prefers a parallel between the myth of his favourite Cakya-Mouni, the founder of Buddhism, and the legend of Jesus, and thus falls back again to the mythical theory.⁹⁰ He regards the so-called legend of Jesus as the fruit of the consentaneous enthusiasm and imaginative impulse of the primitive disciples. No great event in history has passed without a cycle of fables; and Jesus could not, had he wished, have silenced these popular creations.⁹¹

Renan, moreover, differs from Strauss by admitting the essential authenticity of the chief portions of the four Gospels, including even the most contested of all, that of John,—a concession almost as fatal to his own as to the mythical

theory, and hence pronounced by Strauss the one essential error of Renan. He consequently allows a larger body of facts in the life of Christ. He undertakes, to some extent, the task of reconstruction, and proposes to clothe the cloudy phantom and dim shadow of the mythical Jesus with real flesh and blood. In his essay on the "Critical Historians of Jesus," he quotes with approbation the objection of Colani to Strauss: "No doubt the apostles, once believing in the Messianic character of Jesus, may have added to his actual image some lineaments borrowed from prophecy; but how came they to believe in his Messianic character? Strauss has never explained this. What he leaves of the Gospels is insufficient as ground for the apostles' faith; and it is useless to ascribe to them a disposition to be content with the *minimum* of proof; the proofs must needs have been very strong to overcome the crushing doubts occasioned by the death on the cross. In other words, the person of Jesus must have singularly surpassed ordinary proportions; a large part of the evangelical narratives must be true."⁹²

Renan's "Life of Jesus" is interspersed with truly eloquent and enthusiastic tributes to Jesus,—concessions which must either overthrow his whole legendary hypothesis, or else resolve themselves into empty declamation. So far, we may regard

the French child as an improvement on its German parent, and a progress in the sceptical world towards the acknowledgment of the truth.

But while Renan, aided by a lively French imagination, and a fresh contemplation of the Holy Land, which he calls the "Fifth Gospel," surpasses Strauss in the estimate of the historical character of the gospel-record, he is equally hostile to miracles, which, in his oracular opinion, "always imply imposture or fraud;" and falls far below him on the score of scholarship, consistency, and even morality. We mean, of course, the morality of his theory, and have nothing to do with the morality of his private character, which may be without reproach. Compared with this critical master, Renan is a mere dilettante and a charlatan. He nowhere makes a serious attempt to prove any of his novel and arbitrary positions, refers for detail, once for all, to Strauss and half-a-dozen inferior infidel books, ignores their refutation, and deals in oracular assertions and eloquent declamations for artistic effect. His book nowhere rises to the dignity of solid science and scholarship. It is essentially a religious novel with Jesus as the hero, adapted to the taste of the fashionable world.⁹³

According to Renan, Jesus was born at Nazareth (not at Bethlehem), but assumed the title of Son

of David as a necessary condition of success. He grew up amidst the charming scenery of Galilee, an ignorant peasant of extraordinary genius and spotless virtue. He was a delicious Rabbi (*Rabbi délicieux*), of ravishing beauty, a preacher of the purest code of morals, and a healer of many diseases of body and mind. But finding at last that he had either to satisfy the foolish Messianic expectations of his people, or to renounce his mission, he yielded to his friends, and entered on a course of mild and beneficent deception. By a sudden and unaccountable transformation of character, this greatest man born of woman became a disappointed and morbid fanatic, a thaumaturgist, and a charlatan; he connived even at downright imposture and falsehood in the so-called resurrection of Lazarus, and paid for his error with his blood.⁹⁴ His life was at first a delightful pastoral and lovely idyl, at last a terrible tragedy, and ends for the historian with his expiring sigh on the cross. But so deep was the impression which this sublime though deluded genius made, that he arose in the belief of his ignorant and credulous disciples. Thus the death of the man Jesus was the beginning of the worship of the incarnate God. The exact truth about the resurrection, Renan thinks, "on account of the contradictory documents," we shall never know, except that "the strong imagina-

tion of Mary Magdalene here enacted a chief part." "Divine power of love!" adds the enthusiastic declaimer, "sacred moments, when *the passion of a hallucinated woman* gave to the world a risen God!"⁹⁵

And what a God!—such a God as only a heathen idolater, or a polluted fancy, or a crazy intellect could worship; a Jesus who is idolised on the one hand as the perfect man, "whose legend will call forth tears without end, whose worship will grow young without ceasing;" and who almost in the same breath is charged with vanity, self-delusion, erotic sentimentalism, fanaticism, and complicity with fraud! We can hardly trust our eyes when we see this great Orientalist digging from the grave of disgrace and contempt the exploded hypothesis of vulgar imposture, as if it were the last conclusion of science, and when we read the suggestion that the resurrection of Lazarus was a pious fraud, contrived by himself and his two sisters, and weakly connived at by Jesus, in the hope of producing an impression among the unbelieving Jews. But this wretched opinion is, if possible, eclipsed by an entirely original invention of which neither Reimarus nor Paulus nor Strauss nor Celsus ever dreamed. Renan is not ashamed to outrage the feelings of Christendom, by polluting even the sacred agony in Gethsemane

with the sensuous picture of a Parisian love-novel.⁹⁶ May God forgive this blasphemy of the Son of Man! Much rather give up, with Strauss, the whole scene in the garden as unhistorical, than thus insult the suffering Redeemer, while bearing in boundless love the accumulated guilt of the whole race.

Renan's Jesus is the most contradictory and impossible character ever conceived. There are many happy and unhappy inconsistencies in the world, and even great and good men sometimes combine conflicting traits of character. But there is a great difference between inconsistencies and contradictions; and not until all the laws of logic and psychology are overthrown, not until fire and water dwell together in peace, will sensible people believe that one and the same person can be a sentimentalist, an enthusiast, a fanatic, an impostor, a wise and charming rabbi, an unequalled saint, and an incarnate God. The Christ of the Gospels requires faith; the Jesus of Renan, the utmost stretch of credulity. The Christ of history is a moral miracle; the Christ of romance, a moral monstrosity. Renan exposes himself to the combined force of the objections which have been urged against all the false theories of the gospel history. His self-contradictory picture of Jesus, divested of the meretricious charms of a brilliant

style and sentimental hero-worship, is an insult to sound sense and the dignity of man. It rouses the noblest instincts of our nature to just indignation. To state it in its nakedness is to refute and to condemn it. Even as an artist he has failed in the main figure, since his hero lacks the essential quality of truthfulness of conception, unity, and consistency of character. This defect arises not from any want of artistic power of the author, which he possesses in an eminent degree, but from a sort of inevitable judgment which must overtake every one who dares, with unclean hands, to draw the picture of the purest of the pure and the holiest of the holy.⁹⁷

CONCLUSION.

“*NEBICULA est; transibit,*”—“It is a little cloud; it will pass away.” This was said by Athanasius of Julian the Apostate, who, after a short reign of active hostility to Christianity, perished with a confession of utter failure.⁹⁸ The same may be applied to all the recent attempts to undermine the faith of humanity in the person of its divine Lord and Saviour. The clouds, great and small, pass away; the sun continues to shine: darkness has its hour; the light is eternal. No argument against the existence or attack upon the character of the sun will drive the king of day from the sky, or prevent him from blessing the earth. And the eye of man, with its sun-like nature, will ever turn to the sun, and drink the rays of light as they emanate from the face of Jesus, the “Light of the World.” “God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ” (2 Cor. 4: 4).

With its last and ablest efforts, infidelity seems to have exhausted its scientific resources. It could only repeat itself hereafter. Its different theories have been tried, and found wanting. One has in turn refuted and superseded the other, even during the lifetime of their champions. They explain nothing in the end: on the contrary, they only substitute an unnatural prodigy for a supernatural miracle, an inextricable enigma for a revealed mystery. They equally tend to undermine all faith in God's providence, in history, and ultimately in every principle of truth and virtue; and they deprive a poor and fallen humanity, in a world of sin, temptation, and sorrow, of its only hope and comfort in life and in death.

Dr. Strauss, the most learned of the infidel biographers of Jesus, seems to have had a passing feeling of the disastrous tendency of his work of destruction, and the awful responsibility he assumed. "The results of our inquiry," he says in the closing chapter of his large "Life of Jesus," "have apparently annihilated the greatest and most important part of that which the Christian has been wont to believe concerning his Jesus; have uprooted all the encouragements which he has derived from his faith, and deprived him of all his consolations. The boundless stores of truth and life which for eighteen hundred years have been the aliment of

humanity seem irretrievably devastated, the most sublime levelled with the dust, God divested of his grace, man of his dignity, and the tie between heaven and earth broken. Piety turns away with horror from so fearful an act of desecration, and, strong in the impregnable self-evidence of its faith, boldly pronounces that—let an audacious criticism attempt what it will—all that the Scriptures declare and the Church believes of Christ will still subsist as eternal truth; nor need one iota of it be renounced.”⁹⁹ Strauss makes then an attempt, it is true, at a philosophical reconstruction of what he vainly imagines to have annihilated as an historical fact by his sophistical criticism. He professes to admit the abstract truth of the orthodox Christology, or the union of the divine and human, but perverts it into a purely intellectual and pantheistic meaning. He refuses divine attributes and honours to the glorious Head of the race, but applies them to a decapitated humanity. He thus substitutes, from pantheistic prejudice, a metaphysical abstraction for a living reality; a mere notion for an historical fact; a progress in philosophy and mechanical arts for the moral victory over sin and death; a pantheistic hero-worship, or self-adoration of a fallen race, for the worship of the only true and living God; the gift of a stone for the nourishing bread;

a gospel of despair and final annihilation for the gospel of hope and eternal life.¹⁰⁰

Humanity scorns such a miserable substitute, which has yet to give the first proof of any power for good, and which is not likely ever to convert or improve a single individual. Humanity must have a living Head, a real Lord, and Saviour from sin and death. With renewed faith and stronger confidence, it will return from the dreary desolations of a heartless infidelity, and the vain conceits of a philosophy falsely so called, to the historical Christ, the promised Messiah, the God incarnate, and will exclaim with Peter: "Lord, where shall we go but to thee? Thou alone hast the words of eternal life, and we believe and are sure that thou art the Son of God!"

Yes! He still lives, the divine Man and incarnate God, on the ever-fresh and self-authenticating records of the Gospels, in the unbroken history of eighteen centuries, and in the hearts and lives of the wisest and best of our race; and there he will live for ever. His person and work are the book of life, which will never grow old. Christianity lives and will continue to live with him, because he lives, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

Jesus Christ is the most sacred, the most glorious, the most certain of all facts; arrayed in

a beauty and majesty which throws the "starry heavens above us and the moral law within us" into obscurity, and fills us truly with ever-growing reverence and awe. He shines forth with the self-evidencing light of the noonday sun. He is too great, too pure, too perfect, to have been invented by any sinful and erring man. His character and claims are confirmed by the sublimest doctrine, the purest ethics, the mightiest miracles, the grandest spiritual kingdom, and are daily and hourly exhibited in the virtues and graces of all who yield to the regenerating and sanctifying power of his spirit and example. The historical Christ meets and satisfies all moral and religious aspirations. The soul, if left to its noblest impulses and aspirations, instinctively turns to him, as the needle to the magnet, as the flower to the sun, as the panting hart to the fresh fountain. We are made for him, and "our heart is without rest until it rests in him." He commands our assent, he wins our affections and adoration. We cannot look upon him without spiritual benefit. We cannot think of him without being elevated above all that is low and mean, and encouraged to all that is good and noble. The very hem of his garment is healing to the touch. One hour spent in his communion outweighs all the plea-

tures of sin. He is the most precious gift of a merciful God to a fallen world. In him are the treasures of wisdom, in him the fountain of pardon and peace, in him the only hope and comfort in this world and that which is to come. Mankind could better afford to lose the literature of Greece and Rome, of Germany and France, of England and America, than the story of Jesus of Nazareth. Without him, history is a dreary waste, a labyrinth of facts without meaning, connection, and aim: with him, it is a beautiful, harmonious revelation of God, the unfolding of a plan of infinite wisdom and love; all ancient history converges to his coming, all modern history receives from him its higher life and inspiration. He is the glory of the past, the life of the present, the hope of the future. We cannot even understand ourselves without him. According to an old Jewish proverb: "The secret of man is the secret of the Messiah." Christ is the great central Light of history, and, at the same time, the Light of every soul: he alone can solve the mystery of our being, and fulfil our intellectual desires after truth, our moral aspirations after goodness and holiness, and the longing of our feelings after peace and happiness.

Not for all the wealth and wisdom of this world would I weaken the faith of the humblest

Christian in his divine Lord and Saviour; but if, by the grace of God, I could convert a single sceptic to a child-like faith in him who lived and died for me and for all, I would feel that I had **not** lived in vain.



CRITICAL NOTES.

LITERATURE.

THE literature on the Life and Character of our Lord has received innumerable additions during the last fifty years in Germany, France, Holland, England, and America. This increase is due in part to the attacks of Strauss and Renan, and is a healthy sign of growing interest in the Christ-question as the central question of theology and religion. We omit the many Lives of Christ from those of NEANDER and LANGE to those of FARRAR and GEIKIE (some of which had an unprecedented sale), and confine ourselves here to a list of special treatises on the moral character of Christ as a man, which pursue a similar line of argument as the present work ; namely, to lead the doubter from the contemplation of his perfect humanity to the recognition of his divinity.

Dr. CARL ULLMANN (formerly Professor of Church History in Heidelberg, died Jan. 1865) :—*Die Sündlosigkeit Jesu. Eine apologetische Betrachtung.* (*The Sinlessness of Jesus : An Evidence of Christianity.*) First published as an article in the German Theological Quarterly Review, *Studien und Kritiken*, for 1828, No. 1 ; then as a separate book, 6th edition, Heidelberg, 1853 ; 7th edition, partly rewritten, 1863. English translation from the 6th edition by LUNDIN BROWN, Edinburgh, 1858. This important work broke the path in this line of argument, and is still the best on the subject. The references are partly to the 6th, partly to the 7th, German edition.

Dr. JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER (of New York, died 1859) :—*The Character of Jesus : An Argument for the Divine*

Origin of Christianity. Published in the *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity delivered at the University of Virginia.* New York, 1852. pp. 193-211.

JOHN YOUNG:—*The Christ of History: An Argument grounded in the Facts of his Life on Earth.* London and New York, 1858.

Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL (of Hartford, died 1876):—*The Character of Jesus forbidding His Classification with Men.* New York, 1861. A tract of rare ability and force, originally the tenth and by far the most important chapter of his work, *Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the one System of God.* New York, 1858. pp. 276-299.

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF:—*The Moral Character of Christ: The Perfection of his Humanity a Proof of his Divinity.* Mercersburg, Pa., 1861. This tract was first delivered as an address before the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and is the germ of the present work, which was published in several editions in America and translated into several languages. It is now reissued after a final revision (1880).

PETER BAYNE (M.A., of Scotland):—*The Testimony of Christ to Christianity.* Republished in Boston, 1862.

Dr. ISAAC DÖRNER (Professor of Theology at Berlin):—*On the Sinless Perfection of Jesus (Ueber Jesu sündlose Vollkommenheit),* in the *Annals of German Theology.* Gotha, vol. vii. 1862, pp. 49-106; and in pamphlet form. Also translated into French for the *Revue Chrétienne*, and into English by Prof. Dr. HENRY B. SMITH for the *American Presbyterian Review.* New York, 1863.

Dr. J. J. VAN OOSTERZEE (Professor of Theology at Utrecht):—*Das Bild Christi nach der Schrift.* Hamburg: 1864. (*The Image of Christ according to the Scriptures.*) Translated from the Dutch by F. MEYERINGH. It is the third part of a larger work of the author, published at Rotterdam, 1855-1861, in three parts,—part first treating of the Christology of the Old Testament, part second of the Christology of the New Testament, part third stating the results, and forming a complete work by itself. It describes the Son of God before his incarnation, the Son of God in the flesh, and the Son of God in glory.

M. GUIZOT:—*Méditations sur l'Essence de la Religion Chrétienne.* Première série. Paris and Leipzig, 1864. The 8th

Meditation, pp. 251-329, treats of Christ according to the Gospels.

Two other French works, which seem to follow the same train of thought, I know only by name: E. DANDIRAN:—*Essai sur la Divinité du Caractère Moral de Jésus-Christ*. Genève, 1850. And EDM. DE PRESSENSÉ:—*Le Rédempteur*. Paris, 1854. (Translated into English.)

ECCE HOMO:—*A Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ*. London, Macmillan & Co., 1866. This work, said to be written by Professor Seeley (now of Cambridge), created a sensation almost as great as Renan's *Life of Jesus*, but in a healthy direction, and leads at least to the threshold of Christ's divinity, although it deals exclusively with his humanity. Among the many criticisms and replies called forth, compare, especially, W. E. GLADSTONE:—*Ecce Homo*, London (Strahan & Co.), 1868.

THOMAS HUGHES:—*The Manliness of Christ*. London and Boston, 1880.

NOTE 1, page 1.

The painter-monk Fra Beato Angelico da Fiesole (born in Fiesole, near Florence, in 1387, died in Rome in 1455), one of the purest characters in the whole history of art, who from the seraphic beauty of his angels and glorified saints was called "the blessed" and "the angelic," painted the head of Christ and of the holy Virgin always in a praying frame of mind and on his knees. "It would be well for criticism," says E. RENAN (in his "*Studies of Religious History and Criticism*," trans. by O. B. Frothingham, New York, 1864, p. 168), "to imitate his example, and, only after having adored them, to face the radiance of certain figures before which the ages have bent low." Unfortunately, the French philosopher understands this in the sense of pantheistic hero-worship. We regard only one man as worthy of divine honour and worship,—the God-man Jesus of Nazareth.

NOTE 2, page 3.

See Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL'S able work on "*Nature and the Supernatural*," 1858. The same idea is expressed by Dr. JOHN W. NEVIN, in "*The Mystical Presence*," Philad., 1846, p. 199, in these words: "Nature and revelation, the world and

Christianity, as springing from the same Divine Mind, are not two different systems joined together in a merely outward way. They form a single whole, harmonious with itself in all its parts. The sense of the one, then, is necessarily included and comprehended in the sense of the other. The mystery of the new creation must involve, in the end, the mystery of the old; and the key that serves to unlock the meaning of the first must serve to unlock the inmost secret of the last."

NOTE 3, page 4.

John 6 : 69 : "We have believed and know" (*ἡμεῖς πεπιστεύκαμεν καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν, credidimus et cognovimus*). The reverse order we have in John 10 : 38 : "That ye may know and believe that the Father is in me, and I in him;" and in 1 John 5 : 13.

NOTE 4, page 4.

"*Fides præcedit intellectum.*" Or more fully, in the language of Anselm of Canterbury, adopted by Schleiermacher as the motto of his *Dogmatics*: "*Neque enim quæro intelligere ut credam, sed credo ut intelligam. Nam qui non crediderit, non experietur, et qui expertus non fuerit, non intelliget.*"

NOTE 5, page 4.

"*Intellectus præcedit fidem.*" This was Abelard's maxim, which, without the restriction of the opposite maxim, must lead to rationalism and scepticism.

NOTE 6, page 7.

Dr. ULLMANN, "*Die Sündlosigkeit Jesu,*" 6th ed. p. 215 : "*So führt schon das vollendet-Menschliche in Jesu, wenn wir es mit allem Uebrigen, was die Menschheit darbietet, vergleichen, zur Anerkennung des Göttlichen in ihm.*" Dr. DORNER, "*Entwicklungsgeschichte der Lehre von der Person Christi,*" 2d. ed. vol. ii. p. 1211 : "*Jesu Heiligkeit und Weisheit, durch die er unter den sündigen, viel-irrenden Menschen einzig dasteht, weiset. . . . auf einen übernatürlichen Ursprung seiner Person. Diese muss, um inmitten der Sünderwelt begreiflich zu sein, aus einer eigenthümlichen und wunderbar schöpferischen That Gottes abgeleitet, ja es muss in Christus . . . von Gott aus betrachtet, eine Incarnation göttlicher Liebe, also göttlichen Wesens gesehen werden, was ihn als den Punkt*

erscheinen lässt, wo Gott und die Menschheit einzig und innigst geeinigt sind."

NOTE 7, page 10.

This idea is almost as old as the Christian Church, and was already taught by IRENÆUS, who, through the single link of his teacher Polycarp, stood connected with the age of St. John the apostle. He says (*Adv. Hæreses*, lib. ii. cap. 22, § 4): "*Omnes enim venit [Christus] per semetipsum salvare, omnes, inquam, qui per eum renascuntur in Deum, infantes et parvulos et pueros et seniores. Ideo per omnem venit ætatem et infantibus infans factus, sanctificans infantes; in parvulis parvulus, sanctificans hanc ipsam habentes ætatem, simul et exemplum illis pietatis effectus et justitiæ et subjectionis; in juvenibus juvenis, exemplum juvenibus fiens et sanctificans Domino. Sic et senior in senioribus (?), ut sit perfectus magister in omnibus,*" &c. But Irenæus erred in carrying the idea too far, and assuming Christ to have lived over fifty years, on the ground of the indefinite estimate of the Jews, John 8 : 57.

NOTE 8, page 11.

See Luke 1 : 41-45; the MAGNIFICAT, or the Virgin's Song, vers. 46-55; the BENEDICTUS, or the Song of Zacharias, vers. 67-79.

NOTE 9, page 12.

Bethlehem was indeed the ancestral seat of the house of David (Ruth 1 : 1, 2), and fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11 : 16), but remained an insignificant place, and is not even mentioned among the towns of Judah in the Hebrew text of Joshua, nor in Neh. 11 : 25. Comp. Micah. 5 : 1, where the prophet thus contrasts its insignificance with its future destiny as the birthplace of the Saviour (according to the Hebrew text): "But thou Bethlehem Ephrathah, too small to be among the thousands of Judah [בְּאַלְפֵי יְהוּדָה]—*i.e.*, the central towns where the heads of thousands or subordinate divisions of tribes resided], out of thee shall come forth unto me One who is to be the ruler in Israel; whose origin is from the first of time, from the days of eternity."

NOTE 10, page 13.

Compare the rich remarks of Dr. LANGE in his commentary

on the second chapter of Matthew, vers. 1-11. (Am. ed. vol. i. p. 55 ff.)

NOTE 11, page 13.

Luke 2 : 40, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit;" precisely the same expression which Luke used, 1 : 80, of John the Baptist. Compare also for the human growth and development of Christ, Luke 2 : 52; Heb. 2 : 10-18 and 5 : 8 and 9, where it is said that he *learned* obedience, and, being made perfect, he *became* the author of eternal salvation.

NOTE 12, page 14.

Dr. J. P. LANGE, in his "*Leben Jesu nach den Evangelien*," Heidelberg, 1844 ff. vol. ii. p. 127, says : "The history of Jesus in his twelfth year represents his whole development. It is the characteristic deed of his youth, the revelation of his youthful life, a reflection of his birth, a sign and anticipation of his future heroic career. It represents the childhood of his ideality, therefore also the ideality of childhood in general." Compare also the suggestive remarks of OLSHAUSEN on that passage, "*Commentar*" (3d Germ. ed. vol. i. p. 145 ff.); and of VAN OOSTERZEE, in Lange's "*Bibelwerk*."

NOTE 13, page 14.

Luke 2 : 49; *ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πατρὸς μου δεῖ*, [*δεῖ* indicates a moral necessity which is identical with true freedom,] *εἶναι με*. The fathers and most of the modern commentators refer the *τοῖς* to the house of God, or the Temple. This is grammatically allowable, but restricts the sense, and deprives it of its deeper meaning; for he could only occasionally be in the Temple of Jerusalem, which besides had already become a house of merchandise, (John 2 : 16) and was soon to be destroyed. Nearly all the English versions, Tyndale, Cranmer, the Genevan, and James, translate more correctly, "about my Father's *business*." But we object to the term *business* in this connection, and prefer the more literal translation "*in the things (or affairs) of my Father*." The *in* signifies the life-element in which Christ moved during his whole life, whether in the Temple or out of it.

NOTE 14, page 15.

By Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL, in his genial work, already

quoted, on "*Nature and the Supernatural*," page 280. ("*The Character of Jesus*," page 19 ff.)

NOTE 15, page 17.

See the particulars, with ample quotations from the sources, in RUD. HOFFMANN'S "*Leben Jesu nach den Apokryphen im Zusammenhang aus den Quellen erzahlt und wissenschaftlich untersucht*." Leipzig, 1851, p. 140-263. Also the Apocryphal Gospels by TISCHENDORF.

NOTE 16, page 18.

