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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY -1870.

Friday, 29 - St. Martha, V. S turday, 30 Of the Octave. Sunday, 31 - Eighth after Pentecost. AUGUST - 1870.

Monday, 1 - Octave of St. James. Tuesday, 2 - St Lignori, B C. Wednesday, 3 Finding of the Body of St. Stephen. Thursday, 4-Si, Dominic, O.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At this season a large number of aubscriptions become due. We shall deem it as a favour if mail subscribers in arrears will settle their ac counts as soon as possibly convenient. Our city subscribers will be waited on, and we hope they will be prompt in settling. To those who can call at the office we would be very grateful.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news transmitted by Atlantic Cable of the solemn Promulgation at Rome by the Œcu menical Council of the Dogma of Papal Infallibility, is the most important of the week. The ceremony of the Promulgation was very imposing and made the occasion of great rejoicement in the Eternal City. The vote not only did away with all legitumate opposition, as we knew all along it would, but was almost unanimous, two only of the Prelates manifesting their non placet. The Pope then appeared in the Council Hall and promulgated the dogma of Infallibility as an article of Catholic faith. The sublime chant of the Te Dours terminated the ceremony. This one act of the holy Œcumenical Council of the Valuean, even if it did nothing else, would be enough to immortalize it and render it worthy of the love and respect of all good Catholics, as it was said of the holy Council of Trent after the promulgation of its celebrated Canon regarding the erection of ecclesiastical Semin-

It will also do away with the name of Gallican for the future, and we hope, with all Gallican diputes and absurdities. This was felt of late to be a pressing necessity.

The news of the war between France and Prussia, and of the probability of the other Great Powers taking part with them, is uncertain, and for the most part unreliable, as the telegrams often contradict each other. There was nothing like serious fighting yet, but a little reconncitering and skirmishing on both sides. Large numbers of troops belonging to both sides are concentrating on the Rhine, and it may be that before long we will have to chronicle one of the bloodiest and deadliest battles of modern times. It is thought the first great blow will be struck near Strasbourg, at which place a great force has already arrived by railroad. The French seat of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thienville, a few miles north of Mets. It is supposed that the object of the Amperor is to seize on Hesse and thereby intercept communication between North and South Germany

The Prussian base of operations is between Coblents and Mayence, which forms a kind of a quadrilateral. It is admitted that the French position is superior to that of the Prussians.

The London Times of the 25th inst., publishes what it asserts positively to be a treaty submitted by France to Prossis, the object of which is to strengthen both nations by ties of friendship and mutual

# THE COUNCIL.

(From the Vatican.)

A letter addressed from Rome on the 14th of June to his clergy by Mgr. Ravinet, Bishop of Troyes, gives us authentic information on two important points; 1. the liberty of discussion in the Council; and 2, the real number of Opposition French Bishops. The demands for the close of the debate on the general subject of the schema de ecclesia was a welcome relief, says the Bi shop, to the immense majority of the Fathers. "Already fifty-nine orators had been heard, all speaking on the same subject, and every one felt that it would be easy for those who had still anything practical to say to deliver their discourses during the detailed discussion of the chapter which was to follow. This is what sev eral of them have done. . . I venture to affirm that there never was an assembly in the world in which liberty of discussion was more

unrestrained more complete, and I would al most say more excessive than in this." It people choose to say, in spite of this and similar public testimonies, that the Fathers of the Vatican Council do not enjoy full liberty of discus sion, it would evidently be useless to debate the matter with them.

As to the second point, and the fable propagated by certain journals that "an assembly of French Bishops at the house of Cardinal de Bonnechose had resolved to protest against the vote of the 3rd of June,' Mgr. Ravinet says: " I had the bonor to be one of the thirty-five French Bishops present at that meeting, without counting ten others from Belgium and Switzerland, and far from protesting against the closing of the general discussion, we all highly approved it." He observes that he knows nothing of what may have passed in other meetings. " of French, English, German, and other Bishops," but denies that it is consistent with the well known sentiments of those who attended them to suppose that their language " could have bad the character oscribed to it." And then be adds: " I am moreover in a position to be able to declare that the protest. if it has any existence. did not receive the approval of more than eighteen or twenty French Bishops." As there are more than eighty in France alone, and probably a still larger number among the Vicats-Apos tolic, not one of whom belongs to the opposition, we may safely conclude that the pretended ma fority of "intelligent French Bishops" opposed to the definition is one of the grossest fictions of the journalists.

