TECEMPER 81. 1

" Go into the land of Israel

For centuries the child

had suffered the bondage

our divine Saviour also

years of His childhood in

same country, when the sought His life. At God had compassion on I

they received the consol

go into the land of Can the land of Israel,

land which flows with m

The same cheering given to St. Joseph, the of Jesus, by the angel, to day: "Go into the

To day a similar com

to you, brethren, by the

glorious land of Israel

ious land, however, I m

dom of God, the Catholic

will perhaps exclaim :

lar exhortation, as if we

tered that Church and

come her children by the baptism! I know the

yourselves born childre

Church, but are you

members? Are you, a Apostle St. Paul,

with the saints, and God?" (Eph. 2, 19)

portant question, the a

will one day decide our

tion. Let us answer

Him, who will then be

himself known, merely mal certificate, but by

keeping the faith.

loyalty, he adheres to

the Church, and cour fesses his faith by word

fore God and men. dear Christians, do y

fastly to the faith of th

Catholic Church, as vo

teacher of mankind,

founded upon a rock, a

gates of hell shall neve

Church is, according t

pillar and ground of tr

beacon on the sea of l

through mist and dark

the haven of eternal

amine well, my dear C

are attached to this

your hearts? Do you

doctrine with unswe

Do you believe in her

entire submission of t

cause they are taught

Do you believe the Car

only true faith reveale

hold any other doctrin

this faith as error, h

and, as such, incapab

shaken by every brea

you count yourselves

called liberals, who di

any instruction from

ministers of God's Ch

their knowledge from

and who remark, with

to be a Catholic or Pr

eternal happiness?

She is guided by

The true Christian

through my mouth :

TRIL CANAA

Llorente, in the beginning of his History of the Spanish Inquisition, very truly remarks that in some sense the Inquisition is as old as Christianity. in the Middle Ages, and afterwards in Spain, are not of its essence, any more than the persecutio haereticorum of the Episcopal oath necessarily means persecution of heretics. As I have shown already, the Holy See has remitted this clause to English and American Bishops because people will try to learn Latin but of English dictionaries. In whatever form a Bishop follows up unsound dostrine, he is a persecutor haereticorum and a Presbyterian or Baptist minister zealous against error, is the same. No one of the three is "a persecutor," unless he uses civil penalties, but every of the three is a persecutor in the Latin sense. In like manner, as Llorente says, every Christian Bishop has been from the beginning, like the before him, an inquisitor of heretical pravity. He has been bound to make inquisition into unsound doc trine, and to expel it from the Church. Fenelon's refusal to persecute in his dio cese was not laid up against him, but a refusal to "follow up" heresy by zeal-ous exposition would have been. Every Anglican Bishop, no less, promises at his consecration "to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneus and strange doctrine contrary to In other words, he benes an inquisitor of heretical prav-So I believe, does every Methodt Bishop. In like manner, the Pres byterian General Assembly, which, at Pittsburg, suspended from the ministry
Doctor Charles A. Briggs and Doctor H. P. Smith, acted, in the most formal manner, as a High Court of Inquisition. I by no means agree with its action, but I have no right to find fault with it simply for discharging an essential

In the Middle Ages, and subsequently in Spain, inquiry into heresy was so amalgamated with civil penalties, and these in the cruei forms of that time, that very naturally the very name Inquisition in most men's minds means these cruelties. Yet this is an illusion, such as that which makes the word Government, in the minds of anarchists, mean tyranny and neglect of the weak. Mankind will not, for all this, give over Government, nor the name of it. In like manuer the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition is not now, as is often said, a shadow because its decisions are no longer civilly enforced. Even in the old days some of its most potent decisions were not civilly enforced. For instance, no heavier blow has been dealt at relaxed morality in the Church than the sent ence of March 2, 1679, by which Inno-cent XI., as Prefect of the Roman Inquisition, in the decree Sanctissimus minus uoster, condemned sixty-five propositions of loose moralists. Yet this has been self acting. It has never required enforcement by civil penal-

Could we imagine the Spanish or medieval Inquisition suddenly restored why would it give the Catholic world Because it would be a recrudescence of savage methods in an age which; has past behind them. How stupid it is, however, to throw back our judgment of such a thing in the sent upon the great men who set up! That intensest of Protestants, Doctor Arnold, used to describe St. Louis as "noblest and holiest of monarchs." So he was. Yet St. Louis was a main agent in confirming the ninican Inquisition. Moreover, as Mr. Henry C. Lea justly remarks, these great and good men established it because they were great and good. They did not set it up because they loved torture or the stake. They brought it forward as a tremendous remedy of a tremendous danger. Writers so thoroughly instinct with the modern Protestant spirit as Macauley and Sabatier judge that but for the efforts of such men as St. Bernard, Innocent III., Gregory IX., Innocent IV., and St. Louis, Christianity itself, in any rational and endurable form, might well have been overthrown.