RENAN, in his *Life*, or *Romance* rather, of *Jesus*, chap. ii., gives a graphic description of the natural beauties of Nazareth, as among the educational influences which account for the greatness of Christ; but all this cannot do away with the seclusion and proverbial insignificance of the place (John 1 : 48), and loses much of its force when we remember the narrow streets and filth of an Oriental town. "Nazareth," says Renan, "was a little town, situated in a fold of land broadly open at the summit of the group of mountains which closes on the north the Plain of Esdraelon. The population is now from three to four thousand, and it cannot have varied very much. . . . The environs are charming, and no place in the world was so well adapted to dreams of absolute happiness. Even in our days, Nazareth is a delightful sojourn,—the only place perhaps, in Palestine, where the soul feels a little relieved of the burden which weighs upon it in the midst of this unequalled desolation. The people are friendly and good-natured; the gardens are fresh and green. . . . The beauty of the women who gather there at night—this beauty which was already remarked in the sixth century, and in which was seen the gift of the Virgin Mary (by Antonius Martyr, *Itiner.* § 5)—has been surprisingly well preserved. It is the Syrian type in all its languishing grace." Comp. my book *Through Bible Lands* (New York and London, 1879), pp. 320-329.

NOTE 17, page 19.

Matt. 13 : 54-56. Compare also Mark 6 : 3, "Is not this *the carpenter, the son of Mary?*" &c. ; from which it would appear that Jesus himself engaged in the trade of Joseph. This is confirmed by ancient tradition and the custom of

Jewish Rabbis. Thus St. Paul was a tent-maker (Acts 18 : 3). The profession of a carpenter was by no means degrading, but regarded among the most honourable and useful. Hence the question of the Nazarenes, "*Is not this the carpenter's son?*" is to be taken as a question of surprise rather than of contempt. They denied the superiority, not the equality, of Jesus with them ; and could not understand from his social position how he could rise above the common level, and perform such wonderful works.

NOTE 18, page 22.

Comp. G. G. GERVINUS : "*Shakspeare,*" Leipzig, 1850, vol. i. pp. 38-41. This masterly critic and expounder of the British poet pronounces him one of the best and most extensively informed men of his age : "*Es ist heute kein Wagniss mehr, zu sagen, dass Shakspeare in jener Zeit an Umfang vielfachen Wissens sehr wenige seines Gleichen gehabt habe.*"

NOTE 19, page 23.

JOHN YOUNG : "*The Christ of History,*" p. 35.

NOTE 20, page 26.

Heinrich Steffens, a follower of Schelling, and a Christian philosopher, bases his "*System of Anthropology*" upon the thought expressed in the text. But it may be applied in its fullest and absolute sense only to Christ, as the ideal man, in whom and through whom alone the race can become complete.

NOTE 21, page 31.

Comp. with the history of the temptation in the wilderness, Matt. 4 and Luke 4, the significant passages in the Epistle to the Hebrews 4 : 15, "*Tempted in all points as we are, yet without sin*" (πεπειρασμένον κατὰ πάντα κατ' ὁμοίτητα, χωρίς ἁμαρτίας), and 5 : 8 ; "*Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered*" (καίπερ ὢν υἱὸς, ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθε τὴν ὑπακοήν, καὶ τελειωθείς ἐγένετο, κ. τ. λ.)

NOTE 22, page 32.

In scholastic terminology, relative freedom from sin is called *posse non peccare*, or *impeccabilitas minor*. To this corresponds the *posse non mori*, or *immortalitas minor*, i.e.,

the relative or conditional immortality of Adam in Paradise, which depended on his probation, and was lost by the Fall.

NOTE 23, page 32.

The *non posse peccare*, or *impeccabilitas major*. With this is closely connected the *non posse mori*, or *immortalitas major*, the absolute immortality of the resurrection-state, which can never be lost.

NOTE 24, page 32.

Dr. Jos. Berg (formerly professor in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick), in a friendly notice of the first edition of this essay (in his "Evangelical Quarterly" for April 1861, p. 289), objects to this view of the peccability of the man Jesus, that it is inconsistent with his absolute holiness. But I cannot see the force of his objection. Peccability is merely the *possibility* of sin, such as attached also to Adam in the state of innocence; and it by no means involves Christ in the *reality* of sin, either original or actual. Against such an inference the language of the text is sufficiently guarded. It is true, the angel called Christ the *Holy Thing* from the moment of his conception, τὸ γεννώμενον ἅγιον (Luke 1 : 35). But Adam was holy too, though "subject to fall" (as the *Larger Westminster Confession* expresses it, qu. 17). Moreover, this original holiness cannot exclude the idea of the physical and moral growth of the Christ-child; for this is distinctly asserted by the same Evangelist (Luke 2 : 40, 52; comp. Heb. 5 : 8). The denial of the *possibility* of sin overthrows the realness of Christ's humanity, and turns the history of the Temptation into a Gnostic phantom and mere sham. It is just because Christ was really and actually tempted, and this not only by the Devil in the wilderness (Matt. 4), but throughout his whole life (Luke 22 : 28, Heb. 4 : 15), and because he successfully resisted the temptation under every form, that he became both our *Saviour* and our *Example* (comp. Heb. 5 : 7-9).

NOTE 25, page 33.

PETER BAYNE: "*The Testimony of Christ to Christianity*," p. 105.

NOTE 26, page 34.

Comp. Acts 3 : 14; 1 Pet. 1 : 19; 2 : 22; 3 : 18; 2 Cor. 5 :

21; 1 John 2: 29; 3: 5, 7; Heb. 4: 15; 7: 26. Considering the infinite superiority of the ethics of the apostles to the ethics of the ancient Greeks, it is absurd to weaken the force of this unanimous testimony (as is done by D. F. STRAUSS, "*Die christliche Glaubenslehre*," vol. ii. p. 192; and to some extent even by HASE, "*Leben Jesu*," p. 61) by a reference to Xenophon's estimate of Socrates: "No one ever saw Socrates do, or heard him say, anything impious or unholy" (Οὐδεὶς πώποτε Σωκράτους οὐδὲν ἀσεβὲς οὐδὲ ἀνόσιον οὔτε πράττοντος εἶδεν, οὔτε λέγοντος ἤκουσεν.—*Memorab.*, i. 11). In the best case, this is only a negative judgment of his conduct, and not of the state of his heart; it acquits Socrates of all manifestation of impiety, without attributing to him, positively, religious or moral perfection. It is a very different thing to assert of a man that he was free from sin and error, and to set forth in actual life a consistent sinless character. The purest man, if he were to invent such a character, would inevitably mix up with it some traits of human imperfection, or overdraw the picture beyond the truly human sphere. But the gospel-picture of Christ is throughout perfectly original and truthful, and maintains its spotless purity in every trait, and under every situation and temptation.

NOTE 27, page 35.

Matt. 27: 19, 24-54; Luke 23: 22-47; Matt. 27: 4.

NOTE 28, page 36.

John 8: 46. Compare the commentators, and the reflections of ULLMANN, l. c. pp. 92 ff.

NOTE 29, page 37.

Quoted from Dr. H. BUSHNELL, l. c. p. 325. The sinlessness of Jesus is denied by D. F. STRAUSS, in his two destructive works, "*The Life of Jesus*," and "*The Dogmatics in Conflict with Modern Science*;" and this mainly from the *a-priori* philosophical argument of the impossibility of sinlessness, or the pantheistic notion of the inseparableness of sin from all finite existence. The only exegetical proof he urges ("*Dogmat.*," ii. 192) is Christ's word, Matt. 19: 17: "There is none good but one, that is God." But Christ answers here to the preceding question, and the implied misconception of

goodness. He does not decline the epithet *good* as such, but only in the superficial sense of the rich youth who regarded him simply as a distinguished Rabbi and a good *man*, not as one with God. He did not say, *I am not good*; but *None is good*, no man is good,—much less in comparison with God. In other words, he rejected not so much the title *Good Master*, as that spirit and state of mind which looked upon him only as an exemplar of human wisdom and morality. In no case can he be supposed to have contradicted his own testimony concerning his innocence. The difficulty of the passage is still more effectually removed if we read with the best authorities: “Why askest thou me of that which is good? One there is who is good.” See the commentators *ad locum*, especially OLSHAUSEN, MEYER, and LANGE.

A French writer, F. PECAUT, “*Le Christ et la Conscience*,” Paris, 1859, likewise denies the sinlessness of Christ. Pecaut refers to the following facts as evidences of moral imperfection,—the conduct of Jesus toward his mother in his twelfth year, his rebuke administered to her at the wedding-feast of Cana, his expulsion of the profane traffickers from the Temple, his cursing of the unfruitful fig-tree, the destruction of the herd of swine, his bitter invectives against the Pharisees, and his own rejection of the attribute *good* in the dialogue with the rich youth. But all these difficulties are of easy solution, and not to be compared with the difficulties on the other side as presented in the text. On the other hand, Pecaut himself, inconsistently enough, admits in a very eloquent passage that Christ’s moral character rose beyond comparison above that of any other great man in antiquity, and was wholly penetrated by God. How, in the name of logic, is it possible to admit so much of goodness, and yet to impeach his veracity when he claims to be entirely free from sin, and equal with God? Veracity and honesty are the very foundation of a good character, and there can be no morality without them. Compare also, against Pecaut, the remarks of Dr. VAN OOSTERZEE in his work on Christ, German translation, page 166 ff.

NOTE 30, page 37.

So SCHLEIERMACHER, the greatest theological genius since Calvin, in his work, “*Der christliche Glaube*,” 3d edition (1836), vol. ii. p. 78: “*Christus war von allen andern Men-*

schen unterschieden durch seine wesentliche Unsündlichkeit und seine schlechthinige Vollkommenheit;" i.e., "Christ differed from all other men by his essential sinlessness and his absolute perfection;" a proposition which Schleiermacher most ably establishes not only in his "*Dogmatics*," but also in many of his sermons. HASE and KEIM likewise admit the sinless perfection of Jesus.

NOTE 31, page 43.

CICERO, *Quæst. Tuscul.*, ii. 22: "*Quem [in quo erit perfecta sapientia] adhuc nos quidem vidimus neminem, sed philosophorum sententiis, qualis futurus sit, si modo aliquando fuerit, exponitur.*" The same writer, in the same work, ii. 4, speaks in the strongest terms of the gross contrast between the doctrine and the life of the philosophers. QUINTILLIAN accuses them of concealing the worst vices under the name of the ancient philosophy (*Instit. i. Proæm.*) The virtue of chastity, in our Christian sense, was almost unknown among the heathen. Woman was essentially a slave of man's lower passions. It is notorious that disreputable women, called *ἐραῖπαί*, or *amicæ*, were attached in Corinth to the Temple of Aphrodite, and enjoyed the sanction of religion for the practice of vice. These dissolute characters were esteemed above housewives, and became the proper representatives of female culture and social elegance. Remember Aspasia, Phryne, Laïs, Theodora, who attracted the admiration and courtship even of earnest philosophers like Socrates, and statesmen like Pericles. To the question of Socrates, "Is there any one with whom you converse less than with the wife?" his pupil Aristobolus replied, "No one, or at least very few." Worse than this, the disgusting vice of pæderastia, which even depraved nature abhors, was practised as a national habit among the Greeks, without punishment or dishonour; was freely discussed, commended, and praised by their poets and philosophers, and likewise divinely sanctioned by the lewdness of Jupiter with Ganymede. Dr. DÖLLINGER, in his instructive and learned work, "*Heidenthum und Judenthum*," 1857, p. 684 ff., sums up his investigation on this subject with the following statement: "*Bei den Griechen tritt das Laster der Pæderastie mit allen Symptomen einer grossen nationalen Krankheit, gleichsam eines ethischen Miasma auf; es zeigt*

sich als ein Gefühl, das stärker und heftiger wirkte, als die Weiberliebe bei anderen Völkern, massloser, leidenschaftlicher in seinen Ansprüchen war. Rasende Eifersucht, unbedingte Hingebung, sinnliche Gluth, zärtliche Tändelei, nächtliches Weilen vor der Thüre des Geliebten, Alles, was zur Carricatur der natürlichen Geschlechtsliebe gehört, findet sich dabei. Auch die ernstesten Moralisten waren in der Beurtheilung des Verhältnisses höchst nachsichtig, sie behandelten die Sache häufig mehr mit leichtsinnigem Scherze, und duldeten die Schuldigen in ihrer Gesellschaft. In der ganzen Literatur der vorchristlichen Periode ist kaum ein Schriftsteller zu finden, der sich entschieden dagegen erklärt hätte. Vielmehr war die ganze Gesellschaft davon angesteckt, und man athmete das Miasma, so zu sagen, mit der Luft ein." On the whole subject of heathen morals, compare this work of DÖLLINGER; also C. SCHMIDT, "*Essai Historique sur la Société dans le Monde Romain, et sur la Transformation par le Christianisme*," Paris, 1853; and SCHAFF, "*History of the Apostolic Church*," pp. 147-157, 443-454; and "*History of the Christian Church*," vol. i. p. 302.

NOTE 32, page 44.

THEODORE PARKER: "*Discourses of Religion*," p. 294.

NOTE 33, page 44.

RENAN makes some striking admissions on this point, though not unmixed with error. "Morality," he says in the fifth chapter of his "*Vie de Jésus*," "is not composed of principles more or less well expressed. The poetry of the precept which makes it lovely is more than the precept itself, taken as an abstract verity. Now, it cannot be denied that the maxims borrowed by Jesus from his predecessors" [Christ borrowed nothing from anybody] "produce in the Gospel an effect totally different from that in the ancient Law, in the *Pirke Aboth*, or in the *Talmud*. It is not the ancient Law, it is not the Talmud, which has conquered and changed the world. Little original in itself [?], if by that is meant that it can be recomposed almost entirely with more ancient maxims, the evangelical morality remains none the less the highest creation which has emanated from the human consciousness, the most beautiful code of perfect life that any

moralist has traced (*la morale évangélique n'en reste pas moins la plus haute création qui soit sortie de la conscience humaine, le plus beau code de la vie parfaite qu'aucun moraliste ait tracé*). . . "Jesus, son of Sirach, and Hillel, had enunciated aphorisms almost as lofty as those of Jesus. Hillel, however, will never be considered the real founder of Christianity. In morality, as in art, words are nothing; deeds are everything. The idea which is concealed beneath a picture of Raphael is a small thing: it is the picture alone that counts. Likewise, in morality, truth becomes of value only if it pass to the condition of feeling; and it attains all its preciousness only when it is realised in the world as a fact. Men of indifferent morals have written very good maxims. Men very virtuous, also, have done nothing to continue the tradition of their virtue in the world. The palm belongs to him who has been mighty in word and in work; who has felt the truth, and, at the price of his blood, has made it triumph. Jesus, from this double point of view, is without equal: his glory remains complete, and will be renewed for ever. (*Jésus, à se double point de vue, est sans égal; sa gloire reste entière et sera toujours renouvelée.*)"

NOTE 34, page 44.

The relation of husband and father must be excepted, on account of his elevation above all equal partnership, and the universalness of his character and mission which requires the entire community of the redeemed as his bride instead of any individual daughter of Eve.

NOTE 35, page 46.

Mark 7: 37. The expression of the people, *καλῶς πάντα πεποίηκε* (*bene omnia fecit*), must be taken as a general judgment, inferred not only from the particular case related before, but from all they had heard and seen of Christ.

NOTE 36, page 54.

Matt. 27: 46. It should be remembered that Jesus speaks here in the prophetic and typical words of David, Ps. 22: 2; while, when speaking in his own language, he uniformly addresses God as his *Father*.

NOTE 37, page 58.

I Cor. 11 : 1. Comp. I Thess. 1 : 6 : "Ye became followers of us and of the Lord."

NOTE 38, page 59.

Matt. 4 : 19 ; 8 : 22 ; 9 : 9 ; Mark 2 : 14 ; 8 : 34 ; 10 : 21 ; Luke 5 : 27 ; 9 : 23, 59 ; 18 : 22 ; John 1 : 43 ; 10 : 27 ; 12 : 26.

NOTE 39, page 59.

Matt. 12 : 1-8 ; Mark 2 : 23-28 ; Luke 5 : 1-9 ; John 5 : 16-18.

NOTE 40, page 60.

John 9 : 3 : "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents ; (but he was born blind) that the works of God should be made manifest in him."

NOTE 41, page 60.

See the dialogue with the woman of Samaria, John 4 : 5 ff. ; and the parable of the merciful Samaritan, Luke 10 : 30-37.

NOTE 42, page 62.

Comp. ULLMANN, "*Sündlosigkeit*," p. 67 ; J. P. LANGE, "*Leben Jesu*," i. 27-34 ; EBRARD, "*Dogmatik*," vol. ii. 23, 24. Also HASE, in his "*Leben Jesu*," p. 63 (4th ed.), places the ideal beauty of Christ's character in "*das schöne Ebenmaass aller Kräfte*," and in "*vollendete Gottesliebe dargestellt in reinsten Humanität*" ("The beautiful symmetry of all powers," and "perfect love to God, exhibited in the purest humanity"). Bishop D. WILSON, in his "*Evidences of Christianity*," vol. ii. 116 (Boston ed. of 1830), remarks : "The opposite, and to us apparently contradictory, graces were found in Christ in equal proportion." Dr. W. E. CHANNING, the Unitarian, in his able sermon on the "*Character of Christ*" (*Works*, vol. iv. p. 23), says : "This combination of the spirit of humanity, in its lowliest, tenderest form, with the consciousness of unrivalled and divine glories, is the most wonderful distinction of this wonderful character." GUIZOT, *Méditations sur l'Essence de la Relig. Chrétienne*, 1864, p. 274 : "*Rien ne me frappe plus dans les Évangiles que ce double caractère de sévérité et d'amour, de pureté austère et*

de sympathie tendre qui apparaît et règne constamment dans les actes et dans les paroles de Jésus-Christ, en tout ce qui touche aux rapports de Dieu avec les hommes." I add a testimony from Dr. LUTHARDT'S "*Apologetische Vorträge über die Grundwahrheiten des Christenthums*," Leipz. 1864, p. 204: "The image of Jesus is the image of the highest and purest *harmony* both of his natural and his moral being. With all other men there is some discrepancy in the inner life. The two poles of intellectual life, knowledge and feeling, head and heart, the two powers of the moral life, thought and will,—in whom are they fully agreed? But as to Jesus, we all have the lively impression, here reigns perfect harmony of the inner spiritual life. His soul is at absolute peace. . . . He is all love, all heart, all feeling; and yet, on the other hand, all intellect, all clearness, all majesty. . . . All is quiet greatness, peaceful simplicity, sublime harmony."

NOTE 43, page 66.

"*Politia*," p. 74 sq. ed. Ast. ("*Plat. Opera*," vol. iv. p. 360, E. ed. Bip.) Compare the author's "*History of the Apostolic Church*," English edition, § 109, page 433. Jean Jacques Rousseau was struck with this remarkable heathen prophecy of the suffering Saviour, who died the death of a malefactor and a slave to redeem us. "*Quand Platon*," he says in his *Émil*, "*peint son juste imaginaire couvert de tout l'opprobre du crime et digne de tous les prix de la vertu, il peint trait pour trait Jésus-Christ: la ressemblance est si frappante, que tous les pères l'ont sentie, et qu'il n'est pas possible de s'y tromper.*"

NOTE 44, page 69.

John 7: 3-10. The brethren of Jesus appear, at all events, as members and inmates of the holy family either by birth or adoption. Compare the author's exegetical article on the "*Brothers of Christ*," in the "*Bibliotheca Sacra*" for October 1864; and notes in his edition of LANGE'S "*Commentary on Matthew*," p. 256.

NOTE 45, page 74.

ROUSSEAU, *Émil*, iv. p. 111: "*Oui, si la vie et la mort de Socrate sont d'un sage; la vie et la mort de Jésus sont d'un dieu!*" See Appendix.

NOTE 46, page 79.

“*Der Reinste unter den Mächtigen, der Mächtigste unter den Reinen, der mit seiner durchstochenen Hand Reiche aus der Angel, den Strom der Jahrhunderte aus dem Bette hob und noch fortgebietet den Zeiten.*” JEAN PAUL, “*Ueber den Gott in der Geschichte und im Leben.*” *Sämmtliche Werke*, vol. xxxiii. 6.

NOTE 47, page 80.

“*Vie de Jésus*,” 7th ed. Paris, 1864, p. 325: “*Quels que puissent être les phénomènes inattendues de l’avenir, Jésus ne sera pas surpassé. Son culte se rajeunira sans cesse ; sa légende provoquera des larmes sans fin ; ses souffrances attendriront les meilleurs cœurs ; tous les siècles proclameront qu’entre les fils des hommes, il n’en est pas né de plus grand que Jésus.*” Renan, however, spoils his concessions, which are quite frequent and enthusiastic, by his pantheistic man-worship, and by placing Cakya-Mouni, the founder of Buddhism, on a par with Christ. Compare the last chapter of his “*Vie de Jésus*,” and also the conclusion of his essay on the “*Critical Historians of Jesus*,” where he says of Christ: “The wonder-worker and the prophet will die ; the man and the sage will endure ; or, rather, the eternal beauty will live for ever in this sublime name, as in all those whom humanity has chosen to keep in mind of its own nature, and to transport it by the view of its own image. Behold there the living God ! This is the adorable One !”

NOTE 48, page 80.

Dr. BAUR: “*Das Christenthum und die christliche Kirche der ersten drei Jahrhunderte.*” (See note 85, p. 172.)

NOTE 49, page 83.

For a very full exposition of this testimony we refer to the instructive and able work of W. FR. GESS: “*Die Lehre von der Person Christi entwickelt aus dem Selbstbewusstsein Christi und aus dem Zeugnisse der Apostel.*” Basel, 1856, new ed., much enlarged, 1879. Dr. Bushnell’s admirable essay on the character of Jesus is defective here. He does not establish the proper divinity of Christ, but seems content with the proof that he was more than man, and cannot be classified with men. Having carried the reader over the great difficulty, and

beyond the boundary of humanitarianism, he leaves him to his own conclusion concerning the merits of the orthodox view of Christ. The same is true of Prof. Seeley's "*Ecce Homo*."

NOTE 50, page 83.

Compare the dictionaries, and especially BRUDER'S "*Greek Concordance of the New Testament*," *sub verbo υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*.

NOTE 51, page 84.

So many modern German commentators, and also Dr. TRENCH, who remarks: "He was '*Son of man*,' as alone realising all which in the idea of man was contained, as the second Adam, the head and representative of the race,—the one true and perfect flower, which ever unfolded itself, of the root and stock of humanity. Claiming this title as his own, he witnessed against opposite poles of error concerning his person,—the Ebionite, to which the exclusive use of the title '*Son of David*' might have led; and the Gnostic, which denied the reality of the human nature that bore it" ("*Notes on the Parables*," ninth London edition, page 84). LIDDON ("*Bampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ*," 1868, p. 8): "The title '*Son of Man*' does not merely assert his real incorporation with our kind; it exalts Him indefinitely above us all as the representative, the ideal, the pattern Man." Philo, the Jewish divine and philosopher, a contemporary of Christ, calls the Logos the true man, ὁ ἀληθινὸς ἄνθρωπος.

NOTE 52, page 84.

Matt. 9: 27; 15: 22; 12: 23; 21: 9; 22: 41 ff., &c.

NOTE 53, page 86.

Matt. 16: 17; compare 19: 28; 24: 30; 25: 31; 26: 64; Luke 21: 27, 36.

NOTE 54, page 87.

Matt. 11: 27; 21: 37; 22: 42; 26: 63 f.; 27: 43; Mark 12: 6; 13: 32; 14: 62; Luke 10: 22; John 5: 19-26; 9: 35-38; 10: 36; 11: 4; 14: 13; 17: 1; 19: 7.

NOTE 55, page 87.

Matt. 16: 16; Mark 3: 11; John 1: 18, 34, 49; 11: 27; 20: 31,—besides the many passages in the Acts and Epistles,

where the term *υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ* is as frequent as the term *υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου* in the Gospels.

NOTE 56, page 87.

Matt. 3 : 17 ; Luke 3 : 22 ; Matt. 17 : 5 ; Luke 9 : 35.

NOTE 57, page 88.

Matt. 11 : 27. This passage is a striking parallel to the sublimest sayings in the fourth Gospel, and proves the essential identity of the Synoptist and Johannean picture of Christ.

NOTE 58, page 88.

John 3 : 36 ; 5 : 24 ; 6 : 40, 47, 50-58 ; 11 : 25.

NOTE 59, page 88.

John 4 : 26 ; 5 : 36, 39 ; Matt. 14 : 33 ; 16 : 16 f. ; 26 : 63 f. ; &c.

NOTE 60, page 89.

Matt. 26 : 63-65. Schleiermacher pronounces this affirmative *Yea* of Christ, in view of the surrounding circumstances, the greatest word ever spoken by any man, the most glorious apotheosis, and the most certain assurance by which any divinity could proclaim itself (*“das grösste Wort, was je ein Sterblicher gesagt hat, die herrlichste Apotheose ; keine Gottheit kann gewisser sein als die, welche so sich selbst verkündigt”*). See his youthful work, *“Discourses on Religion”* (*Reden über die Religion*), 4th edition, Berlin, 1831, p. 292.

