

of the Cross; and it is truly a propitiatory Sacrifice, and available for the sins, punishments, and satisfactions, of the *living*, and for those of the souls in *Purgatory*." "Whoever denies any of this is *accursed* and *incapable of salvation*." (Council Trent, Bull of Pope Pio IV.)

*Scripture*:—"It is the *spirit* that quickeneth, the *flesh* profiteth nothing: the words which I speak unto you are *spirit* and are *life*." (John, vi.) "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the *communion* of the blood of Christ: the bread which we break is it not the *communion* of the body of Christ." (1 Cor., x.) "This do in remembrance of me." "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do shew the Lord's death till he come." (1 Cor., xi.) "Nor yet that he should offer himself often." "Christ was *once* offered to bear the sins of many." (Heb., ix.)

*Note*.—All partook both of bread and wine. One universal doctrine of the Roman Church is declared as follows:—"We say, define, and pronounce, that it is absolutely necessary to *salvation* for every man to be subject to the Pope of Rome." The doctrine or maxim of the Church of Rome that "no faith is to be kept with heretics," is one which is most dangerous to civil liberty and the safety of Governments. This maxim has been openly avowed by the Roman Council of Constance, but it has never been openly disclaimed,—it is a fixed maxim of the Church of Rome. Whatever oath of allegiance, or other test, therefore, a Romanist may come under to a Protestant Government, it cannot be absolutely binding on him, for a Priest may absolve him from it, or pardon any breach of it; for the Priest can pardon *perjury* and *treason*, and every other sin. (Roman Catechism, Council Trent.)