Were even this danger confronting us now, we would not propose torture and the stake. Nor did they. Torture and the stake were simply a part of established jurisprudence, and re-mained so for more than five hundred years longer. Indeed, while judicial torture was, according to Llorente's express declaration, altogether laid aside by the Spanish Inquisition soon after 1750, it was in use by zealously Protestant Nuremberg down to 1800. Yet tourists gaze at the implements of belated Protestant cruelcy, and write home about the horrid enginery of the Inquisition of Nuremberg." Nay, they transfer "the Virgin of Nurgemberg "from the Protestant city where it exists, among implements of Protestant torture, to Catholic Madrid, where it never existed at all. Whether at Nuremberg this too was in use by the Protestants, and that down to 1800, I do not know. I hope not. I only know that Reclus makes no distraction among the implements of tor-ture which he says were used by Nuremberg magistrates ( of course, in cases of ordinary crime) down to the beginning of this century. As the Catholics, out of 142 000 citizens, number but 25,000, I conclude that it is some time since they have had much handling of these pleasant tools.

Not having yet read Henry C. Lea, I will not go much into detail about the earlier Inquisition, lest I should be pulled over into some such blunder as Doctor William Butler has pulled the Rev. John Moore into about the Holy Office of Mexico. Mr. Moore informs

us that Doctor Butler, who has a building, said by some to have been once used by the Inquisition, has found twelve manacled skelstons in the walls, doubtless victims of the Inquis-Unfortunately, Doctor Butler, ition. in El Abogado Cristiano Ilustrado, says now that he is not sure he has Inquisition is as old as Christianty.

The repellent forms which it assumed not given a wrong account of these
The repellent forms which it assumed not given a wrong account of these quite a quagmire. However, I suppose he is used to that.

That some persons condemned to rigorous imprisonment for life may have been shut up in narrow cells on bread and water till death and then walled up seems by no means unlikely. This appears to be Doctor Rule's view, although Llorente says nothing of it. Yet the Abogado does not speak of skeletons, but of "mummies," and certainly the Inquisition did not use to embalm its dead. We had better wait until the matter is settled authentically. I know by experience how mortifying it is to be too precipitate, and those, like some I could name, whose principle it is never to own their mistakes are doubly bound never to make any.

I have been checked for saying so much about the Spanish Inquisition, when by my own showing I know so little in detail about the earlier Inquisition, of which it is a derivative The check is a futile one. The Holy Office of Spain, being a specification of the medieval, can not, it is true, be well understood without a general knowledge of the earlier institute That general knowledge I have, and it suffices. The Spanish tribunal is so thoroughly distinguished from the Dominican, and has so individual a history, that it is perfectly permissible and profitable to study it with only secondary and occasional reference to other orms of the Holy Office.

Why was it that the Popes had such a dislike to the Spanish Inquisition, which was established by a Papal Bull? The fact is beyond dispute. It is not only demonstrated by Ranke and Hefele, but it appears clearly through all Llorente's desperate endeavors to disguise it, and Dean Kitchen's, in the Britannica, to distort it. The Bull of confirmation was issued by Sixtus IV. Yet he did not consent until he and the Catholic sovereigns had thrown each other's ambassadors into prison, and Ferdinand had recalled his Aragonese subjects from Rome. In 1482 Sixtus sent a Brief of Ferdinand and Isabella (which I have read in full) bitterly complaining of the artifices by which the Bull had beenobtained, and of the unbounded suspiciousness and rigor of the inquisitors, and of their injustice in sending to death or prison or reducing to poverty such multitudes of good Catholics who chanced to be more or less of Jewish blood and driving num bers to flee to Rome for defence. He declares that he would depose the Inquisitors (as yet only two) but for his respect to the sovereign. He appoints a judge of appeal, and finally assumes that office himself. Again and again, Sixtus, Innocent and Alexander (Popes who unhappily lacked the moral fibre needed in such a contest) were driven by Ferdinand's truculent demeanor to revoke a great many favorable sentnces which they had pronounced, and to give the Inquisition free hand. They were almost afraid of an open deection of Spain. Yet, with all these drawbacks, Llorente's narrative of the first century (which bore the brunt of the conflict) shows us Rome as the conflict) shows us Rome as the constant hope and refuge of those who were suffering under the moroseness of Spanish bigotry. Even Saint Francis Borgia, so illustrious in rank and piety, found it expedient to guard himself from the Spanish Tribunal by repairing to the limina apostolorum f a Spaniard could make his way to Rome, he was safe. Multitudes who were acquitted or absolved there were compelled to remain, because the Spanish king, in his impotent wrath, would not let them return.