NOTE 61, page 89.

Matt. 16 : 19 ; 27 : 11 ; Luke 22 : 30 ; John 18 : 36. Compare Dan. 7 : 13 ; Luke 1 : 33.

NOTE 62, page 89.

John 5 : 22, 25-27 ; Matt. 25 : 31 ff., &c.

NOTE 63, page 89.

Matt. 18 : 11 ; Luke 9 : 56 ; 19 : 10 ; John 3 : 17 ; 5 : 34 ; 10 : 9 ; 12 : 47. Compare Luke 1 : 47 ; 2 : 11 ; John 4 : 42, &c.

NOTE 64, page 91.

“Mundus non factus est in tempore, sed cum tempore.”

NOTE 65, page 91.

John 8: 58: Ἀμὴν, ἀμὴν [the solemn announcement of an important truth] λέγω ὑμῖν, πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι ἐγὼ εἰμι. Mark also the difference of the verb (which is lost in our English version), besides the difference of the tense. For γίνεσθαι, *to become, to begin to be, to pass from non-existence into existence*, implies origin in time or previous non-existence, and is applicable only to created beings; while εἶναι is equally applicable to God and to eternal existence. Compare the ἦν of the Λόγος, John 1: 1, with the ἐγένετο of the man John, ver. 6. H. A. W. MEYER, one of the fairest and most accurate grammatical commentators, correctly remarks on John 8: 58: "*Da Abraham nicht präexistirt hatte, sondern (durch seine Geburt) ZUR EXISTENZ KAM, so steht γενέσθαι, wogegen mit εἶμι das SEIN AN SICH gemeint ist, welches bei Jesu (sofern er nach seinem göttlichen Wesen vorzeitlich war) ohne vorgängiges Gewordensein war. Das PRAESENS bezeichnet das aus der Vergangenheit her, d. i. hier: aus der Vorzeitlichkeit her (Joh. 1: 1; 17: 5), Fortdauernde. Vrgl. lxx., Jer. 1: 5; Ps. 90: 2; Winer, Gramm. p. 309.*" Meyer then goes on to refute the Socinian and rationalistic misinterpretations of the passage.

NOTE 66, page 91.

John 17: 5. Compare the testimony of the apostles on the pre-existence,—John 1: 1-14; Col. 1: 16; Heb. 1: 2, 3.

NOTE 67, page 92.

Matt. 9: 6; Luke 5: 20-24; 7: 47, 48.

NOTE 68, page 92.

John 10: 30. The passage teaches, certainly, more than the ethical unity of will: it asserts, according to the context, the unity of power which is based on the unity of essence, or the homousia. The ἐν excludes Arianism; the plural ἐσμέν, Sabellianism and Patripassianism.

NOTE 69, page 93.

Dr. HENGSTENBERG, in his "*Commentary on the Gospel of St. John*," 1863, vol. iii. p. 361, justly remarks: "*Menschen, die sich selbst zu Gott machen, sind immer entweder Verrückte oder Bösewichter. Wer anders, als wer selbst ein*

Frevler ist, wird es wagen Jesum, in die eine oder die andere dieser Classen zu setzen?" The anonymous author of "*Ecce Deus*" (Boston ed., p. 23) remarks: "Christ must be more than a good man, or worse than the worst man. If he be not God, he is the Devil."

NOTE 70, page 93.

"Of all the readers of the gospel," says BUSHNELL, p. 290, "it probably never even occurs to one in a hundred thousand to blame his conceit, or the egregious vanity of his pretensions."

NOTE 71, page 94.

The explanation which some Socinian and Unitarian divines give of these words of Thomas, by resolving them into a mere exclamation of surprise at the fact of the resurrection, "O my God!" is simply absurd, and only worthy of notice as revealing the inextricable difficulty which it presents to the Unitarian Christology.

NOTE 72, page 101.

Similar views are more fully carried out by Dr. Bushnell ("*Nature and the Supernatural*"), and Professor Christlieb ("*Modern Doubts,*" &c.)

NOTE 73, page 103.

It was first suggested by the heathen assailants of Christianity, CELSUS and JULIAN THE APOSTATE, then insinuated by French Deists of the school of VOLTAIRE, but never raised to the dignity of scientific argument. The only attempt to carry it out, and that a mere fragmentary one, was made by the anonymous "*Wolfenbüttel Fragmentist,*" since known as HERMANN SAMUEL REIMARUS, professor of Oriental Literature in the College at Hamburg, who died in 1786. His "*Fragments*" were never intended for publication, but only for a few friends. Lessing found them in the library at Wolfenbüttel, and commenced to publish them, without the author's knowledge, in 1774; not, as he said, because he agreed with them, but because he wished to arouse the spirit of investigation. This mode of procedure, Semler, the father of German neology, wittily compared to the act of setting a city on fire for the purpose of trying the engines. In our own time, BRUNO BAUER, a theological weathercock, vagabond, and final apostate (not to be confounded with the far superior

Dr. F. CH. BAUR), has endeavoured to revive, but without effect, this exploded theory, and has misrepresented the Gospels as deliberate fabrications. But even Strauss ignores him (in his new "*Life of Jesus*") as unfit for his company.

NOTE 74, page 108.

"*Discourse on the Character of Christ.*"—CHANNING'S *Works*, vol. iv. 17, 18.

NOTE 75, page 109.

The so-called *rationalismus communis*, or *vulgaris*, or the rationalism of common sense, as distinct from the transcendental rationalism of uncommon sense or speculative reason. The sense of both systems, however, ends in nonsense. Dr. Marheineke defined a Rationalist, or, as Paulus (not of Tarsus, but of Heidelberg) called him, a *Denkgläubige*, as a man, *der zu denken glaubt und zu glauben denkt; es ist aber mit beidem gleich null; i.e.*, a man who believes that he thinks, and thinks that he believes; but both amounts to nothing. The Hegelian School has successfully ridiculed common or vulgar rationalism, and made every scholar of philosophical pretensions ashamed of it. But the infidel wing of that school has at last relapsed into the same or still greater absurdities.

NOTE 76, page 109.

Compare DIODORUS SICULUS, *Bibli. Fragm.*, i. 7; CICERO, *De natura deor.*, i. 42; SEXTUS EMPIR., *Adv. math.*, ix. 17.

NOTE 77, page 109.

Dr. PAULUS was born at Leonberg, in the kingdom of Württemberg, 1761; then successively professor in different universities; at last in Heidelberg, where he died in 1851, after having long outlived himself. His rationalistic exegesis is laid down in his "*Commentary on the Gospels*," published since 1800; and in his "*Life of Jesus*," 1828.

NOTE 78, page 110.

The rationalistic interpretation of *περιπατῶν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης* (according to the reading of the received text), or *ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν* (according to the better authenticated reading of the modern critical editions), in Matt. 14: 25, is inconsis-

tent with the context as well as with the expression in verse 29, περιπατήσεν ἐπὶ τὰ ὕδατα, and abandoned by all good commentators. It is true that the Greek preposition ἐπὶ with the *genitive* may mean, *on the bank of*, but only after verbs of *rest*, as in John 20: 1, ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβεριάδος, not after verbs of *motion*, as περιπατεῖν, and still less with the *accusative*, according to the proper reading of the oldest manuscripts.

NOTE 79, page 113.

RENAN: "*Studies of Religious History and Criticism*," translated by O. B. Frothingham. New York, 1864. pp. 176, 177.

NOTE 80, page 115.

DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS, Doctor of Philosophy, was born January 27, 1808, at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, in Württemberg, a little kingdom which has produced an unusual number of distinguished men,—poets like Schiller and Uhland, philosophers like Schelling and Hegel, astronomers like Kepler, and some of the most orthodox and pious divines, as Bengel and Storr, but also the very leaders of both the common and transcendental rationalism, viz., Paulus, Baur, and Strauss. Dr. BAUR, Professor of Church History in Tübingen, who died 1860, was the founder of the so-called Tübingen School of negative historical criticism, which aimed at a radical reconstruction of the history of primitive Christianity, on the basis of a pantheistic (Hegelian) intellectualism. He is, upon the whole, the ablest and most respectable of all the opponents of Christianity. It was mainly under his instruction that Strauss was educated, and unfitted for the Christian ministry, at the University of Tübingen. He was the first in his class, and exhibited unusual talent and industry. After a literary journey to the north of Germany, he became *Repetent*, or theological tutor and lecturer, at the *Stift* (Seminary) of his Alma Mater; but was removed from this post and the service of the Church in 1836, after the publication of his first "*Life of Jesus*," which created an extraordinary sensation in the theological and literary world. Since that time he led a rather unsteady and apparently unhappy life in different places,—at Ludwigsburg, Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Weimar, Cologne, Munich, and again at Heilbronn, Darmstadt, and Ludwigsburg. He was married to a famous actress, Agnese

Schebest; but was shortly afterwards divorced from her, on account of incompatibility of temper. In 1839 he was called to a professorship of didactic theology at the University of Zurich, but was prevented from taking possession of his chair by a revolution of the people of the canton, who stormed the city, and expelled the radical and infidel administration which had called him to undermine the very foundations of the Christian faith in the rising ministry of the Church. He wrote a destructive system of theology, several biographies, of Hutten, Schubert, Reimarus, Voltaire, literary and political essays, a new Life of Jesus, and a work on "The Old and the New Faith" (1873), wherein he professed, shortly before his death, his conversion from ideal pantheism to a dreary materialism without God and without hope. In several poems of cold classic finish, written under severe physical pain, he reveals the resignation of a Stoic philosopher. He died in his native town, Ludwigsburg, 1874. His friend, Edward Zeller, Professor of Philosophy in Berlin, and son-in-law of Dr. Baur, wrote a memoir, and edited his works. Hausrath prepared an extensive biography.

Strauss was a good classical and general scholar, and a master in the art of composition. He had a clear, methodical, logical, and acute mind, a rare power of critical analysis, and a trenchant style, but no constructive genius. He was a skilful "architect of ruin." When a student, he was quite superstitious, and believed in the ghost stories and demoniacal possessions which then agitated Württemberg, and clustered around his friend, the amiable and humorous poet-physician and ghost-seer, Justinus Kerner of Weinsberg (who, by the way, called Strauss's marriage and subsequent divorce a mere "myth," and played many good-humoured jokes on him). This is a striking illustration of the close affinity of superstition and infidelity, and the easy transition from one to the other. We have the same law exemplified on a large scale in the close alliance between infidelity and modern spiritualism falsely so called. Man must believe in something; either in the true God or in dumb idols, either in the Holy Ghost or in spectres.

The first and larger "*Leben Jesu*" of Strauss appeared at Tübingen in 1835 and 1836, in two volumes; the fourth, and probably the last, edition in 1840; and was translated into

French by Émile Littré, member of the Institute (Paris, 2d ed. 1856), and into English by Miss Marian Evans ("George Eliot," London, 1846, in three volumes; republished in New York by some obscure house, 1850). The smaller work under the same title, in one volume of 633 pages, appeared at Leipzig in 1864, and passed through several editions. While the first was intended exclusively for learned readers, the second is more popular (*für das deutsche Volk bearbeitet*, as the title-page says), and aims to be the same for the German people that Renan's "*Vie de Jésus*" was for the French, although it is as far below the latter in easy elegance and popularity as it is above it in scholarship and accuracy. He dedicated it to the memory of his deceased brother, as Renan dedicated his work to the memory of his deceased sister. With slight modifications, he adheres to his old position, with increased bitterness to the clergy and the Church, whom he gives up hopelessly, turning to the people, and assuming the part of a theological deserter and spiritual demagogue. He has the impudence, in the preface (page 12), to appeal to the example of St. Paul, who, after being rejected by the Jews, offered the gospel to the Gentiles. He hopes that the annihilation of the popular faith in miracles will overthrow at last the Christian ministry, as a useless and even injurious encumbrance of society in the present advanced state of civilisation. "*Wer die Pfaffen aus der Kirche schaffen will,*" he says (preface, page 9), "*der muss erst das Wunder aus der Religion schaffen.*" The nature of the religion or philosophy which he would like to substitute for a supernatural Christianity may be judged from his undisguised denial of the immortality of the soul. He praises his deceased brother, in the words of dedication, for having never yielded, not even on his death-bed, to the deceitful temptation of deriving comfort from the empty dream of another world. "*Du hast,*" he says, "*selbst in solchen Augenblicken, wo jede Lebenshoffnung erloschen war, niemals der Versuchung nachgegeben, durch Anlehnen an's Jenseits dich zu täuschen.*" This philosophy of death was well characterised, at the appearance of his first "*Leben Jesu,*" in the lines of Gustav Schwab, the Swabian poet:

"Ich bin der Weg, die Wahrheit und das Leben,
Sprach Der, den Gott zum Führer uns gegeben;
Doch wie spricht der, mit dem ihr uns bedroht?
Ich bin der Weg, die Wahrheit und der Tod."

The mythical theory of Strauss has been refuted, first positively, by Neander, Lange, Tholuck, Ebrard, and other Biblical scholars, who met his "*Life of Jesus*" with successful vindications of the gospel history; negatively also by Baur, Schwegler, Keim, and other advanced critics of the Tübingen School, who derive the Gospels and Epistles, not from the unconscious myth-producing faculty of the early Christians, but from conscious and antagonistic religious tendencies of the fermenting Pauline and post-apostolic age which resulted at last in the formation of Catholic Christianity.

But Strauss himself has furnished the most effective refutation of his "*Life of Jesus*" in his own last work, "*The Old and the New Faith*," which contains his dying creed of despair. Here he cast off all half-way measures, and even the last concessions he had formerly made to Christ and the Christian faith. Beginning as a Hegelian, he ended as a Darwinian; from the empyrean of idealism, he sank down to the slough of materialism, and exchanged his gospel of poetry for the gospel of dirt. This is the logical termination of infidelity. Compare an able and searching criticism of "*The New Faith of Strauss*" by my late colleague and friend, Dr. HENRY B. SMITH, in "*Faith and Philosophy*," New York, 1878, page 443.

NOTE 81, page 115.

THEODORE PARKER, born in Massachusetts, 1810; died in Florence, 1860. "*Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion*," 1849. Compare his review of Strauss in the "*Christian Examiner*," for April 1840. Mr. Weiss makes out a distinction between the theories of Strauss and Parker, but on a partial misapprehension of the former. The difference lies more in the practical turn of the American orator and the speculative turn of the German student. Parker was an enthusiast for liberty and social progress; Strauss was selfishly conservative in politics, and cared little for the people. See "*Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker*," by John Weiss, New York, 1864, 2 vols.; and an able review of this work by Professor NOAH PORTER in the "*New-Englander*" for 1864, page 359 ff.

NOTE 82, page 115.

The word *myth* is derived from the Greek verb *μύω*, to shut

the eyes or the lips, whence *mystery* and *mysticism*, and means speech, tale, fable, fiction; *μῦθολογία* is the narrative of fabulous stories of the gods, mythology. The miracles of Christ have a symbolical, but no mythical, character; they imply a religious idea, and yet they are facts; they are both true and real. The Gospels move altogether on the terra firma of historical reality. Compare GEORGE, "*Mythus und Sage*," 1837, and especially ULLMANN, "*Historisch oder Mythisch?*" 1838.

NOTE 83, page 121.

In his new "*Leben Jesu*," page 79, Strauss says, with reference to the Gospel of St. John: "*Hier hat sogar die Einmischung philosophischer Construction und bewusster Dichtung alle Wahrscheinlichkeit.*"

NOTE 84, page 123.

Dr. BAUR, in the second and revised edition of his last important work, on "*Christianity and the Christian Church in the First Three Centuries*," which appeared shortly before his death (a. 1860), makes the remarkable concession that the conversion of St. Paul remained at all times an enigma to him, which cannot be satisfactorily solved by any psychological or dialectical analysis. "*Keine weder psychologische noch dialektische Analyse kann das innere Geheimniss des Actes erforschen, in welchem Gott seinen Sohn in ihm enthüllte*" (page 45). In this connection he allows himself to speak of the *miracle* of the resurrection, "which alone could disperse the doubts of the older apostles, which seemed to doom faith itself to the eternal night of death" ("*das Wunder der Auferstehung, das allein die Zweifel der älteren Apostel zerstreuen konnte, welche den Glauben selbst in die ewige Nacht des Todes verstossen zu müssen schienen*" (p. 39). He also speaks of the *miracle* of Paul's conversion, which appears the greater, since he, "in the sudden change from the most violent enemy to the most determined herald of Christianity, broke through the barriers of Jewish particularism, and dissolved it in the universal idea of Christianity" (page 45). We honour the honesty of this greatest of modern sceptics, and cherish the hope that he was saved at last from "the eternal night" of despair which is the legitimate end of scepticism. One of his last words, I am told, was the sigh, "Lord, grant unto me a peaceful end."

NOTE 85, page 127.

The same objection against the theory of fiction was already raised by the infidel ROUSSEAU, in his "*Emile*," L. iv. p. 111: "*Jamais des auteurs juifs n'eussent trouvé ni ce ton, ni cette morale; et l'évangile a des caractères de vérité si grands, si frappants, si parfaitement inimitables, que l'inventeur en serait plus étonnant que le héros.*" THEODORE PARKER, in arguing against the total denial of the existence of Jesus, which no sane man ever ventured upon, supplies an argument against the partial denial: "Measure Jesus by the shadow he has cast into the world; no, by the light he has shed upon it. Shall we be told such a man never lived? the whole story is a lie? Suppose that Plato and Newton never lived. But who did their works, and thought their thought? It takes a Newton to forge a Newton. What man could have fabricated a Jesus? None but a Jesus." Even RENAN himself, unmindful of his theory, says, "*Life of Jesus*," chap. xxviii. p. 367: "Far from having been created by his disciples, Jesus appears in all things superior to his disciples. They, St. Paul and St. John excepted, were men without talent or genius. . . . Upon the whole, the character of Jesus, far from having been embellished by his biographers, has been belittled by them." What a pity that the world had to wait eighteen hundred years for a restoration of the true picture of Jesus from the imperfect and distorted fragments of his ignorant disciples!

NOTE 86, page 129.

GOETHE, in his "*Conversations with Eckermann*" (vol. iii. 371), fully acknowledges the genuineness, credibility, and incomparable majesty of the Gospels. (See Appendix.) GUIZOT, in his "*Méditations*," première série, p. 252, makes the following truthful remarks on them: "The mighty power of these books and their accounts have been tested and proved. They have overcome paganism; they have conquered Greece, Rome, and barbarous Europe; they are on the way of conquering the world. And the sincerity of the authors is no less certain than the power of the books. We may contest the learning and critical sagacity of the first historians of Jesus Christ; but it is impossible to contest their good faith; it shines from their words: they believed what they said; they sealed their assertions with their blood."

NOTE 87, page 129.

This argument has been used, with reference to Hume, by Archbishop WHATELY, in his "*Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte*," Oxford, 1821; and against Strauss (which means *Ostrich*) by Dr. WURM (under the name of *Casuar*, i.e., *Cassowary*, a cousin to the ostrich), in his "*Life of Luther*," 1836, but dated Mexico, 1936, a hundred years after Strauss's "*Life of Jesus*," when criticism shall have reached its climax in the New World. This clever parody strictly follows the method of Strauss, and applies it to the documents relating to the life of Luther, which are often contradictory; for instance, as to his birthplace, Möhra, or Eisleben, or Mansfeld (compare Bethlehem and Nazareth), and the date and manner of his conversion at Erfurt, whether it was brought about by a duel, or by a thunderstorm and lightning, &c. Professor Norton, in his "*Internal Evidences of the Gospels*," has likewise employed this weapon against Strauss, and by his own process conclusively proven that Julius Cæsar was never assassinated.

NOTE 88, page 130.

JOSEPH ERNEST RENAN was born Feb. 27, 1823, at Treguier in Brittany, of humble parents, and educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood in the Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris. But, before taking orders, he was compelled to leave this institution on account of some religious difficulties which his superiors were unable or unwilling to solve. He then devoted himself to the comparative study of the Semitic languages, for which he endeavoured to do what Professor Bopp of Berlin had so successfully accomplished for the Indo-Germanic or Aryan family of languages. In 1847, he gained the Volney Prize for an essay, since expanded into a history of the Semitic languages, and acquired the reputation of one of the first living Orientalists of Europe. In 1856, he was elected (in place of Augustin Thierry) a member of the Institute of France. In 1860, he was intrusted by Napoleon III. with a mission for archæological explorations on the supposed sites of the Phœnician cities, and published the results of his investigations in an ample collection of epigraphic monuments from the time of the Assyrian domination to that of the Seleucides. On his return, he was appointed to the

professorship of Hebrew in the College of France, but lost his position in consequence of his inaugural address, in which he boldly attacked, in the name of free science, the traditional orthodoxy of the clerical party, and the dogma of the divinity of Christ.

Renan's "*Vie de Jésus*" was prepared, as to its outline, during his journey in the East, at the side of his since departed sister, in fresh view of the holy places, and published at Paris in 1863, as the first part of a work (now finished in four volumes) on the "*Origins of Christianity*." It marks an epoch in the religious literature of France, and found an unparalleled circulation on the continent of Europe, and also in England and America. I have before me the seventh edition, Paris, 1864. An English translation, by *Ch. E. Wilbour*, appeared in New York, 1864. The book of Renan has all the charm of a religious romance, and may have benefited many novel-readers, who never knew that Jesus was such an interesting character, by inducing them to study the New Testament. So good has no doubt come out of evil also in this case. But, as a critical or scientific work, his book has no value. In the introduction, he refers, among six works, mainly to the "*Life of Jesus*" by Strauss, as translated by Littré, for information in critical details. He contents himself with stating his views with oracular self-assurance, and a show of indiscriminate references to the New Testament and the Talmud, several of which prove the very reverse of the assertions in the text. Of the many refutations of Strauss he says not a word. He published also a smaller edition of his "*Life of Jesus*," presenting him, as he says, in "pure white marble" (in sugar-candy rather), without spot or wrinkle, for the edification of the French people. Among the many replies to Renan, I mention those of E. DE PRESSENSE, VAN OOSTERZEE, BEY-SCHLAG, and HENRY B. SMITH.

NOTE 89, page 131.

See RENAN'S essay on the "*Critical Historians of Jesus*," in his "*Studies of Religious History and Criticism*," translated by O. B. Frothingham, New York, 1864, page 189.

NOTE 90, page 131.

In the essay just quoted, p. 197, Renan says: "The legend

of the Buddha Cakya-Mouni is the one which, in its mode of formation, most resembles that of Christ; as Buddhism is the religion which, in the law of development, most resembles Christianity."

NOTE 91, page 131.

"*Vie de Jésus*" (chap. xv. p. 172) : "*La légende était ainsi le fruit d'une grande conspiration toute spontanée et s'élaborait autour de lui de son vivant. Aucun grand événement de l'histoire ne s'est passé sans donner lieu à un cycle de fables, et Jésus n'eût pu, quand il l'eût voulu, couper court à ces créations populaires.*"

NOTE 92, page 132.

"*Studies of Religious History and Criticism,*" &c., page 192.

NOTE 93, page 133.

All competent judges seem to agree in a very low estimate of the scientific and critical value of Renan's book. Dr. H. B. SMITH of New York, in his excellent review of Renan's "*Life of Jesus*" (in the "*American Presbyterian and Theological Review*" for January 1864, page 145), justly remarks: "In point of learning, intellect, and consistency, the Teutonic work of Strauss is immeasurably superior to the light and airy French romance." The Rev. SAMUEL J. ANDREWS, in the preface to a new edition of his "*Life of our Lord upon Earth,*" New York, 1864, part vi., denies to Renan's book all critical value, and adds: "I do not recall any particular in which it adds anything to our knowledge of the gospel history, even in its external features: much less does it render us any aid in the understanding of its higher meaning."

NOTE 94, page 134.

"Jesus was a thaumaturgist only at a late period, and against his will." "He was a miracle-worker and an exorcist only in spite of himself. Miracles are ordinarily the work of the public even more than of him to whom they are attributed. . . . The miracles of Jesus were a violence done him by his time, a concession which the necessity of the hour wrung from him. So the exorcist and the miracle-worker have fallen; but the religious reformer shall live for ever"

(Renan, chap. xvi.) "Desperate, pushed to extremities, he no longer retained possession of himself. His mission imposed itself upon him, and he obeyed the torrent. As always happens in great and divine careers, he suffered the miracles which public opinion demanded of him, rather than performed them. Thoroughly persuaded that Jesus was a worker of miracles, *Lazarus and his two sisters may have aided in the performance of one* [the apparent resurrection of Lazarus], as so many pious men, convinced of the truth of their religion, have sought to triumph over human obstinacy by means of the weakness of which they were well aware. The state of their conscience was that of the Stigmatists, the Convulsionists, the Observed Nuns, led on by the influence of the world in which they live, and by their own belief in the pretended acts. As to Jesus, he had no more power than St. Bernard or St. Francis d'Assisi to moderate the avidity of the multitude and of his own disciples for the marvellous. Death, moreover, was in a few days to restore to him his divine liberty, and to snatch him from the fatal necessities of a character which became each day more exacting, more difficult to sustain" (chap. xxii.) So Jesus lent himself an instrument to a pious fraud. Of course, it would not be in keeping with French politeness or ordinary prudence to say, in plump terms, that Christ was an impostor; but the insinuation is clear enough for any reflecting reader.

