

liberty because the Church cannot err or mislead either men or nations. If the Church were not infallible obedience to it might be the worst of bondage. This is Ultramontanism, or the liberty of the soul divinely guaranteed by an infallible Church ; the proper check and restraint of Cæsarism, as Cæsarism is the proper antagonist of the sovereignty of God.

Extracts from the letter of Saint Gelasius to the Emperor Anastasius, and that of Saint Bernard to Conrad, King of the Romans, and from the writings of Saint Thomas Aquinas were given to illustrate the doctrine of the separation and partition of the spiritual power and the civil power.

The difference between Pagan Cæsarism and Christianity consists in : 1. The first regards the State as its own creation, the second as the creation of God. 2. The first—*i.e.*, Pontiff and King over body and soul absolute and exclusive ; the second is subject in all that belongs to the soul, to the Divine law and to the Church of Jesus Christ. 3. The first makes religion an instrument or department of the State ; the second makes it the limitation of civil power and the protection of human liberty. 4. The first treats all civil power as subject to God and His law, of which the Church is the guardian and interpreter. 5. The first regards all power, civil, and religious, as derived from the people ; the second regards civil power as formally from God, and the spiritual power as exclusively from God, and therefore dependent on God alone. This is Ultramontanism, the essence of which is that the Church, being a divine institution, and by divine assistance infallible, is, within its own sphere, independent of all civil powers ; and, as the guardian and interpreter of the Divine law, is the proper judge of men and of nations in all things touching that law in faith and morals. D. Manning said that as the term Ultramontane is now cited as a nickname to kindle persecution against the Church by misleading public opinion he would draw out a proof that Ultramontanism and Catholicism are identical and that Catholicism and perfect Christianity are also identical. Christianity, or the faith and law of Jesus Christ, has introduced two principles of Divine authority into human society ; the one the absolute separation of the two powers, spiritual and civil, the other the supremacy of the spiritual over the civil in all matters within its competence or divine jurisdiction. It is enough to say that these two principles are held by all Christians, except Erastians, who deny the spiritual office of the Church, if not also its