inrropection.| THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. [cn. xv.   
   
 the Epistle, which are very different from those of St. Paul, shewing an   
 independence and originality which could hardly have been found in the   
 work of one who wrote down the thoughts of another: against this also   
 the few personal notices which occur, and which manifestly belong to the   
 Author of the Epistle. Supposing St. Paul to be speaking by another   
 in all other places, how are we to make the transition in these? The   
 notices, which on the hypothesis of pure Pauline Authorship, seemed   
 difficult of explanation, appear to me absolutely to defy it, if the   
 secondary authorship be supposed.   
 151. b) Fhe Author of the Epistle was a Jew. This, as far as I   
 know, has never been doubted. The degree of intimate acquaintance   
 shewn with the ceremonial law might perhaps have been acquired by a   
 Gentile convert: but the manner in which he addresses his readers,   
 evidently themselves Jews, is such as to forbid the supposition that he   
 was himself a Gentile. Probability is entirely against such an address   
 being used: and also entirely against the Epistle finding acceptance, if   
 it had been used,   
 152. c) He was, however, not a pure Jew, speaking and quoting   
 Hebrew: but a Hetrenist; i.e., a Jew brought up in Greek habits   
 of thought, and in the constant use of the Septuagint version. His   
 citations are from that version, and he grounds his argument, or   
 places his reason for citing, on the words and expressions of the   
 Septuagint, even where no corresponding terms are found in the   
 Hebrew text.   
 153. d) He was one intimately acquainted with the way of thought,   
 and writings, of St. Paul, I need not stay here to prove this. The   
 elaborate tables which have been drawn up to prove the Pauline author-   
 ship are here very valuable to us, as we found them before in shewing   
 the differences between the two writers. Dr. Davidson, Mr. Forster,   
 or Bleck, in his perhaps more pertinent selections from the mass, will   
 in a few minutes establish this to the satisfaction of any intelligent   
 reader, ‘That our author has more especially used one portion of the   
 writings of the great Apostle, and why, will come under our notice in a   
 following section.   
 154. e) And, considering the probable date of the Epistle, which I   
 shall by anticipation assume to have been written before the destruction   
 of Jerusalom, such a degree of acquaintance with the thoughts and   
 writings of St. Paul could hardly, at such a time, have been the result   
 of mere reading, but must have been derived from intimate acquaint-   
 ance, as a companion and fellow-labourer, with the great Apostle himself.   
 ‘The same inference is confirmed by finding that our author was nearly   
 connected with Timotheus, the scn in the faith, and constant companion   
 of St. Paul.   
 155. f) It is moreover necessary to assume, that the Author of our   
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