NOTE 95, page 135.

At the close of chap. xxvi. (page 308 of the French original): "*Son corps avait-il été enlevé, ou bien l'enthousiasme, toujours crédule, fit-il éclore après coup l'ensemble de récits par lesquels on chercha à établir la foi à la resurrection? C'est ce que, faute de documents contradictoires—[which the American translation, page 357, has softened into, 'for want of peremptory evidence']—nous ignorerons à jamais. Disons cependant que la forte imagination de Marie de Magdala joua dans cette circonstance un rôle capital. Pouvoir divin de l'amour! moments sacrés où la passion d'une hallucinée donne au monde un Dieu ressuscité!*"

NOTE 96, page 136.

The reader will hardly believe it, until he reads the pas-

sage in "*Vie de Jésus*," chap. xxiii., which we reluctantly copy: "Did he [Christ in Gethsemane] recall the clear fountains of Galilee where he might have refreshed himself; the vineyard and fig-tree under which he might have been seated; *les jeunes filles qui auraient peut-être consenti à l'aimer? Maudit-il son âpre destinée, qui lui avait interdit les joies concédées à tous les autres? Regretta-t-il sa trop haute nature, et, victime de sa grandeur, pleura-t-il de n'être pas resté un simple artisan de Nazareth?*" Renan most arbitrarily places the scene in Gethsemane several days before the night of the passion, contrary to the unanimous testimony of the Synoptical Gospels as well as the inherent probability of the case. But the opinions of this frivolous critic on such subjects are worth nothing at all. The maidens of Galilee and Judæa figure prominently in his Life of Jesus, and make it the more palatable to novel-readers. In chap. v. (page 52 of the original, page 102 of the English translation) occurs the following passage: "All his power to love was transferred to what he considered his celestial vocation. The extremely delicate feeling (*le sentiment extrêmement délicat*) which we notice in him towards women never departed from the exclusive devotion which he had to his idea. He treated as sisters, like Francis d'Assisi and Francis de Sales, those women who were enamoured with the same work as he: he had his St. Claires, his Françaises de Chantal. Only it is probable that they loved him more than the work. He was undoubtedly more loved than loving. As often happens in very lofty natures, tenderness of heart was in him transformed into an infinite sweetness, a vague poetry, a universal charm. His relations, intimate and free, but of an entirely moral order, with women of equivocal conduct (*avec des femmes d'une conduite équivoque*), are explained also by the passion which attached him to the glory of his Father, and inspired in him a kind of jealousy of all beautiful creatures (*une sorte de jalousie pour toutes les belles créatures*) who might contribute to it." In proof of this reckless and frivolous talk, Renan quotes Luke 7: 37; John 4: 7; 8: 3. Guizot, no doubt with reference to Renan, devotes a special chapter of his "*Méditations*" to *Jésus-Christ et les femmes* (page 309 ff.), and justly maintains that nowhere is there less of man, and more of God, than in Christ's relations with the

women who approach him, and in the absolute purity which characterises his sayings on adultery and on the sanctity of the marriage relation. Compare Matt. 5 : 27, 28 ; 19 : 4-9, &c.

It is characteristic of Renan that, in his "*Life of St. Paul*," likewise, he invents an erotic episode, and makes the Apostle of the Gentiles marry Lydia of Philippi.

NOTE 97, page 137.

The late Dr. HENRY B. SMITH (in the article alluded to, pages 157 and 169, and reprinted in his essays, "*Faith and Philosophy*," New York, 1878) thus severely but justly condemns the book of Renan : "In passing judgment on such a representation, there is no need of circumlocution or euphonisms. It is utterly disgraceful and disingenuous. It assails the very honesty and credibility of Jesus. It makes success the standard. It is the essence of Jesuitism. The apology is as superficial as it is ignominious. The worst ethics of the French stage cannot surpass it. Nobody but a Frenchman could, after this, still idolise his hero as the perfection of humanity. And, in the midst of such profligate representations, to interject phrases about '*our* profound seriousness,' '*rigid* conscience,' and '*absolute* sincerity,' in contrast with the delusions and falsity attributed to Jesus, is to carry to its height a base invention, from which every right-minded man will instinctively recoil, and which every true believer in Christ will stamp as blasphemy. Better for Jesus,—as a mere man,—a thousandfold better, to have died unknown, than to have lent himself to impostures which he must have known to be false, to a conspiracy founded on a lie or a hallucination. But this is not all, nor the worst. The part of the Messiah made it necessary that Jesus should also give himself forth as an '*exorcist* and a *thaumaturge*.' Charlatanry must complete the work begun in hallucination. . . . The Jesus depicted by Renan is a figment of naturalism, a conception that can neither be imaged forth nor realised. It has the outward forms and framework of human life, but within there is not even an immortal personal consciousness. We have, in the last analysis, only the shadow of death."

NOTE 98, page 138.

The dying exclamation of Julian the Apostate—"Galilæan, thou hast conquered!"—rests on too late authorities to claim credibility, especially in view of the silence of the impartial Ammianus Marcellinus, who furnishes a full account of the last hours of the emperor; but it contains the philosophy of his reign, and the Italian proverb may be applied to it: *Se non e vero, e bon trovato*.

NOTE 99, page 140.

See his large "*Leben Jesu*," Schlussabhandlung, vol. ii. page 663 (4th ed., 1840).

NOTE 100, page 141.

"In an individual," says STRAUSS, "*Leben Jesu*," vol. ii. page 710, "in one God-man, the properties and functions which the church doctrine ascribes to Christ contradict themselves; in the idea of the race, they agree. *Humanity* is the union of the two natures,—the incarnate God, the Infinite externalising itself in the finite, and the finite spirit remembering its infinitude. It is the child of the visible mother and the invisible father, Nature and Spirit; it is the worker of miracles, in so far as in the course of human history the spirit more and more completely subjugates nature both within and around man, until it lies before him as an inert matter of his activity; it is the sinless existence, for the course of its development is a blameless one: pollution cleaves to the individual only, and does not touch the race or its history. It is humanity that dies, rises, and ascends to heaven: for from the negation of its natural life there ever proceeds a higher spiritual life; from the suppression of its limitation as a personal, rational, and terrestrial spirit, arises its union with the infinite Spirit of the heavens. By faith in this Christ, especially in his death and resurrection, man is justified before God; that is, by the kindling within him of the idea of humanity, especially by the negation of its natural and sensual aspects, the individual man partakes of the divinely human life of the species." The popular "*Life of Jesus*," by the same author, concludes in a similar manner, page 627; and the same idea is repeated in his "*The Christ of Faith, and the Jesus of History*," 1865, which

is an appendix to his shorter "*Life of Jesus.*" But the idea of the union of the human and divine is no more contradictory in an individual than in the race. What is true in idea or principle must also actualise itself, or be capable of actualisation, in a concrete living fact. History teaches, moreover, that every age, every great movement, and every nation, have their representative heads, who comprehend and act out the life of the respective whole. This analogy points us to a general representative head of the entire race,—Adam in the natural, and Christ in the spiritual order. The divine humanity of Strauss is like a stream without a fountain, or like a body without a head, a metaphysical abstraction and idle delusion. The historical Jesus of Nazareth is the ideal Christ.

In his last book, on "*The Old and New Faith,*" Strauss renounces all deceptive accommodations and restraints, and leaves no middle ground between hopeless atheism and positive historical Christianity.

APPENDIX.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONIES

TO THE

CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.



WE present, by way of Appendix to our argument, a number of striking and remarkable concessions and testimonies to the perfection of Christ's character as a man, from eminent writers who were either professed unbelievers and sceptics, or, at least, free from dogmatic bias, and can therefore not be suspected of partiality. This makes their testimony all the more valuable for apologetic purposes. It is the homage of their genius and intellect to him whose power and authority they must acknowledge theoretically, though they may practically refuse to accept him as their Lord and Saviour. The concession of an enemy, or an outsider, sometimes carries more weight in an argument than the assertion of a friend. Honey may be extracted even from a dead lion. "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness" (Judges 14: 14).

The testimonies we are going to produce are

important and interesting in various ways. They prove that there is in the inmost heart of man an instinctive and growing reverence and admiration for the spotless purity of Christ. Infidels may deny his miracles, but they cannot deny his power, or assail his character, without doing violence to the better feelings and aspirations of their own nature, and forfeiting all claim to the moral respect of their fellow-men. It seems to be felt that he is, without controversy, the very best being that ever walked on this earth, and that an attack on his character is an attack on the honour and dignity of humanity itself. And this feeling and conviction becomes stronger and deeper as history advances. The impression of Christ upon the world, far from losing ground, is gaining new strength with every stage of civilisation, and controls even the best thinking of his enemies.

These testimonies, on the other hand, expose also the glaring inconsistency of unbelief, in admitting the absolute purity and truthfulness of Christ, and yet refusing his own testimony concerning himself; in praising his perfection as a man, and yet denying his Divinity which he claims himself, and which alone can satisfactorily explain his human perfection in a universally imperfect world.

This inconsistency was clearly brought out, with special reference to Renan, by the distinguished French statesman and historian, M. Guizot, who consecrated the closing years of his retreat from public life to the defence of revealed religion, in his "Meditations on the Essence of the Christian Religion," where he says:¹

"Those who do not believe in Jesus, nor admit the supernatural character of his person, of his life, and of his work, are free of this difficulty [of giving adequate expression in human language to the intimate and continual intermixture of the divine and human in Christ]. Having beforehand suppressed the divinity and the miracles, they see in the history of Jesus Christ nothing more than an ordinary history, which they narrate and explain like any other biography of man. But they fall into a far different difficulty, and wreck themselves on a far different rock. The supernatural being and power of Jesus Christ may be disputed; but the perfection, the sublimity of his actions and of his precepts, of his life and of his moral law, are incontestable: and, in effect, not only are they not contested, but they are admired and

¹ "*Méditations sur l'Essence de la Religion Chrétienne*" (Paris and Leipzig, 1864, pp. 324-327). The English translation, New York, 1865 (comp. p. 335), omits the Scripture quotations of Guizot from the Latin Vulgate (which are intended for Roman-Catholic readers).

celebrated enthusiastically and complacently. It would seem as if it were desired to restore to Jesus Christ as a mere man the superiority of which they deprive him in refusing to see in him the Godhead. But then, what incoherence, what contradictions, what falsehood, what moral impossibility, in his history, such as they make it! What a series of suppositions, irreconcilable with the facts which they admit! This man they make so perfect and sublime becomes by turns a dreamer or a charlatan; at once dupe and deceiver,—dupe of his own mystical enthusiasm in believing in his own miracles, wilful deceiver in tampering with evidence in order to accredit himself. The history of Jesus Christ is thus but a tissue of fables and falsehood; and, nevertheless, the hero of this history remains perfect, sublime, incomparable,—the greatest genius, the noblest heart, that the world ever saw; the type of virtue and moral beauty; the supreme and rightful chief of mankind. And his disciples in their turn, justly admirable, have braved everything, suffered everything, in order to abide faithful to him, and to accomplish his work; and, in effect, the work has been accomplished,—the Pagan world has become Christian, and the whole world has nothing better to do than to follow the example.

“What a contradictory and insolvable problem

they present to us instead of the one they labour so hard to suppress!

“History reposes upon two foundations,—the positive evidence or documents concerning the facts and persons, and presumptive evidence or moral probabilities resulting from the connection of facts and the action of persons. These two foundations are entirely wanting in the history of Jesus Christ, such as it is related, or rather constructed, in these days. It is, on the one hand, in evident and shocking contradiction with the testimony of the men who saw Jesus Christ, or of the men who lived near those who had seen him: on the other hand, it equally conflicts with the natural laws presiding over the actions of men and the course of events. This does not deserve the name of historical criticism: it is a philosophical system and a romantic narrative substituted for the substantial proof of the moral evidence; it is a Jesus false, and impossible, made by the hand of man, pretending to dethrone the real living Jesus Christ, the Son of God.¹

“The choice lies between the system and the mystery; between the romance of man and the design of God.”

¹ “*C'est un Jésus-Christ faux et impossible, fait de main d'homme, qui prétend à détrôner le Jésus-Christ réel et vivant, fils de Dieu.*” This applies especially to the legendary Jesus of Renan, even more than to the mythical Jesus of Strauss.

IMPARTIAL TESTIMONIES TO THE
CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

PONTIUS PILATE AND HIS WIFE.

MATT. 27 : 19, 24.

“ WHEN he [Pilate] was set down on the judgment-seat, his wife sent unto him, saying: Have thou nothing to do with THAT JUST MAN; for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him.

“ When Pilate saw that he could prevail [avail] nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this JUST PERSON; see ye to it.”

NOTE.—It is a remarkable fact, that a heathen woman had the courage to plead the cause of our Saviour when his own disciples forsook him, and when the Jewish people and authorities thirsted for his innocent blood. It is equally remarkable, that she and her weak husband, clothed with the authority of the Roman law and justice, should characterise the condemned Jesus as *that just man* (*δικαιος ἐκεῖνος*). The student of the unconscious prophecies of heathenism will

naturally connect this expression with the famous passage in Plato's *Republic*, where the great sage of Greece describes the ideal of a just man (*δικαιος*), as one who, "without doing any wrong, may assume the appearance of the grossest injustice (*μηδὲν γὰρ ἀδικῶν δοξάν ἐχέτω τῆς μεγίστης ἀδικίας*);" yea, who "shall be scourged, tortured, fettered, deprived of his eyes, and, after having endured all possible sufferings, fastened to a post, and who must restore again the beginning and prototype of righteousness" (Plato's *Works*, vol. iv. p. 74, sqq. ed. Ast, p. 360, E. ed. Bip.) Aristotle also says of the perfectly just man, "that he stands far above the political order and constitution as it exists; that he must break it wherever he appears."

The prophecies of Greek wisdom, and the majesty of the Roman law, here unite in the representative of imperial Rome at Jerusalem, to testify to the innocence and righteousness of Christ in the darkest hour of his trial before wicked men. Pilate excites mingled feelings of pity and contempt. He washed his *hands*, but not his *heart*; and in delivering up Christ, whom he pronounced innocent and just, he condemned himself.

THE CENTURION AT THE CROSS.

MATT. 27 : 54. Comp. MARK 15 : 39.

"Now, when the centurion, and they that were with him watching Jesus, saw the earthquake, and those things that were done, they feared greatly, saying: TRULY THIS WAS THE [A] SON OF GOD."

LUKE 23 : 47.

"Now, when the centurion saw what was done, he glorified God, saying: CERTAINLY THIS WAS A RIGHTEOUS MAN."

NOTE.—The centurion here spoken of is the one who, according to Roman custom, presided over the execution (hence called by Seneca *centurio supplicio præpositus*; or by Tacitus, *exactor mortis*). This centurion, the captain in Capernaum (Matt. viii.), and the captain Cornelius at Cæsarea (Acts x.), form a triumvirate of believing Gentile soldiers in the New Testament. The confession, “Truly this (or *this man*, as Mark has it) was a Son of God” (θεοῦ υἱός), may be taken (with Meyer) in a polytheistic sense, or equivalent to *demigod*; an interpretation which is supported by the absence of the definite article before υἱός, and by the parallel passage of Luke, who substitutes δίκαιος for the θεοῦ υἱός of Matthew and Mark. But Lange and Alford maintain that the centurion used the expression in a Jewish or Christian sense, acknowledging Jesus as the Messiah. It is by no means improbable that he was previously acquainted with the Jewish expectations and the claims of Christ.

JUDAS, THE TRAITOR.

MATT. 27 : 3, 4

“Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again [brought back] the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying: I HAVE SINNED, IN THAT I HAVE BETRAYED THE INNOCENT BLOOD.”

NOTE.—The confession of the despairing traitor—Ἡμάρτον παραδοῦς αἷμα ἀθώον—may be more concisely and pointedly translated, “*I sinned in betraying innocent blood.*” In connection with the testimony of Pilate, and that of the Sanhedrin, which could prefer no other charge against Jesus than that he had called himself the Messiah, this confession amounts to a complete vindication of the innocence of Jesus, and the justice of his extraordinary claims. If Judas, from

three years' familiar intercourse, had known anything in the least degree affecting the moral purity of his Master, he would have eagerly availed himself of it for his self-justification and peace of conscience.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

FROM THE "ANTIQUITIES OF THE JEWS,"
BOOK XVIII. CHAP. III. SECT. 3.

"About this time lived Jesus, a wise man, if it be proper to call him a man; for he was a doer of wonderful works,¹—a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Greeks. He was the Christ.² And when Pilate, at the instigation of the principal men among us, had condemned him to the cross, those who had loved him at first did not forsake him. For he appeared to them alive again on the third day;³ the divine prophets having foretold these and many other wonderful things concerning him. And the sect of Christians, so named after him, are not extinct to this day."

NOTE.—This remarkable testimony of the celebrated Jewish priest and historian, who flourished in the latter part of the first century, is found in all the known copies of his works, both printed and manuscript; it is twice quoted at large by

¹ παραδόξων έργων ποιητής.

² ὁ Χριστὸς οὗτος ἦν.

³ ἐφάνη γὰρ αὐτοῖς τρίτην ἔχων ἡμέραν ζῶν.

Eusebius, without suspicion of an interpolation, and is therefore received as genuine by many learned divines. It may also be urged in favour of the passage, that Josephus, in a complete history of the Jews, reaching down to A.D. 66, and written about A.D. 93, could not easily pass by Christ, especially as he made honourable mention of John the Baptist (*Arch.* xviii. 5, 2) and James the Just in other parts of the same work. In speaking of the martyr-death of James (*Arch.*, book xx. chap. 9, sect. 1), he refers to our passage; and there are no good reasons to reject the passage on James, together with that on Christ.

But the majority of critics since Lardner reject the testimony in its present form, either in whole or in part, as an early interpolation by some Christian hand, for the following reasons:—

1. This paragraph is not noticed by any Christian writer before Eusebius, who died A.D. 340. Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandra, Origen, Tertullian, and other ante-Nicene fathers, might and probably would have made good use of it in their apologetic and polemic works against Jews and Gentiles, if they had known it.

2. The paragraph is not necessary for the connection, but rather interrupts the course of the preceding narrative about a sedition and consequent calamity of the Jews, which occurred under Pilate; and the following narrative about “another sad calamity,”—namely, the banishment of the Jews from Rome by order of Claudius. Josephus might, however, have reckoned the crucifixion of Jesus among the calamities of the Jews.

3. The disputed passage is inconsistent with the whole character and position of Josephus. He could not have thus written of Christ, without being, in theory or in conviction, a Christian, and belying his profession as a Jewish priest and Pharisee. But Josephus, it is urged against this argument, may have been inconsistent in this as he was in other things. Though learned and eminent, he was contemptibly weak in character; and showed in all his positions, as a Jewish priest and magistrate, and as a Roman general and courtier, a worldly mind, and an easy disposition to accommodate himself to different stations and employments, even at the sacrifice of principle.

In view, then, of the great improbability of an absolute silence of Josephus on the history of Christ, and the still greater improbability of such a Christian testimony from his pen, the hypothesis becomes quite plausible, that Josephus, like the Pharisees and scribes in the Gospels and the compilers of the Jewish Talmud, represented Jesus as a pseudo-prophet and magician, who performed miracles by Beelzebub, but that a Christian changed the offensive passage at an early time, before Eusebius, into its present shape and form. This is substantially the view of the great Oriental scholar, Ewald.

Renan, in his "Life of Jesus," goes further, and considers the passage authentic, with the exception of a few changes, as Χριστὸς οὗτος ἦν (he *was* the Christ), for the supposed original non-committal sentence, Χριστὸς οὗτος ἐλέγετο (he was *called* the Christ). "Je crois," he says (*Vie de Jésus, Introduction*, p. xii.), "*le passage sur Jésus authentique. Il est parfaitement dans le goût de Josèphe, et si cet historien a fait mention de Jésus, c'est bien comme cela qu'il a dû en parler. On sent seulement qu'une main chrétienne a retouché le morceau, y a ajouté quelques mots sans lesquels il eût été presque blasphématoire, et peut-être retranché, ou modifié quelques expressions.*"

The literature on this much-disputed passage, see in HAVERCAMP'S edition of "Josephus," vol. ii. Appendix; in HASE'S "Life of Jesus," sect. 10, p. 12 (fourth ed.); in WINER'S "Bibl. Realwörterbuch," vol. i. p. 558 (third ed.) Compare also EWALD, "Geschichte Christus'," pp. 104-107; PARET, art. "Josephus," in Herzog's *Theol. Encyclop.*; KEIM, "Geschichte Jesu von Nazara," i. 11-15; SCHÜZER, *N. T. Zeitgesch.*, p. 287.

In many respects, the writings of Josephus contain, indirectly, much valuable testimony to the truth of the gospel history. His "History of the Jewish War" is undesignedly a striking commentary on the predictions of our Saviour concerning the destruction of the city and the Temple of Jerusalem; the great distress and affliction of the Jewish people at that time; the famine, pestilence, and earthquake; the rise of false prophets and impostors, and the flight of his disciples at the approach of these calamities. All these coincidences have been traced out in full by the learned Dr. Lardner, in his "Collection of Ancient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion" (see vol. vi. p. 406 of his *Works*, ed. by Kippis, Lond. 1838).

THE TALMUD.

The TALMUD (תַּלְמוּד, *i.e.*, *Doctrine, Book of Doctrines, Corpus Doctrinæ*), that immense depository of Jewish theology and jurisprudence, of Rabbinical wisdom and folly, embracing twelve large folio volumes, has very little to say about Christ and his religion, which is the fulfilment of the Law and the Prophets, and without which the Old Testament is a sealed book.

The first part, called the MISHNA (*i.e.*, *Repetition, viz.*, of the law), which comprehends the oral traditions and Rabbinical expositions of the law from about 400 before to about 200 after Christ's birth, ignores Christianity, although it includes the sayings of many Rabbins of the first century, and was composed, according to Dr. Jost, about the year 230, in the city of Tiberias, on the Lake of Galilee, the region where Jesus lived and taught.

The second part of the Talmud, called the GEMARA (*i.e.*, *Conclusion, viz.*, of Rabbinical wisdom), or the Talmud proper, is a vast collection of the Rabbinical expositions of the Mishna, which again became a subject of investigation and interpretation. There are two Gemaras,—that of Jerusalem, compiled in Palestine about A.D. 390; and that of Babylon, compiled about A.D. 500, under the supervision

of the Patriarch of Babylon. Both these Gemaras—the Palestinian and the Babylonian—allude to Jesus and the apostles, but very briefly, and in a bitter and malignant spirit; they admit the miracles of Jesus, but derive them from evil spirits, like the Pharisees in the Gospels.¹ According to the Gemara, Jesus was the illegitimate son of Mary (a hairdresser) and a man variously called Stada, Pandera,² and Pappus (a soldier); learned the magical arts in Egypt, practised them in Palestine; and for this reason, as well as for seducing and instigating the Israelites, he was crucified on the day preceding the Passover. We have here evidently a malignant perversion and indirect admission of the facts of the supernatural conception, the flight to Egypt, the miracles, and the crucifixion of our Saviour.

At a later period, the Jewish hatred of Christianity produced an infamous book, entitled "*Toldoth Jeschu*," i.e., the "Birth or History of Jesus," where the Talmudic tradition, especially the

¹ The passages of the Talmud relating to Christ are collected in Lardner's work already quoted; and in SCHEIDT, "*Loca Talmudica, in quibus Jesu et discipulorum ejus fit mentio*;" also in MEELFUHRER, "*Jesus in Talmude*," Altdorf, 1699, 2 vols.

² This Pandera, who figures also in the book of Celsus, and in *Toldoth Jeschu* (where he is called Joseph Pandera), is no doubt a name of hatred and contempt invented by the Jews, and means either *scourge*; or, like the Greek *πάνθηρ*, and the Latin *lupa*, it is synonymous with ravenous *lust*, and hence used as a symbolical name for adultery.

wretched slander about the birth of our Saviour, and the most absurd fables, are related with malignant hatred. Even according to this miserable production, Christ performed miracles; not, however, by an art acquired in Egypt, as the Talmud and Celsus assert, but by pronouncing the holy name of Jehovah, which was a secret known only to the founder of Christianity.¹

In a very different sense, Christ has indeed made known the name of the only true and living God.

Among the better and more enlightened class of modern Jews, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah of the Gentiles, to be followed by the true Messiah of the Jews. But the majority of the Reform Jews are Deists, and substitute their nationality for religion.