Let me here note that the common statement, to the effect that Sixtus IV. wrote to Isabella quieting her scruples over the setting up of the Inquisition, is grossly unfair. I have lately read the whole Brief, and find simply this. The Queen had complained that many accused her of setting up the Inquis ition (whose confiscations escheated to the Crown) from motives of avarice. The Pope simply assures her that he has never had such a thought. extraordinary alchemy this simple assurance is converted into an endeavor to quiet her scruples, I can not conceive. I do not see how even the animosity of a Kitchen or a Nippold could make this out of it. And the rest of the letter gives not even the shadow of a hold to such an interpresation.

No man was a better judge of this question than Francis Ximenes de lisneros. On the one hand he was Grand Inquisitor of Spain. On the other hand he was a Car-dinal of the Holy Roman Church. Moreover, he was a man of extraordin-ary balance of character and judg-Furthermore, although Grand Inquisitor, he enjoys the esteem and good will even of Llorente. Yet Ximenes, in a memorial of 1516 1517 to the young King Charles, dissuades him from making certain changes in the Inquisition, on this ground among others that it would encourage the Catalonians and the Pope in their dislike of it. Here we have

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

the Pope and the Catalonians present ed as the two great enemies of the Spanish tribunal. This is conclusive. It outweights the feeble denials of a hundred Dean Kitchens. Indeed, Llorente, himself, when he comes to Leo X. (who was now reigning), for gets all subterfuges and evasions, and breaks out into a glow of unreserved admiration. The Pope, he assures us, who had excommunicated several inquisitors, was on the very point of abolishing the Spanish Inquisi tion at one stroke, or of changing its character completely. He would certainly have done it, he declares, had not the Reformation, suddenly breaking out, held his hand. The same man who was King of Spain was also, as Emperor, King, or Sovereign Duke, supreme in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Milan Naples and Sicily, and in both Americas. It was not yet certain what attitude he would not yet certain what attitude he would take towards Luther. Even an Innocent III. would have thought twice be fore breaking with him. Leo, there fore, was compelled to give over his purpose of reducing the Spanish In-quisition to another form. Charles found it too potent an engine for breaking in the Bishops and nobles to his will, to suffer Leo's plans to gothrough. Yet Llorente has left on record emphatic expressions of the Pope's conviction of the evils it was working.

Charles C. Starbuck. Andover, Mass.

THE MIRACLE OF BOLSENA. An Anglican divine, who visited the cathedral church of Orvieto, contributes to the latest issue of the Contem porary Review an account of tha famous minister, whose splendid facade, planned by Lorenzo Maitani, Siena's renowned architect, required two hundred and fifty years for its completion; though additions have been made to it even in the present century, six hundred years after the edifice was first opened for public worship. The event which led to the erec tion of this Italian cathedral, and the manner in which that event is annually commemorated therein, are thus related. "The monk of Bolsena, doubting whether or not the bread and wine became by the act of con-secration the very Body and Blood of the Lord, was convinced by a miracle; the napkin which he used at the time of celebration was suddenly stained with Blood which dropped from the Host he was breaking. It was most carefully preserved; and a gloriou-reliquary of filver gilt and enamel vas worked for it by Ugolino deMaestro Vieri and Viva of Siena. To morrow it will be brought forth (the writer penned this description of the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi) from the great marble shrine in the Capella del Corporale, in the northern tran sept; it will be placed, in the hush of the early morning, by the light of a thousand candels and to the sound of litanies, on the high altar; and after a great service it will go through the town on the shoulders of the priests, with the bishop and all the devout of the ancient city." In describing the marvelous beauty of this memorial church, our Anglican friend tells us that he could not pass through the splendid portals until he had unravelled and duly admired the ex-quisite tracings thereupon of the numerous Old Testament pictures wherewith it is embellished. work of Giotto he says that while the forcefulness exhibited in his decoration of the Florentine tower may be lacking, there is a daintiness and reality of expression, together with a devotion of heart, which, in the cutting of a vine, the tracing of a leaf and in the faces of the angels, compel admiration for the sympathetic soul which im agined and the delicate skill which carved them . - Sacred Heart Review .

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thing else is immateri leads a respectable lif you, if you are believe trines. Your names deed, be written in th mal register, but they in the book of life. you have not yet ente of Israel, but you rer darkness of Egypt. The true Christian Catholicity merely faith, but by leading to the spirit of the Ch taking part in the r and in the celebrati mysteries. Let me

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