which will here receive any comment, is in the following words:

"In like manner, for 18 centuries, the Church had taught, and the world had heard, not searched the Scriptures, which were the property of the Church; and which were but the proofs of her doctrines, and not the doctrines themselves."

Here, the Archbishop has been extremely deficient in the logical and consistent construction of his entire argument, by the admission, "the Scriptures are the proofs of the doctrines of the Church, and not the doctrines themselves." On this point of proof, the whole question and decision may safely be permitted to rest; and it can readily be turned against him, so as to destroy his whole case. It must be manifest to every ordinary mind that if the proof for verifying and deciding any subject or matter whatsover, depends on any written memorial; the writing itself must contain some statements or information, concerning the subject. Now, it is certain, that there is not a passage, or word, in any part of the Scriptures, to prove, or give the least ground for the belief of the doctrine, that any traditional oral teaching, either alone, or combined with Scripture, shall form the rule of christian faith; no word, or the slightest intimation, in Scripture, of the impious tenet of the infallibility of any Church, Council, Pope, or other earthly institution or person;—Nothing about Mass, as now performed in the Church of Rome;—not a word, or hint, as to the cup in the Sacrament, being denied to the laity; nor the least word as to the "power of Mary." None of these things, nor the least intimation concerning them, are contained in the Scriptures. The Archbishop has not attempted to give Scripture proof of any one of them. On the contrary, by the words,—" not the doctrines themselves," in the passage cited, he has virtually admitted, that they are not in the Scriptures. How, then, as he asserts, can they be, "the proofs of the doctrines?" This writer confesses his utter inability to reconcile the conflicting parts, in this extraordinary announcement of the Archbishop; and for examination and decision refers it to the professors of mental philosophy, logic and metaphysics, in St. Mary's, St. Xavier's, Dalhousie, and the other Provincial Universities. But although unable to overcome and remove this difficulty, of the Archbishop's creation, the writer is bold

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