

with fierce abhorrence. Her vigorous intellect refused to submit to a monkish rule; and soon a Shakspeare, a Bacon, a Milton, and a Johnson, proved that no medieval foe to genius enslaved the fortunate land. Throughout all Northern Germany the free school met and baffled the theory of persecution. Colleges and universities succeeded to the monastery and the cathedral, and the land of Luther repelled the dogmas of the Council of Trent. The Latin races were less fortunate. For three centuries Italy and Spain have slumbered under the monkish rule. Every anathema of the unsparing council has been enforced upon their unhappy people; the press has been silenced, the intellect depraved; industry had nearly died out; the Inquisition lingered long after it had been partially suppressed in other lands; and swarms of monks and friars encouraged indolence and sapped the purity of nations. But within a few years even Italy and Spain have revolted against the decrees of the Tridentine Council. The people of the two most Catholic lands have destroyed the monastic system, established freedom of thought, of religion, and of the press, and have plainly made themselves liable to the severest anathemas chanted in the cathedral of Trent.

But while the people in every land have thus rebelled against monkish tyranny, the priests and the Pope, the only legal representatives of the Romish church, have proclaimed their unchangeable adhesion to the decrees of their last great council. To them the free school and the free press are as odious as they were to Lainez and Del Monte. To them the monastery is as dear as it was to Gregory and Jerome. They still heap anathemas upon the married clergy; they refuse the cup to the laity; they bow to the graven image; of the duty of persecution for opinion's sake they speak as openly as in the days of Loyola, and they modestly suggest, with their historian, Pallavicino, that had the doctrines been more vigorously applied to Luther and Calvin, as well as to Jerome and Huss, the medieval church would yet have reigned triumphant in every land. They still assert the supreme authority of the Holy See, the boundless infallibility of the Pope. But, in reply to their extravagant assumptions, the surging waves of Reformation have swept over Europe, and at length the decrees of the Council of Trent are only received, in their full enormity, within the walls of the city of Rome. There a shadow of the Inquisition is still maintained; there the press and the school are still jealously watched; there no heretical assembly is permitted; there monks and monasteries abound; there the true Roman and patriot is shot down with the chassépot rifle; and the Supreme Pontiff, enthroned over an enraged and rebellious people, there summons his priestly legions to a final council of the papal church.