

way, Dalmatia, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, &c. "France and England," says Palmer, "for the present resisted these claims successfully; but in the reign of Pope Innocent III., in A. D., 1212, John, King of England, was obliged to declare himself a subject of the Roman See, and to pay tribute to it."—*chap. xx. page, 134.*

The History of Europe from this period is little more than a History of the Popes, and no part of the Church Catholic smarted more severely than did the Church of England. We will give our readers a few particulars of Papal tyranny, which led ultimately to the great reformation. In 1240 Cardinal Otho, one of those legates with whom the popes were continually troubling the churches, published at London a mandate, in which permission was given to all persons who had taken the Cross, that is, vowed to fight for the Holy Land, to obtain absolution from their vow, on condition of paying to the pope the sum which they would have expended in their journey. This was a frequent practice of the popes, by which they much injured the expeditions. When the Clergy of England assembled that year at Reading, Cardinal Otho represented that the pope was sorely pressed for money, in his dispute with the Emperor Frederick, and demanded instantly a *fifth* part of their revenues. The bishops objected, but were obliged to pay the