

(2.) Old Catholic (anti-Infallibilist).

JOH. FRIEDRICH: *Documenta ad illustrandum Concilium Vaticanum anni 1870*, Nordlingen, 1871, in 2 Parts. Contains official and unofficial documents bearing on the Council and the various *schemata de fide, de ecclesia*, etc. Compare his *Tagebuch während des Vaticanischen Concils* geführt, above quoted, and his *Zur Verteidigung meines Tagebuchs. Offener Brief an P. R. Cornely, Priester der Gesellschaft Jesu*, Nordl. 1872.

JOH. FRIEDRICH RITTER VON SCHULTE (Prof. of Canon Law in the University of Prague, now in Bonn): *Das Unfehlbarkeitsdecret vom 18 Juli 1870* . . . geprüft, Prag, 1871. Also, *Die Macht der Rom. Papste über Fürsten, Lander, Volker, Individuen*, etc., Prag, 2d ed. 1871.

Stimmen aus der katholischen Kirche über die Kirchenfragen der Gegenwart, München, 1870 sqq. 2 vols. A series of discussions against the Vatican Council, by DOLLINGER, HUBER, SCHMITZ, FRIEDRICH, RHINKENS, and HOTZL.

(3.) Protestant.

Dr. EMIL FRIEDBERG (Prof. of Ecclesiastical Law in Leipzig): *Sammlung der Actenstücke zum ersten Vaticanischen Concil, mit einem Grundriss der Geschichte desselben*, Tübingen, 1872 (pp. 954). Very valuable; contains all the important documents, and a full list of works on the Council.

THEOD. FROMMANN (Privatdocent in Berlin): *Geschichte und Kritik des Vaticanischen Concils von 1869 und 1870*, Gotha, 1872 (pp. 529).

E. DE PRESSENSE (Ref. Pastor in Paris): *Le Concile du Vatican, son histoire et ses consequences politiques et religieuses*, Paris, 1872. Also in German, by Fabarius, Nordlingen, 1872.

L. W. BACON: *An Inside View of the Vatican Council*, New York, 1872 (Amer. Tract Society). Contains a translation of Archbishop Kenrick's speech against Infallibility, with a sketch of the Council, and several documents.

An extensive criticism on the Infallibility decree in the third addition of Dr. HASE's *Handbuch der Protestant. Polemik gegen die römisch-katholische Kirche*, Leipz. 1871, pp. 155-200. Comp. pp. 24-37.

[The above are only the most important works of the large and increasing literature, historical, apologetic, and polemic, on the Vatican Council. A. Erlecke, in a pamphlet, *Die Literatur des rom. Concils*, gives a list of over 200 books and pamphlets which appeared in Germany alone till the close of 1870. Friedberg notices in all no less than 1,041 writings on the subject till June, 1872. His lists are classified and very accurate.]

More than three hundred years after the close of the Council of Trent, Pope Pius IX., who had proclaimed the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception, who in the presence of five hundred Bishops had celebrated the eighteenth centennial of the martyrdom of the apostles Peter and Paul, and who was permitted to survive not only the golden wedding of his priesthood, but even—alone among his more than two hundred and fifty predecessors—the silver wedding of his popedom (thus falsifying the tradition "*non videbit annos Petri*"), resolved to convoke a new œcumenical Council, which was to proclaim his own infallibility in all matters of faith and discipline, and thus to put the top-stone to the pyramid of the Roman hierarchy.

He first intimated his intention, June 26, 1867, in an Allocution to five hundred Bishops who were assembled at the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter in Rome. The Bishops, in a most humble and obsequious response, July 1, 1867, approved of his heroic courage, to employ, in his old age, an extreme measure for an extreme danger, and predicted a new splendor of the Church, and a new triumph of the kingdom of God. Whereupon the Pope announced to them that he would convene the Council