THE HEATHEN WRITERS AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

The Greek and Roman writers of the first five centuries took, upon the whole, very little notice of Christ and Christianity, and were mostly quite ignorant of their character and history. Tacitus, Suetonius, the Younger Pliny, Epictetus, Lucian,

¹ There are two very different versions of this book: the one published by Wagenseil, under the title, "*Tela ignea Satante; hoc est, arcani et horribiles Judæorum adversus Christum Deum et christianam religionem anecdoti*," Altdorf, 1681; the other, edited by Huldreich, Leyden, 1705.

Aristides, Galenus, Lampridius, Dio Cassius, Himerius, Libanius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Eunapius, and Zosimus, mention them incidentally, and generally with contempt or hatred. The only heathen authors who wrote special works against the Christian religion are Lucian (who assailed it at least indirectly), Celsus, Porphyry, Hierocles, and Julian the Apostate.

But even the incidental allusions of the former and the assaults of the latter contain much that tends to confirm the credibility of the gospel history and the miracles of Christ. Let us briefly sum up the chief references.¹

TACITUS.

Tacitus (who lived in the second half of the first and the first quarter of the second century), in giving an account of the Neronian persecution of the Christians at Rome, which occurred A.D. 64,² incidentally attests that Christ was put to death as a malefactor by Pontius Pilate in the reign of Tiberius; that he was the founder of the Christian sect; that the latter took its rise in Judæa, and spread, in spite of the ignominious

¹ For a fuller discussion of the heathen attacks on Christianity the reader is referred to the author's "History of the Christian Church," New York, vol. i. p. 185 ff.

² *Annales*, lib. xv. c. 44.

death of Christ, and the hatred and contempt it encountered throughout the empire, so that a vast multitude (*multitudo ingens*) of them were most cruelly put to death in the city of Rome. He clearly intimates that they were entirely innocent of the crime laid to their charge by Nero, who himself set the city on fire (to enjoy the spectacle of burning Troy), and wickedly made the Christians responsible for it.

Tacitus bears also valuable testimony, together with Josephus, from whom he mainly, though not exclusively, takes his account, to the fulfilment of Christ's prophecy concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, and the overthrow of the Jewish people.¹

PLINY.

Pliny the Younger, a contemporary and friend of Tacitus and the Emperor Trajan, in his famous Letter to Trajan, about 107, bears testimony to the rapid spread of Christianity in Asia Minor at that time among all ranks of society; the general moral purity and steadfastness of its professors amid cruel persecution; their mode and time of worship; *their adoration of Christ as God*; their observance of a "stated day," which is undoubtedly Sunday; and other facts of importance in the

¹ In the fifth book of his *History*.

early history of the Church. Trajan's rescript, in reply to Pliny's inquiry, furnishes evidence of the innocence of the Christians. He notices no charge against them except their disregard of the worship of the gods, and forbids them to be sought after.

CELSUS.

Celsus, a Grecian eclectic philosopher of the second century, is the first heathen author who wrote an express work against Christianity. It bears the title, "A True Discourse." Origen, in his able and effective refutation, has faithfully preserved the principal portions of it in the author's own language.¹ Celsus employs all the aids which the culture of his age afforded—the weapons of learning, philosophy, common sense, wit, sarcasm, and dramatic animation of style—to disprove and ridicule Christianity and its followers. He combines the hatred of Judaism and the contempt of heathenism, and anticipates most of the arguments and sophisms of the Deists and Naturalists of later times.

And yet even this able infidel assailant, who lived almost within hailing distance of the apostolic age, bears witness, as St. Chrysostom already

¹ Professor Keim, the author of "The History of Jesus of Nazara," has reconstructed the work of Celsus from these fragments.

remarked, to the antiquity of the apostolic writings and the main facts of the gospel history. He thus furnishes a strong argument against the modern mythical and legendary biographists of Jesus. Celsus refers to the Gospels of Matthew, Luke, and John; and makes, upon the whole, about eighty allusions to, or quotations from, the New Testament. He takes notice of Christ's birth from a virgin in a small village of Judæa; the adoration of the wise men from the East; the slaughter of the infants by order of Herod; the flight to Egypt, where he supposes Christ learned the charms of magicians; his residence in Nazareth; his baptism, and the descent of the Holy Spirit in the shape of a dove, and the voice from heaven; the election of his disciples; his friendship with publicans and other low people; his cures of the lame and the blind, and raising of the dead; the betrayal of Judas; the denial of Peter; the principal circumstances in the history of the passion and crucifixion; also the resurrection of Christ.

It is true, he perverts or abuses most of these facts; but, according to his own showing, they were then generally, and had always been, believed by the Christians. He does not deny the miracles of Jesus, but, like the Jews, he derives them from evil spirits, and makes Jesus a magician and impostor. He alludes also to some of the principal

doctrines of the Christians, to their private assemblies for worship, and to the office of presbyters. He omits the grosser charges of immorality, which he probably considered absurd and incredible.¹

LUCIAN.

Lucian, a brilliant but frivolous rhetorician of Syria, who died in Egypt or Greece about A.D. 200, wrote indirectly against Christianity in his "Life of Peregrinus," and treated it under disguise, as one of the many follies of the age, with the light weapons of wit and ridicule. Yet he never calls Christ an impostor, as Celsus did, but a crucified *sophist*; a term which he uses as often in a good sense as in the bad.²

PORPHYRY.

FROM HIS "PHILOSOPHY OF ORACLES."

Porphyry, a Phœnician by birth, was a heathen philosopher of the new Platonist school toward the end of the third century, and taught and died at

¹ For a fuller account of Celsus' argument, see the author's "Church History," vol. i. p. 187. Lardner, Doddridge, and Leland made good use of Celsus against the Deists of their day. He may, with still greater effect, be turned against Strauss and Renan.

² Compare, on Lucian, the author's "Church History," i. 189.

Rome, A.D. 304. He wrote, besides a number of books which have no bearing upon the subject before us, an extensive work against the Christian religion, in fifteen books; ¹ and a sort of text-book of heathen theology, under the title "The Philosophy of Oracles." ² Both are lost, with the exception of some fragments in the writings of the fathers. A letter to his wife Marcella has been recently brought to light.

Porphyry is more serious and profound in spirit, and respectful in tone toward Christianity, than Lucian and Celsus or any heathen opponent before him. He made an approach to some Christian ideas, or was unconsciously under the influence which they exerted over the intelligent and reflecting minds of that age. In the letter to his wife, he represents the ethical triad of St. Paul,—faith, love, and hope,—in connection with truth, as the foundation of true piety. ³ In the same letter, he

¹ Κατὰ Χριστιανῶν λόγοι. Compare Eusebius, *Hist. Eccles.*, lib. vi. cap. 19; Socrates, *Hist. Eccl.* i. 9 (in a letter of Constantine, who boasts of having caused the destruction of the infamous writings of Porphyry), iii. 23; Euseb., *Præpar. Evang.*, &c.

² Περὶ τῆς ἐκ λογίων φιλοσοφίας. Extracts from it are contained in Eusebius' "*Præparatio Evangelica*, and *Demonstratio Evangelica*;" in Augustine's "*De Civitate Dei*;" and in Theodoret's "Twelve Apologetic Discourses." Lardner denies the genuineness of this work, on insufficient grounds; but Fabricius, Mosheim, Neander, and others, treat it as a production of Porphyry.

³ *Ep. ad Marcellam* (ed. by Card. Angelo Mai, Milan, 1816), cap. xxiv.: Τέσσαρα στοιχεῖα μάλιστα κεκρατύνθω περὶ Θεοῦ, πίστεως,

utters other sentences which sound like reminiscences of Bible passages, although he no doubt put a different philosophical meaning into them. Like many Rationalists of more recent times, he made a distinction between the original, pure Christianity of Christ, and the corruption of Christianity by the Apostles. In his work on the "Philosophy of Oracles," he says of Christ, as quoted by St. Augustine (*De Civitate Dei*, l. xix. cap. 23; compare also Eusebius' *Demonst. Evang.* iii. 6):—

"The oracle declared Christ to be a most pious man, and his soul, like the soul of other pious men after death, favoured with immortality; and that the mistaken Christians worship him. And when we asked, Why, then, was he condemned? the goddess (Hecate) answered in the oracle: The body indeed is ever liable to debilitating torments; but the soul of the pious dwells in the heavenly mansion. But that soul has fatally been the occasion to many other souls to be involved in error, to whom it has not been given to acknowledge the immortal Jove. But himself is pious, and gone to heaven as other pious men do. Him, therefore, thou shalt not blaspheme; but pity the folly of men, because of the danger they are in."

ἀλήθεια, *ἔρως* [a Platonic substitute for the Christian *ἀγάπη*], *ἐλπὶς*. Angelo Mai inferred, without good reason, that Marcella was a Christian.

JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

From CYRILLUS ALEX., *Contra Julian.*, lib.

vi. p. 191.

Julian the Apostate, Roman emperor from 361 to 363, the most gifted and the most bitter of all the ancient assailants of Christianity, endeavoured, with the whole combined influence of his station, talent, and example, to restore idolatry throughout the Roman empire, but in vain. His reign passed away like the "baseless fabric of a vision, leaving no wreck behind," save the important lesson that ancient paganism was hopelessly extinct, and that no human power can arrest the triumphant march of Christianity.¹

In his work against the Christian religion, where he combined all former attacks, and infused into them his own sarcastic spirit, he says of Christ, as quoted by his opponent Cyril, Bishop of Alexandria, *Contr. Jul.*:—

"Jesus, having persuaded a few among you [Galileans, as he contemptuously called the Christians], and those of the worst of men, has now been celebrated about three hundred years; having

¹ For a fuller account of Julian and his reign, see the author's "Church History," vol. ii. pp. 39 and 75.

done nothing in his lifetime worthy of fame,¹ unless any one thinks it a very great work to heal lame and blind people and exorcise demoniacs² in the villages of Bethsaida and Bethany.”

NOTE.—This is sufficiently bitter and contemptuous; and yet it concedes to Christ the power of working miracles; and these miracles, having all the highest moral and benevolent character, are an argument for the purity and divine mission of Christ's person. Dr. Lardner, in his “Credibility of the Gospel History,” makes the following judicious remarks on this passage :³—

“(1.) This is plainly acknowledging the truth of the evangelical history, though he [Julian] does not refer to the whole of it, nor specify all the great works that Jesus did, nor all the places in which they were performed. (2.) He acknowledgeth that, for three hundred years or more, Jesus had been celebrated; which regard for him was founded upon the works done by him in his lifetime; which works had been recorded by his disciples, eye-witnesses of those works; and the tradition had been handed down from the beginning to the time in which Julian lived. (3.) Why should not ‘healing lame and blind men, and such as were afflicted with other distempers generally ascribed to demons,’ be reckoned great works? All judicious and impartial men must esteem them great works when performed on the sudden, and completely, as all our Lord's works of healing were,—greater works than founding cities, erecting an extensive monarchy, or subduing whole nations by slaughter and the common methods of conquest, though such things have been often thought more worthy to be numbered and recorded by historians. (4.) If there were but a few only persuaded by Jesus during his abode on this earth, it was not for want of sufficient evidence. There was

¹ οὐδὲν ἀκοῆς ἔξιν.

² τοὺς κύλλουσι καὶ τοὺς τυφλοὺς ἰάσασθαι, καὶ δαιμονῶνας ἐξορκίζειν.

³ Lardner's *Works*, ed. by Dr. Kippis, London, 1838, vol. vii. p. 628.

enough, it seems, to persuade some *bad men*, called in the Gospels 'publicans and sinners;' the 'worst men,' as you say. But there were also some serious and pious men, thoughtful and inquisitive, as Nathanael, Nicodemus, and others, who were persuaded and fully satisfied, though for a while they had been adverse and prejudiced. And there were worse men than those whom you call 'the worst,' even Scribes and Pharisees, proud, covetous, ambitious men, whom no rational evidence, however clear and strong, could persuade to receive religious principles contrary to their present worldly interests."

The same writer, after a careful examination of all the arguments of Julian against the religion of the Bible and the character of Christ and his apostles, thus ably and truthfully sums up their value as an undesigned and involuntary indirect testimony for the truth and credibility of the gospel history: ¹—

"Julian has borne a valuable testimony to the history and to the books of the New Testament, as all must acknowledge who have read the extracts just made from his works. He allows that Jesus was born in the reign of Augustus, at the time of the taxing made in Judæa by Cyrenius; that the Christian religion had its rise, and began to be propagated, in the times of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius. He bears witness to the genuineness and authenticity of the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and the Acts of the Apostles; and he so quotes them as to intimate that they were the only historical books received by Christians as of authority, and the only authentic memoirs of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, and the doctrines preached by them. He allows their early date, and even argues for it. He also quotes, or plainly refers to, the Acts of the Apostles, to St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, the Corinthians, and the Galatians. He does not deny the miracles of Jesus Christ, but allows him to have 'healed the blind, and the lame, and demoniacs;' and 'to have rebuked the winds, and walked upon the waves of the sea.' He endeavours, indeed, to diminish these works, but in vain. The consequence is un-

¹ Lardner's *Works*, vii. pp. 638, 639.

deniable,—such works are good proofs of a divine mission. He endeavours also to lessen the number of the early believers in Jesus; and yet he acknowledgeth that there were ‘multitudes of such men in Greece and Italy’ before St. John wrote his Gospel. He likewise affects to diminish the quality of the early believers; and yet acknowledgeth, that, beside ‘men-servants and maid-servants,’ Cornelius, a Roman centurion at Cæsarea, and Sergius Paulus, Proconsul of Cyprus, were converted to the faith of Jesus before the end of the reign of Claudius. And he often speaks with great indignation of Peter and Paul, those two great Apostles of Jesus, and successful preachers of his gospel. So that, upon the whole, he has undesignedly borne witness to the truth of many things recorded in the books of the New Testament. He aimed to overthrow the Christian religion, but has confirmed it: his arguments against it are perfectly harmless, and insufficient to unsettle the weakest Christian. He justly excepts to some things introduced into the Christian profession by the late professors of it, in his own time or sooner, but has not made one objection of moment against the Christian religion as contained in the genuine and authentic books of the New Testament.”

SPINOZA.

The great Jewish philosopher, born at Amsterdam
1632; died 1677.

EPISTOLA 23.

Christ was the temple of God, because in him
God has most fully revealed himself.

“Atqui hoc summum est quod Christus de se ipso dixit, se scil. templum Dei esse, nimirum, quia Deus sese maxime in Christo manifestavit, quod Johannes, ut efficacius exprimeret, dixit: verbum factum esse carnem.”

THOMAS CHUBB.

An English Deist (1679-1748). From the "True Gospel of Jesus Christ," sect. viii. pp. 55, 56.

"In Christ we have an example of a quiet and peaceable spirit; of a becoming modesty and sobriety; just, honest, upright, sincere; and, above all, of a most gracious and benevolent temper and behaviour. One who did no wrong, no injury to any man; in whose mouth was no guile; who went about doing good, not only by his ministry, but also in curing all manner of diseases among the people. His life was a beautiful picture of human nature in its native purity and simplicity, and showed at once what excellent creatures men would be when under the influence and power of that gospel which he preached unto them."

DENIS DIDEROT.

This French philosopher (born in Langres, 1713, died in Paris, 1784) founded and edited, with other free - thinkers, the famous "*Encyclopédie*" (since 1751), which, with the professed aim of presenting a summary of all the branches of human learning and art, became the chief repository of the revolu-

tionary and infidel ideas of the eighteenth century, and was several times suspended by the government, but completed at last. He was all his life considered a confirmed atheist; but during his later years, to the astonishment of his friends, he made the Bible a part of the education of his only daughter, who subsequently wrote his "*Mémoires*," and frequently received visits from a clergyman.

The late venerable Antistes Hess of Zurich, the author of a "Life of Jesus" and other good works, relates from the mouth of a personal witness the following interesting anecdote, which we will give (from Stier's "*Reden Jesu*," Part vi. p. 496) in French and English:—

“ Dans une de ces soirées du Baron d’Holbach où se réunissaient les plus célèbres incroyables du siècle, on venait de se donner pleine carrière pour relever le plus plaisamment du monde les prétendues absurdités, les bêtises, les inepties de tout genre dont fourmillent nos livres sacrés. Le philosophe Diderot, qui n’avait pas pris lui-même une mince part à la conversation, finit par l’arrêter tout à coup en disant :

“ A merveilles, messieurs, à merveilles, je ne connais personne en France ni ailleurs, qui sache écrire et parler avec plus d’art et de talent. Cependant malgré tout le mal que nous avons dit, et sans doute avec beaucoup de raison, de ce diable de livre, j’ose

vous défier tous tant que vous êtes, de faire un récit qui soit aussi simple, mais en même temps aussi sublime, aussi touchant que le récit de la passion et de la mort de Jésus-Christ, qui produise le même effet, qui fasse une sensation aussi forte, aussi généralement ressentie, et dont l'influence soit encore la même après tant de siècles.'

" Cette apostrophe imprévue étonna tous les auditeurs, et fut suivie même d'un assez long silence."

"In one of those evening parties of Baron d'Holbach, where the most celebrated infidels of the century used to assemble, the conversation turned freely, and in the most amusing manner, on the supposed absurdities, stupidities, and all kind of inconsistencies, of the Sacred Scriptures. The philosopher Diderot, who had taken no small part in the conversation, brought it suddenly to a close by the following remark:—

" 'For a wonder, gentlemen, for a wonder, I know nobody, either in France or anywhere else, who could write and speak with more art and talent. Notwithstanding all the bad which we have said, and no doubt with good reason, of this devil of a book (*de ce diable de livre*), I defy you all—as many as are here—to prepare a tale so simple, and at the same time so sublime and so touching, as the tale of the passion and death of Jesus Christ;

which produces the same effect, which makes a sensation as strong and as generally felt, and whose influence will be the same, after so many centuries.'

"This unexpected speech astonished all the hearers, and was followed by a pretty long silence."

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

From his "Emile ou de L'Education," livre iv. (*Profession de Foi du Vicaire Savoyard.*) *Œuvres complètes, Paris, 1839, tome iii. pp. 365-367.*

This famous French philosopher and rhetorician was born in Geneva, the city of Calvin, in 1712; and died, after a restless, changeful, and unhappy life, near Chantilly, in 1778. He did as much as any writer, Voltaire not excepted, to prepare the way for the French Revolution, and the consequent overthrow of the whole social order in France. His life is marked by a series of blunders, caprices, glaring inconsistencies, and violent changes from Calvinism to Romanism, from Romanism to infidelity, from infidelity to transient belief, from poverty and misery, persecution and exile, to glory and happiness, and back again to misery, from philanthropy to misanthropy, from sense to the very borders of insanity,—all illuminated by flashes

of genius. He was one of the most eloquent and fascinating, but also one of the most paradoxical and dangerous, of writers. He viewed everything from his lively imagination, and wrote every line under the impulse of feeling and passion. His judgment was on the side of virtue and religion; but in his conduct he betrayed every principle he enjoined. He drew the most charming pictures of female loveliness, and yet he lived long in illegal intercourse, and at last married his servant,—a vulgar and ill-tempered woman. He rebuked the ladies of France for intrusting their children to nurses, and yet he placed his own in a foundling-hospital.

His remarkable testimony to Christ and the Gospels is the best thing he ever wrote, and will last the longest. It was written about A.D. 1760, and appeared in his work on education, which was condemned for its dangerous spéculations on religion and morals by the Parliament of France, and caused his banishment from the kingdom. We quote it first in the original French:—

“Je vous avoue aussi que la majesté des Écritures m'étonne, la sainteté de l'Évangile parle à mon cœur.¹ Voyez les livres des philosophes avec toute leur pompe; qu'ils sont petits près de celui-là! Se

¹ Var. *Je vous avoue aussi que la sainteté de l'Évangile est un argument qui parle à mon cœur, et auquel j'aurais même regret de trouver quelque bonne réponse. Voyez les livres. . . .*

peut-il qu'un livre à la fois si sublime et si simple soit l'ouvrage des hommes? Se peut-il que celui dont il fait l'histoire ne soit qu'un homme lui-même? Est-ce là le ton d'un enthousiaste ou d'un ambitieux sectaire? Quelle douceur, quelle pureté, dans ses mœurs! quelle grace touchante dans ses instructions! quelle élévation dans ses maximes! quelle profonde sagesse dans ses discours! quelle présence d'esprit, quelle finesse et quelle justesse dans ses réponses! quel empire sur ses passions! Où est l'homme, où est le sage qui sait agir, souffrir et mourir sans faiblesse et sans ostentation? Quand Platon peint son juste imaginaire¹ couvert de tout l'opprobre du crime, et digne de tous les prix de la vertu; il peint trait pour trait Jésus-Christ: la ressemblance est si frappante, que tous les Pères l'ont sentie, et qu'il n'est pas possible de s'y tromper.² Quels préjugés, quel aveuglement³ ne faut-il point avoir pour oser comparer le fils de Sophronisque au fils de Marie? Quelle distance de l'un à l'autre! Socrate, mourant sans douleur, sans ignomie, soutint

¹ De. Rep. lib. i.

² Cette ressemblance est le résultat général des deux premiers livres ou dialogues du traité de Platon, intitulé "De la République." Le passage le plus remarquable à ce sujet est celui qu'il met dans la bouche de son adversaire (tome ii. p. 361, E. édition de H. Etienne, ou tome vi. pp. 215 et 216, édition de Deux-Ponts). Quant aux Pères de l'Église dont il est question ici, voyez entre autres Saint Justin (*Apologia prima*, No. 5), et Saint Clément d'Alexandrie (*Stromata*, lib. iv.)

³ Var. . . . Quel aveuglement ou quelle mourraise foi ne. . . .

aisément jusqu'au bout son personnage ; et si cette facile mort n'eût honoré sa vie, on douterait si Socrate, avec tout son esprit, fut autre chose qu'un sophiste. Il inventa, dit-on, la morale ; d'autres avant lui l'avoient mise en pratique : il ne fit que dire ce qu'ils avoient fait, il ne fit que mettre en leçons leurs exemples. Aristide avait été juste avant que Socrate eût dit ce que c'était que justice. Léonidas était mort pour son pays avant que Socrate eût fait un devoir d'aimer la patrie ; Sparte était sobre avant que Socrate eût loué la sobriété ; avant qu'il eût défini la vertu, la Grece abondait en hommes vertueux. Mais où Jésus avait-il pris chez les siens cette morale élevée et pure dont lui seul a donné les leçons et l'exemple ?¹ Du sein du plus furieux fanatisme la plus haute sagesse se fit entendre, et la simplicité des plus héroïques vertus honora le plus vil de tous les peuples. La mort de Socrate, philosopant tranquillement avec ses amis, est la plus douce qu'on puisse désirer ; celle de Jésus expirant dans les tourments, injurié, raillé, maudit de tout un peuple, est la plus horrible qu'on puisse craindre. Socrate prenant la coupe empoisonnée bénit celui qui la lui présenté et qui pleure ; Jésus, au milieu d'un supplice affreux, prie pour ses bourreaux acharnés.

“ Oui, si la vie et la mort de Socrate sont d'un

¹ Voyez, dans le discours sur la montagne, le parallèle qu'il fait lui-même de la morale de Moïse à la sienne, Matt. cap. v. vers 21 et seq.

sage, la vie et la mort de Jésus sont d'un Dieu. *Disons-nous que l'histoire de l'Évangile est inventée à plaisir ? Mon ami, ce n'est pas ainsi qu'on invente ; et les faits de Socrate dont personne ne doute, sont moins attestés que ceux de Jésus-Christ. Au fond, c'est reculer la difficulté sans la détruire ; il seroit plus inconcevable que plusieurs hommes d'accord¹ eussent fabriqué ce livre, qu'il ne l'est qu'un seul en ait fourni le sujet. Jamais des auteurs juifs n'eussent trouvé ni ce ton, ni cette morale ; et l'Évangile a des caractères de vérité si grands, si frappants, si parfaitement inimitables, que l'inventeur en seroit plus étonnant que le héros.²*

“ Avec tout cela, ce même Évangile est plein de choses incroyables, de choses qui répugnent à la raison, et qu'il est impossible à tout homme sensé de concevoir ni d'admettre. Que faire au milieu de toutes ces contradictions ? Être toujours modeste et circonspect, mon enfant ; respecter en silence ce qu'on ne saurait ni rejeter, ni comprendre, et s'humilier devant le grand Être, qui seul sait la vérité.”

¹ Var. . . . que quatre hommes d'accord. . . . A la suite de ces mots est une note ainsi conçue : *Je veux bien n'en pas compter davantage, parceque leurs quatre livres sont les seules vies de Jésus-Christ qui nous sont restées du grand nombre qui avoient été écrites.*

² Dans une lettre à M. de . . . , datée de 1769, Rousseau revient encore sur ce parallèle établi par lui entre Jésus et Socrate ; et ne supposant aucun caractère divin ni mission surnaturelle au sage hébreu, qu'il oppose de nouveau au sage grec, il présente sur les vues et la conduite du premier des considérations toutes nouvelles. Voyez la *Correspondance*.

