

"The book committed to our examination consists of seven 'Essays and Reviews,' six of which were written by clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"We have carefully examined the book, and we consider the following to be its leading principles;

"1 That the present advanced knowledge possessed by the world in its 'manhood' is the standard whereby the educated intellect of the individual man, guided and governed by conscience, is to measure and determine the truth of the Bible.

"2 That where the Bible is assumed to be at variance with the conclusions of such educated intellect the Bible must be taken in such cases to have no divine authority, but to be only 'a human utterance.'

"That the principles of interpretation of the Bible hitherto universally received in the Christian Church are untenable, and that new principles of interpretation must now be sustained if the credit and authority of the Holy Scriptures are to be maintained.

"We find that,

"1. In many parts of the volume statements and doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are denied, called into question, or disparaged; for example:

"(a) 'The Reality of Miracles,' including the idea of Creation as presented to us in the Bible.

"(b) 'Predictive Prophecy,' specially predictions concerning the Incarnation, person, and offices of our Lord.

"(c) 'The descent of all mankind from Adam.'

"(d) 'The Fall of Man and Original Sin.'

"(e) 'The Divine Command to sacrifice Isaac.'

"(f) 'The Incarnation of our Lord.'

"(g) 'Salvation through the blood of Christ.'

"(h) 'The Personality of the Holy Spirit.'

"(i) 'Special or Supernatural Inspiration.'

"(k) 'Historical facts of the Old Testament, including some referred to by our blessed Lord himself.'

"2. It is urged that many passages of the Holy Scriptures may be understood and explained upon the principle called 'ideology;' by which is meant that the reader is at liberty to accept the idea of characters and facts described in the Holy Scriptures, instead of believing in the reality of those characters and facts.

"3. It is maintained that the creeds of the Church, whether regarded as confessions of faith or as 'instruments for the interpretation of the Scripture,' may now be put aside as no longer suitable to the present advanced intellectual condition of the world.

"4. Liberty is claimed for the clergy and candidates for holy orders to subscribe articles of religion and to use formularies in public worship, without believing them according to their plain and natural meaning.

"Attempts are made to separate Christian holiness of life from Christian doctrine.

We notice in many parts of the volume the absence of the spirit of humility and reverence with which human reason ought ever to approach