

**THE STRUGGLE OF THE LATIN PEOPLES AND
THE ROMAN CHURCH WITH THE ENGLISH
CHURCH AND THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE
FOR THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA.**

The student of the original sources of our American history finds abundant evidences of the struggle—now going on for centuries—between the Latin peoples and the Roman faith and the English Church and nation for the possession of the continent of North America. When Columbus claimed to give to Castile and Leon not a new world, but a new pathway to the land of Ind, and when the Roman Pontiff confirmed this supposititious gift of the illimitable West to Spain, it was no part of the purpose or policy of their "Catholic Majesties" or the Roman pontiff to share these new possessions with any other people or any other faith. The bull of Pope Alexander VI., in 1493, which assigned the newly-discovered West to Castile and Arragon; and the line drawn by him, who claimed to sit in Peter's seat, which shut out all the world beside from these lands of the setting sun,* made this determination plain. Fran-

*The western hemisphere was given by a bull of Pope Alexander VI., issued the year following the discovery of San Salvador by Columbus, to the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. To avoid interference with a previous grant made by a bull of Pope Eugenius IV., in 1432, to the Crown of Portugal, an imaginary line was conceived to extend from pole to pole, one hundred leagues west of the Azores; and all discoveries east of this dividing line were assigned to Portugal, and all to the west of it to Spain. It was thus that the expression so common in the history of the time, "Beyond the line," had its origin. In England this phrase took form in the popular mind in the expressive words, "No peace with Spain beyond the line," which gave the key-note to English efforts for Western discovery and settlement.