

THE SUPREMACY OF THE POPE.

2. Archbishop Lynch and all Romanists are very express in claiming for the Roman Pontiff the extraordinary prerogative of being the sole and infallible successor of the Apostle Peter, whereby he (the Pope) holds supreme jurisdiction over all christendom. This doctrine of papal supremacy is affirmed in the tenth Art. of the creed of Pius the Fourth, thus :—

“I acknowledge the holy Catholic Roman Church for the mother and mistress of all Churches, and I promise true obedience to the Bishop of Rome successor to Peter Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Jesus Christ.”—10 *Art. creed Pius iv.*

The obedience demanded by this canon extended to matters civil and religious, and history reveals a dismal catalogue of inhuman cruelties and persecutions which followed the enforcement of so unwarrantable an enactment.

Archbishop Lynch in his lecture of January 11th, complains that the supremacy so established, was swept away at the reformation, yet it is still upheld as an inherent right of the Papal Church, furthermore by a decree of the Council of Trent, all the articles of the creed of Pius the Fourth, are made binding on pain of forfeiting salvation.

In referring to a tabular view of the encroachments and rise of Popery, it appears that the Roman Catholic religion was not established under an authorized Poppedom until the beginning of the seventh century, when it rightly acquired the characteristic of the Pontificale or Papal Church in contradistinction to the Apostolic or Gospel Church. In the intermediate periods between the seventh and sixteenth centuries, many new doctrines were