THE METAPHYSICAL MIRACLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649401840

The metaphysical miracles of the New Testament by Thomas Frederick Smith

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

THOMAS FREDERICK SMITH

THE METAPHYSICAL MIRACLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Trieste

Among the Authors and Celebrities referred to or quoted in this volume, are the following :--

.

11

50

11

Houdin, —Herodotus, —Wm. Howitt, — Ritual Commission, —Kitto, —Burgon, —Rev. John Lamb, Hulsean Lecturer, —Pfenninger, —Right Hon. Robt. Lowe, —Mr. Lyne (Father Ignatius), —Baden Powell, —Melvill, —Disraeli, —Archbp. Trench, —Josephus, — Lightfoot, — Shelley, — Author of "Ecce homo,"—J. H. Newman, —Renan, —Strauss, —Paulus, — Schenkel, —Dr. Johnson, — Professor Huxley.

ERRATUM.

At page 7, for optician, read oculist.

e.

METAPHYSICAL

•

.

•

10

8

MIRACLES.

.

8 8 G

2

8: (8)

The Metaphysical Miracles of the New Testament, COLLECTED AND CONSIDERED MAINLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOCTRINE OF HUME THAT NO AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY CAN BE CREDITED AGAINST THE FIXITY OF NATURE'S LAWS, BY THOMAS FREDERICK SMITH, B.D., RECTOR OF HORSINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF MAGDALLN COLLEGE, OXFORD. " It is very easy to talk about the shallow impostures, and the silly, ignorant sophisms of Voltaire, Rousaeau, Condorcet, D'Alembert, and Volney, and to say that Hume is not worth answering ; the affectation of contempt will not do."-SYDNEY SMITH. LONDON: WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON 163, PICCADILLY. 1871. 9 480 101

LONDON: W. H. Hodge, Steam Printer, Black Horse Yard, Rathbone Place, w. 900

.

4

(e)

.

1

710

- 68

14

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

THE possibility of mistaking a trick for a miracle must be obvious to every one who has witnessed the marvellous deceptions accomplished by conjurors and jugglers. In Houdin's celebrated memoirs a spirited description is given of the manner in which his marvellous feats in sleight of hand did more to overawe the wild Arabs of Algeria than all the military resources of his country. He was, in fact, employed professionally by the French Government as a miracle-worker, to impose on a people whose inborn love of liberty had hitherto baffled every other mode of assault.

If, then, legerdemain may pass itself off as miraculous it must always be apprehended that there may be a considerable resemblance between a false and a true miracle; and this possible resemblance may perhaps afford the true solution of our Lord's repeated charge, "See thou tell no man." The possessors of genuine attainments, gifts, or powers are *macutely* sensitive of being weighed in the same scales with pretenders, quacks, or mountebanks, and "see thou tell no man" admits of

B

being paraphrased, " Save me from the sneers of this generation, let futurity reveal the truth."

This possibility of being imposed upon is the fulcrum upon which Hume, and most impugners of miracles have placed their levers; take away this fulcrum and they could no more upset the faith in miracles than Archimedes could move the earth.

The exhibitor of wonders, or thaumaturgist, may employ mechanical deception, as when he works with sleight of hand upon previously prepared apparatus; or he may use spiritual deception assigning results to wrong causes, and making believe that a sick person has been cured by Divine power when really nature in the ordinary course has produced the cure under the influence, perhaps, of some strong emotion of the mind; and thirdly there is the deception of which the Jews were so suspicious, and which belongs specially to their history, that viz: whereby Satan himself might palm off upon them works of his own for works of God. We have seen how fatally this suspicion operated against their conversion and salvation-suspicions of other kinds may not work perhaps so fatally in the present day, but they account for the readiness with which the shallow arguments against miracles, (meaning by the word

1