“ I will confess to you, that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the gospel has its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers, with all their pomp of diction, how mean, how contemptible are they, compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book, at once so simple and so sublime, should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage whose history it contains should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectary? What sweetness, what purity in his manner! What an affecting gracefulness in his instructions! What sublimity in his maxims! What profound wisdom in his discourses! What presence of mind, what subtlety, what fitness, in his replies! How great the command over his passions! Where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and so die, without weakness, and without ostentation? When Plato describes his imaginary righteous man, loaded with all the punishments of guilt, yet meriting the highest rewards of virtue, he describes exactly the character of Jesus Christ. the resemblance is so striking, that all the Church Fathers perceived it. What prepossession, what blindness must it be to compare the son of Sophroniscus to the son of Mary! What an

infinite disproportion there is between them! Socrates, dying without pain or ignominy, easily supported his character to the last; and, if this easy death had not crowned his life, it might have been doubted whether Socrates, with all his wisdom, was anything more than a mere sophist. He invented, it is said, the theory of ethics. Others, however, had before put them into practice: he had only to say, therefore, what they had done, and to reduce their examples to precepts. Aristides had been just before Socrates defined justice. Leonidas had given up his life for his country before Socrates declared patriotism to be a duty. The Spartans were a sober people before Socrates recommended sobriety. Before he had even defined virtue, Greece abounded in virtuous men. But where could Jesus learn, among his contemporaries, that pure and sublime morality of which he only has given us both precept and example? The greatest wisdom was made known among the most bigoted fanaticism; and the simplicity of the most heroic virtues did honour to the vilest people on earth. The death of Socrates, peacefully philosophising among friends, appears the most agreeable that one could wish: that of Jesus, expiring in agonies, abused, insulted, and accused by a whole nation, is the most horrible that one could fear. Socrates, indeed, in

receiving the cup of poison, blessed the weeping executioner who administered it; but Jesus, amidst excruciating tortures, prayed for his merciless tormentors.

“ Yes, if the life and death of Socrates were those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus are those of a God.”

“ Shall we suppose the evangelical history a mere fiction? Indeed, my friend, it bears no marks of fiction. On the contrary, the history of Socrates, which no one presumes to doubt, is not so well attested as that of Jesus Christ. Such a supposition, in fact, only shifts the difficulty without obviating it: it is more inconceivable that a number of persons should agree to write such a history, than that one should furnish the subject of it. The Jewish authors were incapable of the diction, and strangers to the morality contained in the gospel. The marks of its truth are so striking and inimitable, that the *inventor would be a more astonishing character than the hero.*

“ With all this, the same gospel is full of incredible things which are repugnant to reason, and which it is impossible for a sensible man to conceive and to admit. What shall we do in the midst of all these contradictions? We should be always modest and circumspect, my child; respect in silence what we can neither reject nor

understand ; and humble ourselves before that great Being who alone knows the truth.”

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Napoleon the First grew up in the infidel atmosphere of the eighteenth century, and was all his life so much absorbed with schemes of military conquest and political dominion that he had no time, even if he had the inclination, to reflect seriously on the subject of religion. Ambition was the idol monster to which he sacrificed millions of human beings, and even his devoted wife, whom he ardently loved and admired. But he had too profound an intellect ever to be an atheist. He was constitutionally inclined to fatalism ; and like his nephew, Napoleon III., he believed in his star. He knew that religion was an essential element in human nature, and the strongest pillar of public morals and social order. In his Egyptian campaign, it is said, he carried with him a New Testament along with the Koran, under the characteristic title, “Politics.” It was from this political point of view that he restored the Roman Catholic Church in France (which the folly of

the Revolution had swept away), and secured to the Protestants the liberty of public worship, but kept both subject to the secular power and his despotic will.

During his exile at St. Helena, Napoleon had the best opportunity of reflecting on his unrivalled career of brilliant victory and crushing defeat, and the vanity of all earthly things. He frequently read the Bible. Count de las Cases relates¹ the following fact, which proves at least his respect for the *morality* of the gospel: "The Emperor ended the conversation by desiring my son to bring him the New Testament; and, taking it from the beginning, he read as far as the conclusion of the discourse of Jesus on the mount. *He expressed himself struck with the highest admiration of the purity, the sublimity, the beauty of the morality which it contained; and we all experienced the same feeling.*" Napoleon said to O'Meara, Oct. 9, 1866: "*Credo tutto che crede la chiesa* (I believe all that the Church believes). The Pope wanted me to confess, which I always evaded by saying, 'Holy father (*santo padre*), I am too much occupied at present: when I get older——' I took a pleasure in conversing with the Pope, who was a good old man, *ma testardo* (but

¹ In his "Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon," Eng. trans., ed. N.Y., 1857, vol. ii. p. 256.

obstinate). I am of the opinion that every person ought to continue in the religion in which he was brought up, in that of his fathers."¹ In 1817, March 19, he was reading a French New Testament, when O'Meara remarked that some believed him an unbeliever; Napoleon laughed, and replied: "Nevertheless it is not true; I am far from being an atheist (*Cependant, ce n'est pas vrai. Je suis loin d'être athée.*) Man has need of something wonderful. It is better for him to seek it in religion than in Mlle. le Normand" (a celebrated fortune-teller at Paris). "Moreover, religion is a great consolation and resource to those who possess it, and no man can pronounce what he will do in his last moments."

In his last will and testament, which was drawn up six years before his death, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena, he declares: "I die in the apostolic Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years ago." But this is a conventional phrase in Roman Catholic countries. In 1819 he sent for two Italian priests,—the aged Abbé Buonavita, who had been chaplain to his mother at Elba and to the Princess Pauline at Rome; and the young Abbé Vignali, who was also a physician. He professed his assent and submission to the faith and discipline of the Catholic Christian religion, attended mass every

¹ "O'Meara," i. 121, Am. edition.

Sunday, and received the sacrament of extreme unction before his death.

These facts do not justify the inference that Napoleon became a true Christian. His public and private life exhibit no trace of piety. His submission to the rites of the Roman Church on his death-bed is hardly sufficient to be construed into an act of genuine repentance, and may have been dictated in part by policy, or a prudent regard for his own reputation, the interests of his dynasty, and the public sentiment in France. He died amidst dreams and visions of war and victory. "France! Josephine! head of the army!" were his last words,—a suitable summing-up of his life.

But I have no doubt that his *intellect* bowed before the majesty of Christ. Reasoning from the overpowering authority and dignity of Christ as a teacher, from the amazing result of his peaceful mission, and the imperishable nature of his kingdom as contrasted with the vanity of all human conquests and secular empires, he justly inferred that Christ was more than man, that he was truly divine, and that his Divinity is the key which unlocks the mysteries of Christianity. In this respect he went further than any of the witnesses in this collection, who stop with the concession of the unparalleled *human* greatness of Christ. The logical conclusion of the marvellous

intellect of Napoleon, and his profound knowledge of men, may be fairly set over against the illogical denial of Christ's Divinity by inferior minds.

It is with these restrictions that we insert here the famous testimony of the greatest military genius, which has been extensively circulated by Religious Tract Societies in Europe and America, and is embodied, among other books, in John S. C. Abbott's "Life of Napoleon" (vol. ii. chap. xxxii. p. 612 ff.), as also in Abbott's "Confidential Correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon with the Empress Josephine" (New York, 1855, pp. 353-363), without, however, being traced to a reliable source. General Bertrand, an avowed unbeliever, and General Montholon, who, after his return to Europe, became a believer, or at least seriously inclined, would be the proper vouchers, since they heard, and must have reported, these utterances at St. Helena; but I cannot find them in their writings, so far as they came to my knowledge. The Memoirs of Las Cases, Antommarchi, and O'Meara, and other authentic sources on the life of Napoleon at St. Helena, contain some religious conversations of the Emperor more or less favourable to Christianity and the Bible, but no such strong and explicit testimony to the Divinity of our Saviour. Professor Sardinoux, in his translation of this work

("La Personne de Jésus Christ," &c., Toulouse, 1868, pp. 219 *sqq.*), gives these conversations in full, without doubting the authenticity. I was informed by French correspondents of high standing that they were reported verbally by General Montholon, and written out by one of his Protestant friends (General Maurice or Admiral Verhuel), and that they are generally considered authentic. They seem to have been published first in 1842 and 1843, in periodicals and tracts, and also in a book entitled "ROBERT-ANTOINE DE BEAUTERNE: *Sentiments de Napoléon sur le Christianisme. Conversations religieuses recueillies à Sainte-Hélène, par le Gén. comte de Montholon.*" Paris, 1843, third ed. (see the title in OETTINGER'S "*Bibliographie Biographique*"). From GUERARD'S "*Littérature Française Contemporaine*," XIX. *Siècle*, tom. i., Paris, 1842, I infer that this is the same author who wrote a book entitled: "*Une Lamentation chrétienne, ou Mort d'un enfant impie*," Paris, 1836, which contains a chapter on the "religious death of Napoleon."

How far this book is based upon personal communications of Montholon or other authentic sources, I am unable to say, having sought in vain for a copy in the public libraries of New York. Professor G. de Felice of Montauban, in a letter to the "New-York Observer" of April 16, 1842, asserts that the testimony, as published in

the French tract below, is undoubtedly genuine, but gives no proof; and states also that Rev. Dr. Bogue sent to Napoleon at St. Helena a copy of his essay on the "Divinity and Authority of the New Testament," which, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, he read with interest and satisfaction.

In view of all I could gather, I am inclined to believe that these religious conversations of Napoleon have been enlarged or modified in the recollection of reporters, but are authentic in substance; because they have the grandiloquent and egotistic manner of Napoleon, and are marked by that massive grandeur and granite-like simplicity of thought and style which characterise the best of his utterances. They are, moreover, quite consistent with the undeniable fact, that he expressed himself, both in his testament and on his death-bed, a believer in the Catholic Christian religion, which always taught the Divinity of Christ as a fundamental article of faith.

We give the testimony as we find it, first in a French tract, marked No. 200, but without date; and then in an enlarged form from Tract No. 477 of the American Tract Society (New York), and from Abbott's works on Napoleon, alluded to above. It will be seen that the French and English differ considerably, but they breathe the same spirit.

NAPOLÉON.*

“ Il est vrai que le Christ propose à notre foi une série de mystères. Il commande avec autorité d’y croire, sans donner d’autres raisons que cette parole épouvantable : Je suis Dieu.

“ Sans doute il faut la foi pour cet article-là, qui est celui duquel dérive tous les autres articles. Mais le caractère de la divinité du Christ une fois admis, la doctrine chrétienne se présente avec la précision et la clarté de l’algèbre : il faut y admirer l’enchaînement et l’unité d’une science.

“ Appuyée sur la Bible, cette doctrine explique le mieux les traditions du monde ; elle les éclaire, et les autres dogmes s’y rapportent étroitement comme les anneaux scellés d’une même chaîne. L’existence du Christ d’un bout à l’autre est un tissu tout mystérieux, j’en conviens, mais ce mystère répond à des difficultés qui sont dans toutes les existences ; rejetez-le, le monde est une énigme : acceptez-le, vous avez une admirable solution de l’histoire de l’homme.

“ Le christianisme a un avantage sur tous les philosophes et sur toutes les religions : les chrétiens ne se font pas illusion sur la nature des choses. On ne

* Les documents que je publie, contiennent la pensée intime de Napoléon sur le Christianisme, et spécialement sur la divinité de l’Homme-Dieu.

peut leur reprocher ni la subtilité ni le charlatanisme des idéologues, qui ont cru résoudre la grande énigme des questions théologiques, avec des vaines dissertations sur ces grands objets. Insensés, dont la folie ressemble à celle d'un petit enfant qui veut toucher le ciel avec sa main, ou qui demande la lune pour son jouet ou sa curiosité. Le christianisme dit avec simplicité : " Nul homme n'a vu Dieu, si ce n'est Dieu. Dieu a révélé ce qu'il était : sa révélation est un mystère que la raison ni l'esprit ne peuvent concevoir. Mais puisque Dieu a parlé, il faut y croire." Cela est d'un grand bon sens.

" L'Évangile possède une vertu secrète, je ne sais quoi d'efficace, une chaleur qui agit sur l'entendement et qui charme le cœur ; on éprouve à le méditer, ce qu'on éprouve à contempler le ciel. L'Évangile n'est pas un livre, c'est un être vivant, avec une action, une puissance, qui envahit tout ce qui s'oppose à son extension. Le voici sur cette table, ce livre par excellence [et ici l'Empereur le toucha avec respect] ; je ne me lasse pas de le lire, et tous les jours avec le même plaisir.

" Le Christ ne varie pas, il n'hésite jamais dans son enseignement, et la moindre affirmation de lui est marquée d'un cachet de simplicité et de profondeur qui captive l'ignorant et le savant, pour peu qu'ils y prêtent leur attention.

" Nulle part on ne trouve cette série de belles idées, de

belles maximes morales, qui défilent comme les bataillons de la milice céleste, et qui produisent dans notre âme le même sentiment que l'on éprouve à considérer l'étendue infinie du ciel resplendissant, par une belle nuit d'été, de tout l'éclat des astres.

“ Non-seulement notre esprit est préoccupé, mais il est dominé par cette lecture, et jamais l'âme ne court risque de s'égarer avec ce livre.

“ Une fois maître de notre esprit, l'Évangile fidèle nous aime. Dieu même est notre ami, notre père et vraiment notre Dieu. Une mère n'a pas plus de soin de l'enfant qu'elle allaite. L'âme séduite par la beauté de l'Évangile, ne s'appartient plus. Dieu s'en empare tout-à-fait; il en dirige les pensées et toutes ses facultés, elle est à lui.

“ Quelle preuve de la divinité du Christ ! avec un empire aussi absolu, il n'a qu'un seul but, l'amélioration spirituelle des individus, la pureté de la conscience, l'union à ce qui est vrai, la sainteté de l'âme.

“ Enfin, et c'est mon dernier argument, il n'y a pas de Dieu dans le ciel, si un homme a pu concevoir et exécuter, avec un plein succès, le dessein gigantesque de dérober pour lui le culte suprême, en usurpant le nom de Dieu. Jésus est le seul qui l'ait osé, il est le seul qui ait dit clairement, affirmé imperturbablement lui-même de lui-même : Je suis Dieu. Ce qui est bien différent de cette affirmation : Je suis un dieu, ou de cette autre : Il y a des dieux. L'histoire ne

mentionne aucun autre individu qui se soit qualifié lui-même de ce titre de Dieu dans le sens absolu. La fable n'établit nulle part, que Jupiter et les autres dieux se soient eux-mêmes divinisés. C'eut été de leur part le comble de l'orgueil, et une monstruosité, une extravagance absurde. C'est la postérité, ce sont les héritiers des premiers despotes qui les ont déifiés. Tous les hommes étant d'une même race, Alexandre a pu se dire le fils de Jupiter. Mais toute la Grèce a souri de cette supercherie ; et de même l'apothéose des empereurs romains n'a jamais été une chose sérieuse pour les Romains. Mahomet et Confucius se sont donnés simplement pour des agents de la divinité. La déesse Egérie de Numa, n'a jamais été que la personification d'une inspiration puisée dans la solitude des bois. Les dieux Brama, de l'Inde, sont une innovation psychologique.

“ Comment donc un juif, dont l'existence historique est plus avéré que toutes celles des temps où il a vécu, lui seul, fils d'un charpentier, se donne-t-il tout d'abord pour Dieu même, pour l'être par excellence, pour le Créateur de tous les êtres. Il s'arroe toutes les sortes d'adorations. Il bâtit son culte de ses mains, non avec des pierres, mais avec des hommes. On s'ex-tasie sur les conquêtes d'Alexandre ! Eh bien ! voici un conquérant qui confisque à son profit, qui unit, qui incorpore à lui-même, non pas une nation, mais

l'espèce humaine. Quel miracle ! l'âme humaine, avec toutes ses facultés, devient une annexe avec l'existence du Christ.

“ Et comment ? par un prodige qui surpasse tout prodige. Il veut l'amour des hommes, c'est-à-dire, ce qu'il est le plus difficile au monde d'obtenir : ce qu'un sage demande vainement à quelques amis, un père à ses enfants, une épouse à son époux, un frère à son frère, en un mot, le cœur : c'est là ce qu'il veut pour lui, il l'exige absolument, et il y réussit tout de suite. J'en conclus sa divinité. Alexandre, César, Annibal, Louis XIV., avec tout leur génie, y ont échoué. Ils ont conquis le monde et il n'ont pu parvenir à avoir un ami. Je suis peut-être le seul, de nos jours, qui aime Annibal, César, Alexandre. Le grand Louis XIV., qui a jeté tant d'éclat sur la France et dans le monde, n'avait pas un ami dans tout son royaume, même dans sa famille. Il est vrai, nous aimons nos enfants : pourquoi ? Nous obéissons à un instinct de la nature, à une volonté de Dieu, à une nécessité que les bêtes elles-mêmes reconnaissent et remplissent ; mais combien d'enfants qui restent insensibles à nos caresses, à tant de soins que nous leur prodiguons, combien d'enfants ingrats ? Vos enfants, général Bertrand, vous aiment-ils ? vous les aimez, et vous n'êtes pas sûr d'être payé de retour. Ni vos bienfaits, ni la nature, ne réussiront jamais à leur inspirer un amour tel que celui des chrétiens pour Dieu ! Si vous veniez à

mourir, vos enfants se souviendraient de vous en dépensant votre fortune, sans doute, mais vos petits enfants sauraient à peine si vous avez existé. Et vous êtes le général Bertrand ! Et nous sommes dans une île, et vous n'avez d'autre distraction que la vue de votre famille.

“ Le Christ parle, et désormais les générations lui appartiennent par des liens plus étroits, plus intimes que ceux du sang ; par une union plus sacrée, plus impérieuse que quelque union que ce soit. Il allume la flamme d'un amour qui fait mourir l'amour de soi, qui prévaut sur tout autre amour.

“ A ce miracle de sa volonté, comment ne pas reconnaître le Verbe créateur du monde.

“ Les fondateurs de religion n'ont pas même eu l'idée de cet amour mystique, qui est l'essence du christianisme, sous le beau nom de charité.

“ C'est qu'il n'avaient garde de se lancer contre un écueil. C'est que dans une opération semblable, se faire aimer, l'homme porte en lui-même le sentiment profond de son impuissance.

“ Aussi le plus grand miracle du Christ, sans contredit, c'est le règne de la charité.

“ Lui seul, il est parvenu à élever le cœur des hommes jusqu'à l'invisible, jusqu'au sacrifice du temps : lui seul, en créant cette immolation, a créé un lien entre le ciel et la terre.

“ Tous ceux qui croient sincèrement en lui ressentent

cet amour admirable, surnatural, supérieur ; phénomène inexplicable, impossible à la raison, et aux forces de l'homme ; feu sacré donné à la terre par ce nouveau Prométhée, dont le temps, ce grand destructeur, ne peut ni user la force ni limiter la durée. Moi, Napoléon, c'est ce que j'admire davantage, parce que j'y ai pensé souvent. Et c'est ce qui me prouve absolument la divinité du Christ !

“ J'ai passionné des multitudes qui mouraient pour moi. A Dieu ne plaise que je forme aucune comparaison entre l'enthousiasme des soldats et la charité chrétienne, qui sont aussi différents que leur cause.

“ Mais enfin, il fallait ma présence, l'électricité de mon regard, mon accent, une parole de moi ; alors, j'allumais le feu sacré dans les cœurs. Certes je possède le secret de cette puissance magique qui enlève l'esprit, mais je ne saurais le communiquer à personne ; aucun de mes généraux ne l'a reçu ou deviné de moi ; je n'ai pas d'avantage le secret d'éterniser mon nom et mon amour dans les cœurs, et d'y opérer des prodiges sans les secours de la matière.

“ Maintenant que je suis à Sainte-Hélène—maintenant que je suis seul et cloué sur ce roc, qui bataille et conquiert des empires pour moi ? Où sont les courtisans de mon infortune ? Pense-t-on à moi ? Qui se remue pour moi en Europe ? Qui m'est demeuré fidèle, où sont mes amis ? Oui, deux ou trois, que votre fidélité immortalise, vous partagez, vous consolez mon exil.”

Ici la voix de l'Empereur prit un accent particulier d'ironique mélancolie et de profonde tristesse.

“ *Oui, notre existence a brillé de tout l'éclat du diadème et de la souveraineté ; et la vôtre, Bertrand, réfléchissait cet éclat comme le dôme des Invalides, doré par nous, réfléchit les rayons du soleil. Mais les revers sont venus, l'or peu à peu s'est effacé. La pluie du malheur et des outrages, dont on m'abreuve chaque jour, en emporte les dernières parcelles. Nous ne sommes plus que du plomb, général Bertrand, et bientôt je serai de la terre.*

“ *Telle est la destinée des grands hommes ! Telle de César et d'Alexandre, et l'on nous oublie ! et le nom d'un conquérant, comme celui d'un empereur, n'est plus qu'un thème de collège ! Nos exploits tombent sous la férule d'un pédant qui nous insulte ou nous loue.*

“ *Que de jugements divers on se permet sur le grand Louis XIV. ! A peine mort, le grand roi lui-même fut laissé seul, dans l'isolement de sa chambre à coucher de Versailles—négligé par ses courtisans et peut-être l'objet de la risée. Ce n'était plus leur maître ! C'était un cadavre, un cercueil, une fosse, et l'horreur d'une imminente décomposition.*

“ *Encore un moment :—voilà mon sort et ce qui va m'arriver à moi-même—assassiné par l'oligarchie anglaise, je meurs avant le temps, et mon cadavre*

aussi va être rendu à la terre pour y devenir la pâture des vers.

“Voilà la destinée très prochaine du grand Napoléon—Quel abîme entre ma misère profonde, et le règne éternel du Christ prêché, encensé, aimé, adoré, vivant dans tout l’univers—Est-ce là mourir? n’est-ce pas plutôt vivre? voilà la mort du Christ? voilà celle de Dieu.”

L’empereur se tut, et comme le général Bertrand gardait également le silence: “Vous ne comprenez pas,” reprit l’empereur, “que Jésus-Christ est Dieu; eh bien! j’ai eu tort de vous faire général!”

NAPOLÉON.

ONE day, Napoleon was speaking of the Divinity of Christ; when General Bertrand said:—

“I cannot conceive, sire, how a great man like you can believe that the Supreme Being ever exhibited himself to men under a human form, with a body, a face, mouth, and eyes. Let Jesus be whatever you please,—the highest intelligence, the purest heart, the most profound legislator, and, in all respects, the most singular being who has ever existed: I grant it. Still, he was simply a man, who taught his disciples, and deluded credu-

lous people, as did Orpheus, Confucius, Brahma. Jesus caused himself to be adored, because his predecessors, Isis and Osiris, Jupiter and Juno, had proudly made themselves objects of worship. The ascendancy of Jesus over his time was like the ascendancy of the gods and the heroes of fable. If Jesus has impassioned and attached to his chariot the multitude, if he has revolutionised the world, I see in that only the power of genius, and the action of a commanding spirit, which vanquishes the world, as so many conquerors have done—Alexander, Cæsar, you, sire, and Moham-med—with a sword.”

Napoleon replied:—

“I know men; and I tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires, and the gods of other religions. That resemblance does not exist. There is between Christianity and whatever other religions the distance of infinity.

“We can say to the authors of every other religion, ‘You are neither gods, nor the agents of the Deity. You are but missionaries of falsehood, moulded from the same clay with the rest of mortals. You are made with all the passions and vices inseparable from them. Your temples and your priests proclaim your origin.’ Such will be

the judgment, the cry of conscience, of whoever examines the gods and the temples of paganism.

“Paganism was never accepted as truth by the wise men of Greece ; neither by Socrates, Pythagoras, Plato, Anaxagoras, or Pericles. On the other side, the loftiest intellects, since the advent of Christianity, have had faith, a living faith, a practical faith, in the mysteries and the doctrines of the gospel ; not only Bossuet and Fénelon who were preachers, but Descartes and Newton, Leibnitz and Pascal, Corneille and Racine, Charlemagne and Louis XIV.

“Paganism is the work of man. One can here read but our imbecility. What do these gods, so boastful, know more than other mortals ; these legislators, Greek or Roman ; this Numa ; this Lycurgus ; these priests of India or of Memphis ; this Confucius ; this Mōhammed ? — absolutely nothing. They have made a perfect chaos of mortals. There is not one among them all who has said any thing new in reference to our future destiny, to the soul, to the essence of God, to the creation. Enter the sanctuaries of paganism : you there find perfect chaos, a thousand contradictions, war between the gods, the immobility of sculpture, the division and the rending of unity, the parcelling out of the divine attributes mutilated or denied in their essence, the sophisms of ignorance

and presumption, polluted *fêtes*, impurity and abomination adored, all sorts of corruption festering in the thick shades, with the rotten wood, the idol, and the priest. Does this honour God, or does it dishonour him? Are these religions and these gods to be compared with Christianity?

