

away: the Hapsburgers burrowed deep into the hearts of their people. France was hailed, and in its great king a true Eastern despot was tolerated. Hence the horrors of oppression, which, regardless of parliaments and courts, allowed the people to be trampled under foot by the nobility and courtiers, and extinguished in the hearts of the people every spark of liberty. This spirit was communicated to German courts where, for French money and French mistresses, German nobleness was offered for sale, and the youth of the land were sold like slaves to swell the numbers of a foreign army. Even the cantonal courts of Switzerland were contaminated in an evil hour, and under French influence, Holland's free states were infected with that self-same spirit of pride and of contempt for the people, in the form of patrician nepotism.

This could not last. Europe's fiery spirit is bound to rule Asia, but in free Europe there is no room for Asiatic despotism of Persian satraps. A break therefore was inevitable, and violent upheavals, and it was the judgment of God upon the despotism of the courts and the slavish subjection of the people that the means of salvation came in the horrors of the French Revolution.

The thing wanted was pure air; the cry arose for liberty, and behold, in Calvinistic countries there was a great store of both. These liberty-forms were imitable. But that which lay not in store, was the moral element, the heroism of the faith of our fathers, by which Calvinism had become great; that which was wanting, were the *magistratus inferiores* to forward the battle for liberty along the lines of law; that which was no more found, was international law, which promised outside help against the tyranny of nobility and monarch.

Then arose the Encyclopedists, the spiritual children of Hugo Grotius, that colossus of learning and irreconcilable enemy of the Calvinistic name. Though Grenovius refuted