THE BLACKWELL PRIZE ESSAY FOR 1860. ON THE CAUSES THAT HAVE RETARDED THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION

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The Blackwell Prize Essay for 1860. On the Causes That Have Retarded the Progress of the Reformation by William Mackray

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WILLIAM MACKRAY

THE BLACKWELL PRIZE ESSAY FOR 1860. ON THE CAUSES THAT HAVE RETARDED THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION



THE

BLACKWELL PRIZE ESSAY FOR 1860.

THE VERY SEVEREND AND LEARNED,

THE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSORS;

03

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN,

AND THE OTHER TRUSTEES OF THE LATE MRS. BLACKWELL,

This Essay,

TO WHICH, IN APRIL LAST, THEY ADJUDICATED

HEB

BIENNIAL PRIZE,

IS INSURIBED WITH GREAT BESFECT,

BA

THE AUTHOR.

Edinbubgh,

13th Aug., 1860.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

NEXT to the advent of the long-promised and expected Messiah, and the introduction of Christianity, the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century is the most momentous event that ever has transpired in the history of mankind. In the Church of the living God, it was a recurrence to the letter and the spirit of primitive Christianity, and the sweeping away of a monstrous and unhallowed yoke, that had trampled down and debased the human mind and conscience for more than a thousand years. In the Civil State, it was the establishment of the principles of genuine liberty on an immovable foundation, and the setting of long-enthralled nations free. In domestic society, it was the expulsion of ghostly intruders, and the securing to every man the peaceful possession of the sanctuary of his home. In the intellectual and moral world, it was the emancipation of Mind, and the casting open the illimitable fields of Science to the view and the unhampered investigation of mankind.

For centuries had enthralled and saddened Christendom writhed and groaned beneath the yoke which Papal tyranny had wreathed around her,—a yoke more contemptible and yet more terrible than any other that ever fettered the bodies or the souls of men. Patriots had arisen, and toiled and bled in their country's cause. Martyrs, too, had appeared, and had borne their solemn testimony on behalf of a deluded and prostrate world, and against the outrageous wickedness of antichristian rule. But as yet, the patriot

had bled, and the martyr had protested, and suffered, and died, greatly in vain. And, after the lapse of fifteen centuries from the advent of the Divine Author of Christianity, Papal Rome sat as a queen, in all the plenitude of her usurped power—the scourge of prostrate nations, and the oppressor of the Church of God.

oppressor of the Church of God. But the time of deliverance was drawing nigh: and, just as, not unfrequently, the darkest hour of the night is that which immediately precedes the dawn of the morning, the period of the Church's deepest degradation was the eve of her rescue; and the season of Rome's most untroubled security was introductory to the most disastrous overthrow she had ever sustained. Little did the successor of Pope Julius imagine, when, amid circumstances of unwonted, and, as far as appeared, universal tranquillity, he ascended the pontifical throne, that it was a portentous calm—that the storm was even then gathering, which, after a few years was to burst with terrific fury over the Papal world,-to shake from its very foundations the Papal throne, and to wrest half the nations of Europe from subjection to its sway. so it was. In the year 1513, Leo succeeded to the pontifical chair. Four years thereafter the loud notes of the Monk of Erfurt were heard denouncing the audacious Tetzel and his impious traffic. And when, in 1520, a Bull was thundered from the Vatican, anathematizing his doctrines, commanding his writings to be publicly burnt, and enjoining himself to retract his errors within the space of sixty days, under pain of excommunication, on the 10th of December, in the same year, Wittemberg beheld the spectacle of this same monk, in the midst of a multitude of spectators, committing to the flames the Bull in which he had been denounced, together with the decretals and canons of the pontifical jurisdiction.*

^{*} The Decretals were first published in the ninth century. They consisted of letters, decrees, and canons, or ecclesiastical rules, ascribed to the bishops of Rome from the earliest period to the ninth century, and in which they were made to give such directions, and issue such commands, as they would have done had the abominations of the Papacy then existed. Men were thereby led to believe that the ceremonics, orders, and form of government then established were ancient, and even Apostolic, and not, as they were in reality, inventions of later date. For a long time the book passed current in the world, and the canon law was founded on it. But the author had performed his work in so blundering a manner, that, when