“As for me, I say, No. I summon the entire Olympus to my tribunal. I judge the gods, but am far from prostrating myself before their vain images. The gods, the legislators of India and of China, of Rome and of Athens, have nothing which can overawe me. Not that I am unjust to them. No: I appreciate them, because I know their value. Undeniably, princes, whose existence is fixed in the memory as an image of order and of power, as the ideal of force and beauty, such princes were no ordinary men.

“I see in Lycurgus, Numa, and Mohammed, only legislators, who have the first rank in the state; have sought the best solution of the social problem: but I see nothing there which reveals Divinity. They themselves have never raised their pretensions so high. As for me, I recognise the gods, and these great men, as beings like myself. They have performed a lofty part in their times, as I have done. Nothing announces them divine. On the contrary, there are numerous resemblances between them and myself,—foibles

and errors which ally them to me and to humanity.

“It is not so with Christ. Everything in him astonishes me. His spirit overawes me, and his will confounds me. Between him and whoever else in the world there is no possible term of comparison. He is truly a being by himself. His ideas and his sentiments, the truth which he announces, his manner of convincing, are not explained either by human organisation or by the nature of things.

“His birth, and the history of his life; the profundity of his doctrine, which grapples the mightiest difficulties, and which is of those difficulties the most admirable solution; his gospel, his apparition, his empire, his march across the ages and the realms,—everything is for me a prodigy, a mystery insoluble, which plunges me into reveries which I cannot escape; a mystery which is there before my eyes; a mystery which I can neither deny nor explain. Here I see nothing human.

“The nearer I approach, the more carefully I examine, everything is above me; everything remains grand,—of a grandeur which overpowers. His religion is a revelation from an intelligence which certainly is not that of man. There is there a profound originality which has created a

series of words and of maxims before unknown. Jesus borrowed nothing from our science. One can absolutely find nowhere, but in him alone, the imitation or the example of his life. He is not a philosopher, since he advances by miracles ; and, from the commencement, his disciples worshipped him. He persuaded them far more by an appeal to the heart than by any display of method and of logic. Neither did he impose upon them any preliminary studies, or any knowledge of letters. All his religion consists in believing.

“In fact, the sciences and philosophy avail nothing for salvation ; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of heaven and the laws of the spirit. Also he has nothing to do but with the soul ; and to that alone he brings his gospel. The soul is sufficient for him, as he is sufficient for the soul. Before him, the soul was nothing. Matter and time were the masters of the world. At his voice, everything returns to order. Science and philosophy become secondary. The soul has reconquered its sovereignty. All the scholastic scaffolding falls as an edifice ruined, before one single word,—faith.

“What a master, and what a word, which can effect such a revolution ! With what authority does he teach men to pray ! He imposes his belief ; and no one, thus far, has been able to contradict

him: first, because the gospel contains the purest morality; and also because the doctrine which it contains of obscurity is only the proclamation and the truth of that which exists where no eye can see, and no reason can penetrate. Who is the insensate who will say 'No' to the intrepid voyager who recounts the marvels of the icy peaks which he alone has had the boldness to visit? Christ is that bold voyager. One can, doubtless, remain incredulous; but no one can venture to say, 'It is not so.'

"Moreover, consult the philosophers upon those mysterious questions which relate to the essence of man and the essence of religion. What is their response? Where is the man of good sense who has never learned anything from the system of metaphysics, ancient or modern, which is not truly a vain and pompous ideology, without any connection with our domestic life, with our passions? Unquestionably, with skill in thinking, one can seize the key of the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. But, to do this, it is necessary to be a metaphysician; and moreover, with years of study, one must possess special aptitude. But good sense alone, the heart, an honest spirit, are sufficient to comprehend Christianity. The Christian religion is neither ideology nor metaphysics, but a practical rule which directs the actions of man, corrects him,

counsels him, and assists him in all his conduct. The Bible contains a complete series of facts and of historical men, to explain time and eternity, such as no other religion has to offer. If it is not the true religion, one is very excusable in being deceived; for everything in it is grand, and worthy of God. I search in vain in history to find the similar to Jesus Christ, or anything which can approach the gospel. Neither history, nor humanity, nor the ages, nor nature, offer me anything with which I am able to compare it or to explain it. Here everything is extraordinary. The more I consider the gospel, the more I am assured that there is nothing there which is not beyond the march of events, and above the human mind. Even the impious themselves have never dared to deny the sublimity of the gospel, which inspires them with a sort of compulsory veneration. What happiness that book procures for those who believe it! What marvels those admire there who reflect upon it!

“All the words there are embedded, and joined one upon another, like the stones of an edifice. The spirit which binds these words together is a divine cement, which now reveals the sense, and again veils it from the mind. Each phrase has a sense complete, which traces the perfection of unity and the profundity of the whole. Book unique! where

the mind finds a moral beauty before unknown ; and an idea of the Supreme, superior even to that which creation suggests. Who but God could produce that type, that idea of perfection, equally exclusive and original ?

“ Christ, having but a few weak disciples, was condemned to death. He died the object of the wrath of the Jewish priests, and of the contempt of the nation, and abandoned and denied by his own disciples. .

“ ‘ They are about to take me, and to crucify me,’ said he. ‘ I shall be abandoned of all the world. My chief disciples will deny me at the commencement of my punishment. I shall be left to the wicked. But then, divine justice being satisfied, original sin being expiated by my sufferings, the bond of man to God will be renewed, and my death will be the life of my disciples. Then they will be more strong without me than with me ; for they shall see me rise again. I shall ascend to the skies, and I shall send to them from heaven a Spirit who will instruct them. The Spirit of the Cross will enable them to understand my gospel. In fine, they will believe it ; they will preach it ; and they will convert the world.’

“ And this strange promise, so aptly called by Paul ‘ the foolishness of the cross,’ this prediction of one miserably crucified, is literally accomplished ;

and the mode of the accomplishment is perhaps more prodigious than the promise.

“It is not a day, nor a battle, which has decided it. Is it the lifetime of a man? No: it is a war, a long combat, of three hundred years, commenced by the apostles, and continued by their successors and by succeeding generations of Christians. In this conflict, all the kings and all the forces of the earth were arrayed on one side. Upon the other, I see no army but a mysterious energy, individuals scattered here and there, in all parts of the globe, having no other rallying sign than a common faith in the mysteries of the Cross.

“What a mysterious symbol, the instrument of the punishment of the Man-God! His disciples were armed with it. ‘The Christ,’ they said, ‘God, has died for the salvation of men.’ What a strife, what a tempest, these simple words have raised around the humble standard of the punishment of the Man-God! On the one side we see rage and all the furies of hatred and violence; on the other there are gentleness, moral courage, infinite resignation. For three hundred years, spirit struggled against the brutality of sense, conscience against despotism, the soul against the body, virtue against all the vices. The blood of Christians flowed in torrents. They died kissing the hand which slew them. The soul alone protested, while the body

surrendered itself to all tortures. Everywhere Christians fell, and everywhere they triumphed.

“You speak of Cæsar, of Alexander, of their conquests, and of the enthusiasm which they enkindled in the hearts of their soldiers; but can you conceive of a dead man making conquests, with an army faithful, and entirely devoted to his memory? My armies have forgotten me even while living, as the Carthaginian army forgot Hannibal. Such is our power! A single battle lost crushes us, and adversity scatters our friends.

“Can you conceive of Cæsar as the eternal emperor of the Roman senate, and, from the depth of his mausoleum, governing the empire, watching over the destinies of Rome? Such is the history of the invasion and conquest of the world by Christianity; such is the power of the God of the Christians; and such is the perpetual miracle of the progress of the faith, and of the government of his Church. Nations pass away, thrones crumble; but the Church remains. What is, then, the power which has protected this Church, thus assailed by the furious billows of rage and the hostility of ages? Whose is the arm which, for eighteen hundred years, has protected the Church from so many storms which have threatened to engulf it?

“Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires. But on what did we rest the

creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon love; and, at this hour, millions of men would die for him.

“In every other existence but that of Christ, how many imperfections! Where is the character which has not yielded, vanquished by obstacles? Where is the individual who has never been governed by circumstances or places; who has never succumbed to the influences of the times; who has never compounded with any customs or passions? From the first day to the last he is the same, always the same; majestic and simple; infinitely firm, and infinitely gentle.

“Truth should embrace the universe. Such is Christianity,—the only religion which destroys sectional prejudices; the only one which proclaims the unity and the absolute brotherhood of the whole human family; the only one which is purely spiritual; in fine, the only one which assigns to all, without distinction, for a true country, the bosom of the Creator, God. Christ proved that he was the Son of the Eternal by his disregard of time. All his doctrines signify one only and the same thing,—eternity.

“It is true that Christ proposes to our faith a series of mysteries. He commands with authority, that we should believe them,—giving no other reason than those tremendous words, ‘I am God.’

He declares it. What an abyss he creates, by that declaration, between himself and all the fabricators of religion! What audacity, what sacrilege, what blasphemy, if it were not true! I say more: The universal triumph of an affirmation of that kind, if the triumph were not really that of God himself, would be a plausible excuse, and the proof of atheism.

“Moreover, in propounding mysteries, Christ is harmonious with Nature, which is profoundly mysterious. From whence do I come? whither do I go? who am I? Human life is a mystery in its origin, its organisation, and its end. In man and out of man, in Nature, everything is mysterious. And can one wish that religion should not be mysterious? The creation and the destiny of the world are an unfathomable abyss, as also are the creation and destiny of each individual. Christianity at least does not evade these great questions; it meets them boldly: and our doctrines are a solution of them for every one who believes.

“The gospel possesses a secret virtue, a mysterious efficacy, a warmth which penetrates and soothes the heart. One finds, in meditating upon it, that which one experiences in contemplating the heavens. The gospel is not a book: it is a living being, with an action, a power, which

invades everything that opposes its extension. Behold! it is upon this table: this book, surpassing all others" [here the emperor deferentially placed his hand upon it], "I never omit to read it, and every day with the same pleasure.

"Nowhere is to be found such a series of beautiful ideas; admirable moral maxims, which pass before us like the battalions of a celestial army, and which produce in our soul the same emotions which one experiences in contemplating the infinite expanse of the skies, resplendent in a summer's night with all the brilliance of the stars. Not only is our mind absorbed; it is controlled: and the soul can never go astray with this book for its guide. Once master of our spirit, the faithful gospel loves us. God even is our friend, our father, and truly our God. The mother has no greater care for the infant whom she nurses.

"What a proof of the Divinity of Christ! With an empire so absolute, he has but one single end,—the spiritual melioration of individuals, the purity of the conscience, the union to that which is true, the holiness of the soul.

"Christ speaks, and at once generations become his by stricter, closer ties than those of blood,—by the most sacred, the most indissoluble, of unions. He lights up the flames of a love which prevails

over every other love. The founders of other religions never conceived of this mystical love, which is the essence of Christianity, and is beautifully called charity. In every attempt to effect this thing, viz., to make himself beloved, man deeply feels his own impotence. So that Christ's greatest miracle undoubtedly is the reign of charity.

“I have so inspired multitudes, that they would die for me. God forbid that I should form any comparison between the enthusiasm of the soldier and Christian charity, which are as unlike as their cause.

“But, after all, my presence was necessary: the lightning of my eye, my voice, a word from me, then the sacred fire was kindled in their hearts. I do, indeed, possess the secret of this magical power which lifts the soul; but I could never impart it to any one. None of my generals ever learned it from me. Nor have I the means of perpetuating my name and love for me in the hearts of men, and to effect these things without physical means.

“Now that I am at St. Helena, now that I am alone, chained upon this rock, who fights and wins empires for me? who are the courtiers of my misfortunes? who thinks of me? who makes effort for me in Europe? Where are my friends? Yes:

two or three, whom your fidelity immortalises, you share, you console, my exile."

Here the emperor's voice trembled with emotion, and for a moment he was silent. He then continued:—

"Yes: our life once shone with all the brilliance of the diadem and the throne; and yours, Bertrand, reflected that splendour, as the dome of the Invalides, gilt by us, reflects the rays of the sun. But disaster came: the gold gradually became dim. The rain of misfortune and outrage, with which I am daily deluged, has effaced all the brightness. We are mere lead now, General Bertrand; and soon I shall be in my grave.

"Such is the fate of great men! So it was with Cæsar and Alexander. And I, too, am forgotten; and the name of a conqueror and an emperor is a college theme! Our exploits are tasks given to pupils by their tutors, who sit in judgment upon us, awarding censure or praise. And mark what is soon to become of me: assassinated by the English oligarchy, I die before my time; and my dead body, too, must return to the earth, to become food for worms. Behold the destiny, near at hand, of him whom the world called the Great Napoleon! What an abyss between my deep misery and the eternal reign of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved, adored, and which is extend-

ing over all the earth! Is this to die? is it not rather to live? The death of Christ—*it is the death of God!*”

For a moment the emperor was silent. As General Bertrand made no reply, he solemnly added, “If you do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God, very well: then I did wrong to make you a general.”

F. PECAUT.

This modern French author, in a work entitled “*Le Christ et la Conscience*,” Paris, 1859 (which I know only from reviews and extracts), assails the doctrine of the sinlessness of Christ, and tries to show that his answers to his mother (Luke 2: 49, and John 2: 4), the expulsion of the profane traffickers from the Temple, the cursing of the unfruitful fig-tree, the destruction of the herd of swine at Gadara, his bitter invective against the Pharisees, and his apparent refusal of the epithet *good*, indicate certain moral defects or imperfections in his character. Notwithstanding this studied attempt to disprove the sinless perfection of Christ, he feels constrained to make the following remarkable concession (pp. 245-247), as quoted in the Dutch work of Dr. van Oosterzee of Utrecht, on the “Person of Christ:”—

“To what height does the character of Jesus Christ rise above the most sublime and yet ever imperfect types of antiquity! What man ever knew to offer a more manly resistance to evil? Who endured vexation and contradiction better than he? Where is such a development of moral power united with less severity? Was there ever one seen who made himself heard with such royal authority? And yet no one ever was so gentle, so humble and kind, as he. What cordial sympathy at the sight of misery, and the spiritual need of his brethren! and yet, even when his countenance is moistened by tears, it continues to shine in indestructible peace. In his spirit, he lives in the house of his heavenly Father. He never loses sight of the invisible world; and at the same time reveals a moral and practical sense possessed by no son of the dust. Which is more wonderful—the nobility of his princely greatness spread over his person, or the inimitable simplicity which surrounds his whole appearance? Pascal had seen this heavenly form when describing it in a manner worthy of the object: Jesus Christ has been humble and patient; holy, holy, holy before God; terrible to devils; without any sin. In what great brilliancy and wonderful magnificence he appears to the eye of the spirit which is open to wisdom! To shine forth in all his princely splen-

dour of his holiness, it was not necessary that he should appear as a king; and yet he came with all the splendour of his standing. He was the master of all, because he is really their brother. His moral life is wholly penetrated by God. He represents virtue to me under the form of love and obedience. In our part, we do more than esteem him: we offer him love."

GÖTTE.

Göthe, the most universal and most highly cultivated of poets, was probably, like Napoleon, theoretically convinced of the divinity of Christ, but too much a man of the world to give himself any serious practical concern about it. In his youth he was, through his friendship with Jung Stilling, Lavater, Fraülein von Klettenberg (whose "Confessions of a Beautiful Soul" he incorporated in his "*Wilhelm Meister*"), not far from the kingdom of Christ, but never surrendered himself to its spiritual power. "Prophet to the right and prophet to the left, he stood between them, a child of the world. (*Prophete rechts, Prophete links, das Weltkind in der Mitte.*)" After his journey to Italy he broke off these Christian associations, and declined, with

cold politeness, well-meant monitions of noble Christian friends such as the Countess of Stolberg.

An interesting selection of deep Christian thoughts might be made from his "Faust," and other works; but his poetic effusions do not always express his personal convictions. We present here only a direct testimony to the truth of the gospel history and the superhuman nature of Christ from the last years of his life. It is found in his "*Gespräche mit Eckermann*," iii. 371.

"I consider the Gospels to be thoroughly genuine; for in them there is the effective reflection of a sublimity which emanated from the *Person of Christ*; and this is as *Divine* as ever the Divine appeared on earth."

"*Ich halte die Evangelien für durchaus ächt; denn es ist in ihnen der Abglanz einer Hoheit wirksam, die von der Person Christi ausging, die ist göttlicher Art, wie nur je auf Erden das Göttliche erschienen ist.*"

THOMAS CARLYLE.

This powerful writer is an open worshipper of human heroes like Cromwell, Frederick the Great, Luther, and John Knox, but also a silent worshipper of the Divine hero, whom he was taught to love and adore on the knees of a pious Scotch mother.

He calls Jesus of Nazareth "our divinest symbol. Higher has the human thought not yet reached. A symbol of quite perennial, infinite character; whose significance will ever demand to be anew inquired into, and anew made manifest."—*Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii. chap. 3.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

We are far from placing Dr. CHANNING, the great leader of American Unitarianism, and one of the brightest ornaments of American literature (born 1780, at Newport, Rhode Island; died 1842, at Bennington, Vermont), in the company of sceptics or unbelievers. Although heterodox on the vital articles of the Holy Trinity and the Atonement, he was, in his way, a worshipper of Jesus, and ex-

hibited the power of his holy example in his lovely character and written works. He was deeply penetrated with the ethical spirit of Christianity, more so than many of his orthodox opponents. We select two passages from his admirable *Sermons*, which bear strong testimony to the perfection of Christ's character, and which consistently would lead far beyond the Socinian or Unitarian christology which he advocated. The italics are our own.

From the Sermon on the "*Character of Christ*" (on Matt. 17 : 5), in Dr. CHANNING'S *Works*, Boston, 1848, vol. iv. pp. 1-29 :—

"This Jesus lived with men : with the consciousness of unutterable majesty, he joined a lowliness, gentleness, humanity, and sympathy which have no example in human history. I ask you to contemplate this wonderful union. In proportion to the superiority of Jesus to all around him, was the intimacy, the brotherly love, with which he bound himself to them. I maintain that this is *a character wholly remote from human conception*. To imagine it to be the production of imposture or enthusiasm, shows a strange unsoundness of mind. I contemplate it with a veneration second only to the profound awe with which I look up to God. It bears no mark of human invention. It was real.

It belonged to, and it manifested, the beloved Son of God. . . .

“Here I pause; and indeed I know not what can be added to heighten the wonder, reverence, and love which are due to Jesus. When I consider him, not only as possessed with the consciousness of an unexampled and unbounded majesty, but as recognising a kindred nature in human beings, and living and dying to raise them to a participation of his divine glories; and when I see him, under these views, allying himself to men by the tenderest ties, embracing them with a spirit of humanity, which no insult, injury, or pain could for a moment repel or overpower,—I am filled with wonder as well as reverence and love. I feel that this character is not of human invention; that it was not assumed through fraud, or struck out by enthusiasm; for it is infinitely above their reach. When I add this character of Jesus to the other evidences of his religion, it gives, to what before seemed so strong, a new and a vast accession of strength: I feel as if I could not be deceived. *The Gospels must be true: they were drawn from a living original; they were founded on reality.* The character of Jesus is not a fiction: *he was what he claimed to be, and what his followers attested.* Nor is this all. Jesus not only *was, he is still, the Son of God, the Saviour of the world.* He exists now:

he has entered that heaven to which he always looked forward on earth. There he lives and reigns. With a clear, calm faith, I see him in that state of glory; and I confidently expect, at no distant period, to see him face to face. We have, indeed, no absent friend whom we shall so surely meet. Let us, then, my hearers, by imitation of his virtues and obedience to his word, prepare ourselves to join him in those pure mansions, where he is surrounding himself with the good and pure of our race, and will communicate to them for ever his own spirit, power, and joy."

From Dr. CHANNING'S Discourse on "*The Imitableness of Christ*" (*Works*, vol. iv. p. 140):—

"I believe Jesus Christ to be *more than a human being*. In truth, all Christians so believe him. Those who suppose him not to have existed before his birth do not regard him as a mere man, though so reproached. They always separate him by broad distinctions from other men. They consider him as enjoying a communion with God, and as having received gifts, endowments, aid, lights, from him, granted to no other; and as having exhibited a spotless purity, which is the highest distinction of heaven. All admit, and joyfully admit, that Jesus Christ, by his greatness and goodness, *throws all other human attainments into obscurity.*"

DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS.

From his Essay, "*Vergängliches und Bleibendes im Christenthum*," 1838 (*Freihafen*, 3tes Heft, page 47). See the original in the revised German edition of this work, New York (Amer. Tract Society), 1871, page 308. On Strauss, and his *Leben Jesu*, compare pp. 113 ff.

"If in Jesus the union of the self-consciousness with the consciousness of God has been real, and expressed not only in words, but actually revealed in all the conditions of his life, he represents within the religious sphere the highest point, beyond which posterity cannot go; yea, whom it cannot even equal, inasmuch as every one who hereafter should climb the same height, could only do it with the help of Jesus, who first attained it. As little as humanity will ever be without religion, as little will it be without Christ; for to have religion without Christ would be as absurd as to enjoy poetry without regard to Homer or Shakespeare. And this Christ, as far as he is inseparable from the highest style of religion, is *historical*, not mythical; is an *individual*, no mere symbol. To the historical person of Christ belongs all in his life that exhibits his religious perfection, his discourses, his moral action, and his passion. . . . *He remains the highest model of religion within the reach of our thought; and no*

perfect piety is possible without his presence in the heart."

From his new "*Life of Jesus*," Leipzig, 1864, page 208.
Third Edition.

"If we ask how Jesus attained that harmony of the soul, we find in the existing records of his life no trace of painful conflicts from which it might have proceeded. . . . In all those great natures which were purified by violent conflict, as Paul, Augustin, Luther, there remained wound-prints for all time, something harsh and sad which adhered to them through life. But in Jesus not a trace of this is found. Jesus appears a beautiful nature from the very start, which had only to unfold itself from within, to become more and more clearly conscious of itself, and more firm in itself, but had no need of returning and beginning another life.¹ . . . In this respect, as already intimated, the highly-gifted Apostle of the Gentiles was not equal to his Master; and the two great renovators of Christianity in later times, Augustin and Luther, were more Pauline than Christ-like."

¹ "*Jesus erscheint als eine schöne Natur von Hause aus, die sich nur aus sich selbst heraus zu entfalten, sich ihrer selbst immer klarer bewusst, immer fester in sich zu werden, nicht aber umzukehren und ein anderes Leben zu beginnen brauchte.*"

THEODORE PARKER.

Born in Lexington, Mass., 1810 ; died in Florence, 1860.

From "*A Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion.*"
Third ed. Boston, 1847, p. 275 ff.

THEODORE PARKER represents the left or radical wing of American Unitarianism, as Channing represents the right or conservative wing. He adopted, with some exceptions, the mythical theory of Dr. Strauss. He speaks of "limitations of Jesus;" says that Jesus "shared the erroneous notions of the times respecting devils, possessions, and demonology in general;" that he "was mistaken in his interpretation of the Old Testament;" that he was an "enthusiast," at least to some extent,—all of which, however, he regards as mere trifles, not affecting in the least his moral and religious character. Then he finds fault with Jesus for denouncing his opponents in no measured terms, calling the Pharisees "hypocrites," and "children of the devil." "We cannot tell how far the historians have added to the fierceness of this invective; but the general fact must probably remain, that he did not use courteous speech."

But that, he thinks, considering the youth of the man, was a very venial error, to make the worst of it. This is what Parker calls "the negative side, or the limitations of Jesus." He then considers, page 278, the "positive side, or the excellences of Jesus." From this chapter we make the following extracts:—

"In estimating the character of Jesus, it must be remembered that he died at an age when man has not reached his fullest vigour. The great works of creative intellect, the maturest products of man, all the deep and settled plans of reforming the world, come from a period when experience gives a wider field as the basis of hope. Socrates was but an embryo sage till long after the age of Jesus: poems, and philosophies that live, come at a later date. Now, here we see a young man, but little more than thirty years old, with no advantage of position; the son and companion of rude people; born in a town whose inhabitants were wicked to a proverb; of a nation, above all others distinguished for their superstition, for national pride, exaltation of themselves, and contempt for all others; in an age of singular corruption, when the substance of religion had faded out from the mind of its anointed ministers, and sin had spread wide among a people turbulent, oppressed, and down-trodden. A man ridiculed for his lack of

knowledge, in this nation of forms, of hypocritical priests, and corrupt people, falls back on simple morality, simple religion; unites in himself the sublimest precepts and divinest practices, thus more than realising the dream of prophets and sages; rises free from all prejudice of his age, nation, or sect; gives free range to the Spirit of God in his breast; sets aside the law, sacred and time-honoured as it was, its forms, its sacrifice, its temple, and its priests; puts away the doctors of the law, subtle, learned, irrefragable, and pours out a doctrine beautiful as the light, sublime as heaven, and true as God. The philosophers, the poets, the prophets, the Rabbis,—he rises above them all. Yet Nazareth was no Athens, where philosophy breathed in the circumambient air: it had neither Porch nor Lyceum; not even a school of the prophets. There is God in the heart of this youth." (Pages 278, 279.)

