

place, was swept away, the supremacy of the Pope—that is that the Pope is the successor of Peter and head of the Church—it was nothing new. Christ had said—‘Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church.’ ”

The Roman Fathers commonly used the Latin Vulgate, in which version Dr. Lynch may be more profoundly read than in the Greek original, wherein, in another of his lectures, he evinced some inaccuracy, but, as in all disputed texts, reference is mostly had to the original languages in which the words were either written or spoken, I will appeal to his Grace's more perfect acquaintance with the Latin tongue, and refer to the words as copied from the Greek into the Latin Vulgate now before me :—

“Tu es Petrus, et super hanc petram, edificabo meam ecclesiam.”

Although the two clauses of this sentence are connected by the preposition “et,” the *sense* and *application* of each have no grammatical connection, and must therefore have reference to something before spoken, *Math.* xvi, but the persistency and frequency with which the sentence is paraded, with the object of asserting the supremacy of Peter, would lead to the supposition that Roman Catholics have great faith in their theory of reserve, that is the keeping back the whole counsel of God, as they do the open Bible, and that, on the point in question, they have in reserve, unknown to common grammarians, some extraordinary freak of syntax, or *lusus grammaticæ* whereby the two nouns “Petrus” and “petram,” though in different cases, may be put in apposition, which would be as absurd as the interpretation sought to be affixed to the words is ungrammatical; for neither is the “edificabo meam ecclesiam” predicated of “Petrus,” in the second person, but of “petram,” in the third person; and so