possessing discovery such facions. But advanced. rinciples of ner. Her fully and e especially it is declarse unto salspiration of correction God may be ks." The babes, the thereby;" d, which is as well as s than one, , to the say inventing vances, varimost absurd

thern barbaplined races the Church materials of ng her back to the dohad recourse mely, a revi-

Here, it may first be remarked, that there is proof, from the Essayist himself, to show the weakness and inaptitude of his fanciful invention of the colossal man, as the emblem or representative of the regular progressive growth of our race, in religious and moral principles and conduct. admits this cessation of growth or rather season of decay, and that his man returned to childhood. A subsequent, and much longer, and even darker period of decline, has, in this review, already been shown. But we deny that the Church instinctively had recourse to Judaism, as the only means that would suit the case; and further assert that it was not the only suitable means for employment. What the Essayis erroneously calls, the "instinctive revival of Judaism, to suit the case of the irruptions of barbarism" was, in truth, merely the long and constant progress of Ecclesiastical corruption, and the continued development of the great and prophetically described Antichrist, at last matured in the form of the profane and dominant Roman Papacy. In regard to the means to suit that case of emergency, the employment and spiritual and faithful application of pure scriptural truth, would have been as suitable and efficacious with those northern barbarians, as it has proved among the barbarous and savage tribes of continents and islands, in subsequent periods, and in our own day.

Page 51. Treating of the Bible, he says,—"Its form is so admirably adapted to our need, that it wins from us all the reverence of a Supreme authority, and yet imposes on us no yoke of subjection. This it does by virtue of the principle of private judgment, which puts conscience between us and the Bible, making conscience the supreme interpreter, whom it may be a duty to enlighten, but whom it can never be a duty to disobey."

This passage, as will now be shown, exhibits a jumble of inconsistent, contradictory, and absurd assertions. In a pre-