"That mightiest heart that ever beat, stirred by the Spirit of God, how it wrought in his bosom! What words of rebuke, of comfort, counsel, admonition, promise, hope, did he pour out! words that stir the soul as summer dews call up the faint and sickly grass. What profound instruction in his proverbs and discourses! what wisdom in his homely sayings, so rich with Jewish life! what deep divinity of soul in his

prayers, his action, sympathy, resignation!" (Page 281.)

"Try him as we try other teachers. They deliver their word; find a few waiting for the consolation, who accept the new tidings, follow the new method, and soon go beyond their teacher, though less mighty minds than he. Such is the case with each founder of a school of philosophy, each sect in religion. Though humble men, we see what Socrates and Luther never saw. But eighteen centuries have passed since the tide of humanity rose so high in Jesus: what man, what sect, what church, has mastered his thought, comprehended his method, and so fully applied it to life? Let the world answer in its cry of anguish. Men have parted his raiment among them, cast lots for his seamless coat; but that spirit which toiled so manfully in a world of sin and death, which died and suffered and overcame the world, —is that found, possessed, understood? Nay, is it sought for and recommended by any of our churches?" (Page 287.)

FRANCES POWER COBBE (d. 1880).

From "BROKEN LIGHTS: *An Inquiry into the present Condition and future Prospects of Religious Faith.*" Boston, 1864. Page 150 ff.

This is a spirited and interesting book, on the aspect of religious controversy in England at the time of its composition, by an admirer and follower of Theodore Parker. Miss Cobbe is disposed to attribute the supernatural portions of the gospel history, "if not to the *invention*, yet, at least, to the exaggerating homage, of adoring disciples; proceeding stage after stage to magnify the prophet into the Messiah, the Messiah into the Son of God, and the Son of God into the incarnate Logos,—himself a God" (page 155). She speaks highly of Renan's "Life of Jesus," as transcending, "for power and skill, for vivid presentation of all the *outward* conditions of the life of Christ, all older books on the subject, heterodox or orthodox." But she justly objects, that after all, in his *principal figure*, Renan has *failed*, owing to his semi-pantheistic standpoint, which ignores the personality of God, as our moral Lord, with whom our souls must have the actual and real transactions

of repentance, forgiveness, regeneration. She intimates that "the treatment of a subject essentially *spiritual*, from a merely moral and æsthetic point of view, must inevitably be a failure" (page 150). In many passages of the "*Vie de Jésus*" she remarks (pp. 150, 151), "the intrusion of æsthetic criticism into the profoundest *penetralia* of religion, is, in the last degree, painful, and surely must be held to betray a very slight sense of the sanctity of the ideas subjected to such criticism. That the story of the prodigal could be styled '*à délicateuse parabole*,' and Christ's pity for the repentant Magdalenes be spoken of as a '*jalousie pour la gloire de son Père dans ces belles créatures*,' seems almost to reveal the inability of the speaker to comprehend the divinest thing in Christ—his treatment of sin." The question, therefore, still recurs: "What think ye of Christ? whose son is he? who and what was that great prophet who trod the fields of Palestine nineteen centuries ago, and who has ever since been worshipped as a God by the foremost nations of the world?" Miss Cobbe then proceeds to give her own views of Christ from what she calls "the standpoint of Theism," which, however, differs very widely from the Theism of the Bible, and is only a new phase of Deism and Naturalism, enlivened and improved by modern philanthropy and religious sentimental-

ism. We select the more striking passages as testimonies of a misguided but noble and highly gifted soul, groping in the dark after the unknown Saviour.

“The four Gospels have given us so *living*, if not so *correct*, an image, and that image has shone out so long in golden radiance before the dazzled eyes of Christendom, that to admit it may be partially erroneous is the utmost stretch of our philosophy. We still persist in arguing and debating as if it were absolutely perfect. Small marvel, truly, is it so, when even the confessed creations of the poet’s genius—a Hamlet or a Lear—become to us real persons on whom we argue and debate. Who shall say how *real* is that ideal Christ whom all of us hold in our hearts, whom nearly all of us have worshipped on our knees? . . .

“Of that noblest countenance which once smiled upon the plains of Palestine, we possess not, nor will mankind ever recover, any perfect and infallible picture, any sun-drawn photograph which might tell us, with unerring certainty, he was or he was not as our hearts may conceive of him.

“One thing, however, we may hold with approximate certainty, and that is, that all the *highest* doctrines, the purest moral precepts, the most profound spiritual revelations, recorded in the Gospels, were actually those of Christ himself

The originator of the Christian movement must have been the greatest soul of his time, as of all time. If he did not speak those words of wisdom, who could have recorded them for him? 'It would have taken a Jesus to forge a Jesus' (Theodore Parker.) . . .

"The view which seems to be the sole fitting one for our estimate of the character of Christ, is that which regards him as the great REGENERATOR of humanity. *His coming was, to the life of humanity, what regeneration is to the life of the individual.* This is not a conclusion doubtfully deduced from questionable biographies, but a broad plain inference from the universal history of our race. We may dispute all details; but the grand result is beyond criticism. The world *has* changed, and that change is historically traceable to Christ. The honour, then, which Christ demands of us, must be in proportion to our estimate of the value of such regeneration. He is not merely a moral reformer, inculcating pure ethics; not merely a religious reformer, clearing away old theological errors, and teaching higher ideas of God. These things he was; but he might, for all we can tell, have been them both as fully, and yet have failed to be what he has actually been to our race. He might have taught the world better ethics and better theology, and yet have failed to

infuse into it that new life which has ever since coursed through its arteries and penetrated its minutest veins. What Christ has really done is beyond the kingdom of the intellect and its theologies; nay, even beyond the kingdom of the conscience, and its recognition of duty. His work has been in that of the heart. He has transformed the law into the gospel. He has changed the bondage of the alien for the liberty of the sons of God. He has glorified virtue into holiness, religion into piety, and duty into love. . . .

“When the fulness of time had come, and the creeds of the world’s childhood were worn out, and the restless question was on every lip, ‘Who will show us any good?’ when the whole heart of humanity was sick of its sin, and weary of its wickedness,—then God gave to one man, for mankind at large, that same blessed task he gives to many for a few. Christ, the elder brother of the human family, was the helper and (in the highest philosophic sense) the Saviour of humanity.”

JOHN STUART MILL (b. 1806, d. 1873).

From his essay on *Theism*, completed shortly before his death, and published, 1874, with two other essays under the title, *Three Essays on Religion* (Am. ed. by Holt, p. 253). In this essay Mill unsettles all the arguments for the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, but winds up with the following testimony to Christ. He said of himself that he never had any religious belief, but he made an idol of his wife, especially after her death. We have here his last utterance.

“ Above all, the most valuable part of the effect on the character which Christianity has produced by holding up in a Divine Person a standard of excellence and a model for imitation, is available even to the absolute unbeliever, and can never more be lost to humanity. For it is Christ, rather than God, whom Christianity has held up to believers as the pattern of perfection for humanity. It is the God incarnate, more than the God of the Jews or of nature, who being idealised has taken so great and salutary a hold on the modern mind. And whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left; a unique figure, not more unlike all his precursors than all his followers, even those who had the direct benefit of his personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ as exhibited in the Gospels is

not historical, and that we know not how much of what is admirable has been superadded by the tradition of his followers. The tradition of followers suffices to insert any number of marvels, and may have inserted all the miracles which he is reputed to have wrought. But who among his disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or imagining the life and character revealed in the Gospels? Certainly not the fishermen of Galilee; as certainly not St. Paul, whose character and idiosyncrasies were of a totally different sort; still less the early Christian writers, in whom nothing is more evident than that the good which was in them was all derived, as they always professed that it was derived, from the higher source. What *could* be added and interpolated by a disciple we may see in the mystical parts of the Gospel of St. John, matter imported from Philo and the Alexandrian Platonists and put into the mouth of the Saviour in long speeches about himself, such as the other Gospels contain not the slightest vestige of, though pretended to have been delivered on occasions of the deepest interest and when his principal followers were all present; most prominently at the last supper. The East was full of men who could have stolen any quantity of this poor stuff, as the multitudinous Oriental sects of Gnostics afterwards

did.¹ But about the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality combined with profundity of insight, which, if we abandon the idle expectation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth, even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer, and martyr to that mission, who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor, even now, would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete, than to endeavour so to live that Christ would approve our life. When to this we add that, to the conception of the rational sceptic, it remains a possibility that Christ actually was what he supposed himself to be—not God, for he never made the smallest pretension to that char-

¹ This irreverent fling at St. John shows the utter incapacity of this eminent philosopher to understand the sublimest discourses ever spoken on earth, and his ignorance of the Gnostic writings, which bear no comparison whatever with them. Philosophers of a far higher order than Mill have found unfathomable depths of thought in the Gospel of John.

acter, and would probably have thought such a pretension as blasphemous as it seemed to the men who condemned him [?]
—but a man charged with a special, express, and unique commission from God to lead mankind to truth and virtue,—we may well conclude that the influences of religion on the character which will remain after rational criticism has done its utmost against the evidences of religion, are well worth preserving, and that what they lack in direct strength as compared with those of a firmer belief, is more than compensated by the greater truth and rectitude of the morality they sanction.

“Impressions such as these, though not in themselves amounting to what can properly be called a religion, seem to me excellently fitted to aid and fortify that real, though purely human religion, which sometimes calls itself the Religion of Humanity, and sometimes that of Duty. To the other inducements for cultivating a religious devotion to the welfare of our fellow-creatures as an obligatory limit to every selfish aim, and an end for the direct promotion of which no sacrifice can be too great, it superadds the feeling that in making this the rule of our life, we may be co-operating with the unseen Being to whom we owe all that is enjoyable in life. One elevated feeling this form of religious idea admits of, which is not open to

those who believe in the omnipotence of the good principle in the universe, the feeling of helping God—of requiting the good he has given by a voluntary co-operation which he, not being omnipotent, really needs, and by which a somewhat nearer approach may be made to the fulfilment of his purposes. The conditions of human existence are highly favourable to the growth of such a feeling, inasmuch as a battle is constantly going on, in which the humblest human creature is not incapable of taking some part, between the powers of good and those of evil, and in which every, even the smallest, help to the right side has its value in promoting the very slow and often almost insensible progress by which good is gradually gaining ground from evil, yet gaining it so visibly at considerable intervals as to promise the very distant but not uncertain final victory of Good. To do something during life on even the humblest scale, if nothing more is within reach, towards bringing this consummation ever so little nearer, is the most animating and invigorating thought which can inspire a human creature; and that it is destined, with or without supernatural sanctions, to be the religion of the future I cannot entertain a doubt. But it appears to me that supernatural hopes, in the degree and kind in which what I have called rational scepticism does not refuse to sanction them, may

still contribute not a little to give to this religion its due ascendancy over the human mind."

ERNEST RENAN.

From the "*Vie de Jésus, par E. RENAN, membre de l'Institut.*"
Septième édition. Paris, 1864. English translation by
Charles Edwin Wilbour, translator of "*Les Misérables.*"
 New York, 1864. (On Renan and his book, compare the
 preceding Essay, p. 130.)

"Jesus cannot belong exclusively to those who call themselves his disciples. He is the common honour of all who bear a human heart. His glory consists not in being banished from history: we render him a truer worship by showing that *all history is incomprehensible without him (l'histoire entière est incompréhensible sans lui).*"

Page 50. (French ed. p. xlvi, close of the Introduction.)

"The capital event in the history of the world is the revolution by which the noblest portions of humanity passed from the ancient religions, comprised under the vague name of paganism, to a religion founded upon the divine unity, the Trinity, the incarnation of the Son of God. This conversion required nearly a thousand years for its accomplishment. The new religion occupied at least three hundred years in its formation alone. But

the origin of the revolution with which we have to do is an event which occurred during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Then lived a superior person, who, by his bold initiative, and by the love which he inspired, created the object, and fixed the starting-point, of the future fate of humanity. (*Alors vécut une personne supérieure qui, par son initiative hardie, et par l'amour qu'elle sut inspirer, créa l'objet et posa le point de départ de la foi future de l'humanité.*)”

Page 51. (French ed. page 1, beginning of chap. i.)

“This confused medley of [Messianic Jewish] visions and dreams, this alternation of hopes and deceptions, these aspirations incessantly trampled down by a hateful reality, at length found their interpreter in the incomparable man to whom the universal conscience has decreed the title of Son of God, and that with justice; since he caused religion to take a step in advance, incomparably greater than any other in the past, and, probably, than any yet to come. (*L'homme incomparable auquel la conscience universelle a décerné le titre de Fils de Dieu, et cela avec justice, puisqu'il a fait faire à la religion un pas auquel nul autre ne peut et probablement ne pourra jamais être comparé.*)”

Page 64. (French ed. page 13, close of chap. i.)

“Were the men who have most loftily compre-

hended God,—Cakya-Mouni, Plato, St. Paul, St. Francis d'Assisi, and St. Augustin,—at some moments of his changeful life, deists or pantheists? Such a question has no meaning. The physical and metaphysical proofs of the existence of God to them would have had no interest. They felt the divine within themselves. In the first rank of this grand family of the true sons of God we must place Jesus. Jesus has no visions; God does not speak to him from without; God is in him; he feels that he is with God, and he draws from his heart what he says of his Father. He lives in the bosom of God by uninterrupted communication: he does not see him, but he understands him without need of thunder and burning bush like Moses, of a revealing tempest like Job, of an oracle like the old Greek sages, of a familiar genius like Socrates, or of an angel Gabriel like Mohammed. The imagination and hallucination of a St. Theresa, for example, here go for nothing. The intoxication of the Soufi, proclaiming himself identical with God, is also an entirely different thing. Jesus never for a moment enounces the sacrilegious idea that he is God [?]. He believes that he is in direct communion with God: he believes himself the Son of God. The highest consciousness of God which ever existed in the breast of humanity was that of Jesus. (*La plus haute conscience de Dieu*

qui ait existé au sein de l'humanité a été celle de Jésus.)”

Page 104. (French ed. page 54, chap. iv.)

“It is probable that, from the very first, he looked to God in the relation of a son to a father. This is his great act of originality: in this he is in no wise of his race. (*En cela il n'est nullement de sa race.*) Neither the Jew nor the Moslem has learned this delightful theology of love. The God of Jesus is not the hateful master who kills us when he pleases, damns us when he pleases, saves us when he pleases. The God of Jesus is our Father. We hear him when we listen to a low whisper within us, which says, ‘Father.’ The God of Jesus is not the partial despot who has chosen Israel for his people, and protects it in the face of all and against all. He is the God of humanity.”

Page 106. (Page 56, chap. v.)

“It cannot be denied, that the maxims borrowed [?] by Jesus from his predecessors produce, in the gospel, an effect totally different from that in the ancient law, in the *Pirke Aboth*,¹ or in the Talmud. It is not the ancient law, it is not the Talmud, which has conquered and changed the world. Little original in itself,—if by that is meant that it can be recomposed almost entirely [?]”

¹ A collection of sentences and maxims of ancient Jewish rabbis.

with more ancient maxims,— the evangelical morality remains none the less the highest creation which has emanated from the human conscience, the most beautiful code of perfect life that any moralist has traced. (*La plus haute création qui soit sortie de la conscience humaine, le plus beau code de la vie parfaite qu'aucun moraliste ait tracé.*)”

Page 110. (Page 61, chap. v.)

“The gospel has been the supreme remedy for the sorrows of common life; a perpetual *sursum corda*; a mighty distraction from the wretched cares of earth; a sweet appeal, like that of Jesus to the ear of Martha: ‘Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful.’ Thanks to Jesus, the most spiritless existence, that most absorbed in sad or humiliating duties, has had its glimpse of heaven! In our bustling civilisation, the memory of the free life of Galilee has been like the perfume of another world; like a ‘dew of Hermon,’ which has prevented sterility and vulgarity from completely usurping the field of God.”

Page 175. (Page 127, chap. x.)

“Christ, for the first time, gave utterance to the idea upon which shall rest the edifice of the everlasting religion. He founded the pure worship— of no age, of no clime—which shall be that of all lofty souls to the end of time. . . . If other

planets have inhabitants endowed with reason and morality, their religion cannot be different from that which Jesus proclaimed at Jacob's Well. Man has not been able to abide by this worship [in spirit and in truth]: we attain the ideal only for a moment. The words of Jesus were a gleam in thick night: it has taken eighteen hundred years for the eyes of humanity (what do I say! of an infinitely small portion of humanity) to learn to abide by it. But the gleam shall become the full day; and, after passing through all the circles of error, humanity will return to these words, as to the immortal expression of its faith and its hopes. (*L'humanité reviendra à ce mot-là [John iv. 23] comme à l'expression immortelle de sa foi et de ses espérances.*)"

Page 215. (Page 168, chap. xiv.)

"Repose now in thy glory, noble founder! Thy work is finished; thy divinity is established. Fear no more to see the edifice of thy labours fall by any fault. Henceforth, beyond the reach of frailty, thou shalt witness, from the heights of divine peace, the infinite results of thy acts. At the price of a few hours of suffering, which did not even reach thy grand soul, thou hast bought the most complete immortality. For thousands of years, the world will defend thee! Banner of our contests, thou shalt be the standard about which

the hottest battle will be given. A thousand times more alive, a thousand times more beloved since thy death than during thy passage here below, thou shalt become the corner-stone of humanity so entirely, that to tear thy name from this world would be to rend it to its foundations. Between thee and God there will be no longer any distinction. (*Entre toi et Dieu on ne distinguera plus.*) Complete conqueror of death, take possession of thy kingdom; whither shall follow thee, by the royal road which thou hast traced, ages of worshippers (*des siècles d'adorateurs.*)”

Page 351. (Page 303, close of chap. xxv.)

“Whatever may be the surprises of the future, Jesus will never be surpassed. His worship will grow young without ceasing; his legend will call forth tears without end; his sufferings will melt the noblest hearts; all ages will proclaim, that, among the sons of men, there is none born greater than Jesus. (*Quels que puissent être les phénomènes inattendus de l'avenir, Jésus ne sera pas surpassé. Son culte se rajeunira sans cesse; sa légende provoquera des larmes sans fin; ses souffrances attendriront les meilleurs cœurs: tous les siècles proclameront qu'entre les fils des hommes, il n'en est pas né plus grand que Jésus.*)”

Page 376. (Page 325, end of the xxviii. and last chap.)

THEODOR KEIM.

Dr. THEODOR KEIM (a native of the kingdom of Württemberg, Professor of Theology in the University of Zürich, and afterwards in Giessen, died 1879) wrote three very able essays on the Historical Christ ("*Der geschichtliche Christus*," Zürich, 1866), and an elaborate Life of Jesus ("*Geschichte Jesu von Nazara*," Zürich, 1867-1872, 3 vols., also translated into English), which belong to the liberal critical school, but mark a considerable advance beyond the destructive criticism of Strauss and Renan, and aim at a reconstruction of a historical Christ on the basis of the Synoptical Gospels (without the aid of John) and in the light of the whole contemporary history, as brought before us especially in the works of Josephus.

Keim strongly asserts the sinlessness of Christ as being implied in his words and work and admitted by friend and foe, although it may not be capable of absolute proof as an experimental fact. He ably refutes the subjective vision-hypothesis of Strauss and Renan, and admits an actual, though only spiritual, resurrection of Christ, and his objective appearance from heaven. "The fact stands firm," he says, "not indeed, as was always believed, that the tomb of Jesus was empty, but that the Apostles saw their Lord again after his death, or

were thoroughly convinced that they saw him." He does not inform us what became of his body, but admits that we must either confess our ignorance, or return to the simple faith of the disciples.

We select a few passages from Keim's "*Geschichte Jesu von Nazara.*" His style is artificial, and hard to translate. His small work in one volume (third edition, 1875) is an abridgment.

"Thus the religion of Christ goes mysteriously back to his *person*. . . . In his personal life there must have been from the very beginning and always a sentiment of human elevation, a feeling of divine love, and an aspiration after perfection in God, mighty, pure, without bitter drops of human weakness, impurity, unworthiness—a perfection such as we find elsewhere reflected only in broken and disturbed fragments. This fundamental fact alone, which with Paul we call the higher, complete, divine-human creation of the great God in the fulness of time, enables us to understand the religion which sprang from it and the Man himself, the pure one, the sinless one, the Son of God." Vol. i. p. 448.

Christ, in his gigantic elevation above his own and succeeding ages, "makes the impression of mysterious loneliness, superhuman miracle, divine creation."¹ Vol. iii. p. 662.

¹ "*Den Eindruck geheimnissvoller Einsamkeit, übermenschlichen Wunders, göttlicher Schöpfung.*"

“The person of Jesus is not only a deed among the many deeds of God, but the peculiar work, the specific revelation of God. . . . Christianity is the crown of the creations of God, and Jesus is the Chosen of God, his Image, his Darling, his World-Guide and World-Shaper in the history of mankind. He is the rest, and he is the fly-wheel of the history of the world.”¹ Vol. iii. p. 667.

TWO LETTERS CONCERNING NAPOLEON'S TESTIMONY.

(Compare page 219.)

WHILE this book was passing through the press, I received from two well-informed gentlemen of France, the Rev. Eugène Bersier and Mons. Luteroth, the following replies to inquiries concerning

¹ “Weil in seiner Person gegenüber dem Stückwerk seiner Zeit und dem Stückwerk der Jahrtausende der Mensch und die Menschheit sich vollendete, darum ist es gegen leere Einwände noch heute möglich und vernünftig zu sagen, die Person Jesu ist nicht nur eine That unter vielen Thaten Gottes, sie ist das eigenste Werk, die spezifische Offenbarung Gottes gewesen; nur kein Werk des Abbruchs, sondern des Abschlusses und Aufbaus der gottgesetzten Weltordnung. Hat von ihm selbst Spinoza bekannt, dass er der Tempel Gottes gewesen, in welchem Gott sich am meisten offenbarte, so ruft es bei uns noch freudiger: das Christenthum ist die Krone der Schöpfungen Gottes, und Jesus der Erwählte Gottes, Abbild, Liebling, Weltführer und Weltbildner Gottes in der Menschheitsgeschichte. Er ist die Ruhe und er ist das Triebrad der Weltgeschichte.”

the origin and authenticity of the remarkable testimony of the great Napoleon to the Divinity of Christ :—

“PARIS, 216 BOULEVARD PEREIRE,
le 23 Août 1879.

“CHER MONSIEUR,—Le seul homme qui, à ma connaissance, puisse vous renseigner exactement sur la question que vous me présentez, est M. Henry Lutteroth, Château de Bourneville par la fertè Milon (Aisne). M. Lutteroth était membre du Comité des Traités quand fut publié le traité *Napoléon*.

“On m’a toujours dit que les paroles citées de Napoléon ont été rapportées *verbatim* par Montholon et transcrites par un de ses amis protestants (le général Maurice ou l’amiral Verhuel). Je n’en sais pas davantage. Je crois à leur parfaite authenticité. Personne, surtout alors, n’aurait trouvé cela. Il y a là la griffe du lion.—Tout à vous,

“EUG. BERSIER.”

“BOURNEVILLE, PAR LA FERTÉ-MILON.
(AISNE), le 1er Septembre 1879.

“MONSIEUR,—Je serais heureux de pouvoir vous donner quelques renseignements précis sur la source où ont été puisés les entretiens de Napoléon avec le général Bertrand relatifs au Christianisme, reproduits dans un traité de la Société des Traités religieux de Paris, portant le No. 200, et non le No. 51, à moins que le No. n’ait été changé depuis peu.

“Ce traité a été imprimé pour la première fois,

je crois en 1843. Il en est fait mention dans le rapport de 1842 à 1843 en ces mots : ' Napoléon lisait l'Évangile à Sainte-Hélène ; le fait est certain ; l'on a même publié sur les réflexions que cette lection lui suggérait, dans ses entretiens, des pages qu'on a placées sous la protection du nom de l'un de ses compagnons d'infortune, qui n'en a pas repoussé la responsabilité. Il nous a paru que ce fait et ces paroles étaient de nature à produire une sérieuse impression ; que les militaires surtout pourraient être conduits par ce mémorable exemple à vouloir lire le livre qu'étudiait Condé et que méditait Napoléon.'

"La *feuille religieuse du canton de Vaud* de 1843, publiée à Lausanne, avait aussi donné des extraits de ces entretiens ; mais je ne saurais dire s'ils sont tirés du livre de M. de Beauterne : *Sentiments de Napoléon sur le Christianisme*, ou d'ailleurs.

"Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués,

"HENRI LUTTEROTH."





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