

and others, who have assailed his pamphlet, shows the same characteristic, its rhetoric is as molten-metal, it flows over his opponent's ground, scorching up most cruelly their mushroom logic and their pithless philosophy as lava kills the plants in its path. We cannot afford space for reference to more than two of his demonstrations. He, in his first pamphlet, quoted the official repudiation of the Bishops of Ireland of the Ultramontane phase of the Infallibility dogma as evidence of the "change of faith" forced on the Church by the Vatican decrees. The reply of Dr. Newman is, that such a declaration is not authoritative, and that the most solemn assurances, even oaths, of even Catholic Bishops, must not be accepted by any government unless those pledges are ratified by the Court of Rome! Mr. Gladstone, by this remarkable statement, is able to say, that, either these Irish Prelates were "guilty of perjury and falsehood" or that they were compelled by the Vatican decrees to accept a "change in faith," as he alleged; the first hypothesis he seems to accept, the latter justifies his main charge against the Ultramontane party. The next

point is of special interest to many of our readers. Dr. Manning uses the words in his reply "since the rise of Gallicanism in 1682." Mr. Gladstone sketches briefly the more prominent acts of the French Church thus, "the Council of Paris in 1393 withdrew its obedience from Benedict XIII. without transferring it to his rival at Rome; restored it in 1403, again withdrew because the conditions were not fulfilled in 1406, and so remained until the Council of Constance and election of Martin V." And what are we to say to Fleury, who writes "Le concile de Constance établit la maxime de tout temps enseignée en France, que tout Pape est soumis au jugement de tout concile universel en ce qui concerne la foi." On this Mr. Gladstone fires this red hot shot, "Archbishop Manning has been the first, so will be probably the last person, to assert that Gallicanism took its rise in 1682." We give this as a *bon mouche* for our French friends, which will, we hope, send them to the dish we take it from, as it will afford a splendid intellectual repast. We thank Mr. Gladstone for coining a new word to designate his reply. "Vaticanism" is a "happy thought," as a designation of a policy and principles which are as utterly worldly and non-Christian as Imperialism or Communism or other isms born of lust of power.

## Notice.

### THE LATE SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Sir Charles Lyell was born at Kinnordy, in Forfarshire, on November 14th, 1792. His father was a man of science, very distinguished in botany. Young Lyell was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated without any special distinction, and entered upon the study of the law, inscribing his name as barrister upon the rolls of the Middle Temple. At the time when geology was beginning to be honored as a practical science, because of the revelations made by the tunnelling of mountains and deep cuttings for railway enterprises, Charles Lyell determined to become a geologist, and very soon began to distinguish himself. His early papers on the deposits of certain Southern Counties in England attracted considerable attention by their display of remarkable powers of observation; but it was not until

1830, when he published his "Principles of Geology," that he became known to the world. One of the first results of the publication of this work was his appointment as Professor of Geology at King's College, London. In 1841 he visited America, lecturing in New York and Boston, and travelling extensively through the United States. On his return home he published his "Travels in North America," and, after again visiting America in 1863, published his "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." He died at London on February 22nd, at the advanced age of 77 years, covered with all such honors as the world can bestow. He had been elected President of the Geological Society by his associates; was made a Knight Companion of the Bath, and subsequently a Baronet, by Her Majesty the Queen, and was the bearer of the degree of D. C. L., given by the Deans of Oxford University.