It is true that the Vicars Apostolic are lightly esteemed by men who know nothing about them, and their testimony undervalued even by some who do. They are not Bishops of great cities like Paris and Vienna! " Yet Saint Augustine." as M. Louis Veuillot observes in his 122ad letter from Rome, "was only Bishop of Hippo, a place of no importance in the district of Carthage. If he were in the Council, a certain theo logical school would point him out as one of tnose who compromise its œcumenicity. What would the Bishop of Hippe be in the eyes of .... ? A Vicar-Apostolic and nothing more. Hippo indeed! How many cafes and theatres are there in Hippo? How many printing offices and manufactories, how many milliners' shops? What is the number of troops in the garrison? How many deputies come from the dincese of Hippo? And besides the Bishop of Hippo believed in the infallibility of the Pope, and considered that to him belonged the approbation of Councils."

The great discussion progresses slowly, and the list of more than a hundred orators, if they all speak, will not be soon exhausted. In the seventy fourth General Congregation, held on the 20th of June, Mgr. d'Avango, Bishop of Calvi and Teano replied in the name of the Commission de Fide to objections made in the previous session. He was followed by Mgr. Ballerini, Latin Patriarch of Alexandria; Mgr. Valerga, Patriarch of Jerusalem: Mgr. Mac-Hale, Archbishop of Tuam ; and Mgr. Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco, California.

No session was held on the 21st, the anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX., but on the 22ad the seventy-fifth General Congregation assembled. The speakers were Mgr. Apuzzo, Archbishop of Sorrento; Mgr. Spaccapietra, Archbishop of Smyroa; and Mgr. Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond, in partibus; Mgr. Vitelieschi, Archbishop of Osimo and Cingoli Mgr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halilax; Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges; and Mgr. Mouzons y Martins, Archbishop of

We have already observed that nearly one hundred Bishops known to be in favour of the definition will be absent when the final vote is taken. Among these is the Archbibbop of Algiers. We learn from the Echo de Notre Dame d'Afrique, an Algerian journal quoted in the Monde, that on the Feast of Corpus Christi the Archbishop addressed the faithful assembled in the cathedral, and enjoined them to redouble their prayers for the happy issue of the Council.

The remarkable letter of the Archbishop of Cambras on the theological errors of Gallicanism, to which so many Bishops have announced their adhesion, has received an appropriate commentary in the spontaneous declaration of his own clergy. The twelve hundred priests of the arch-diocese have unanimously protested their " ardent faith in the infallible magisterium of the Roman Pontiff."

On the 23rd, the seventy-sixth General Congregation was held. The speakers were Mgr. Maupas, Archbishop of Zara; Mgr. Landriot, Archbishop of Rheims; Mgr. Rodriguez Yusto, Archbishop of Burgos; Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada; and Mgr. Losanna, Bishop of Biella.

It must be admitted that the subject of Pontifical Infallability is undergoing sufficiently minute and patient discussion. When the debate will terminate no one can venture to predict, but it will certainly have been completely exhausted.

Remittances in our next.

is the casus belli, as betwirt France and Prussia? What are its objects what the end proposed by the respective combatants? It is in the diffi culty of framing a clear answer, to these questions, that consists the aeriousness of the crists: for when men can state concisely what it is that they are fighting about, there is some hope that an amicable arrangement may be soon ar rived at; or that at all events, by the decisive success of one party to the dispute, hostilities may be terminated.

But in this case there is no clearly definable cause of war; and the truth is that it originates in the mutual, but insane jealousy of France and Prussia of one another. Neither can brook a rival to its pretensions to be the great military Power of Continental Europe, and neither therefore will, until exhausted, lay down its arms till the other is humiliated in the eyes of the world. Now France with its gallant population is not a country that it is either safe or prudent to humiliate: and Prussia of to-day is not the Prussia of

The war is therefore a war of bonor, rather than one having for its object some definable material object. Sadowa made Prussia too great for France, who has been growling ever since, and eagerly looking out for some pretext, however dimsy, to reassert ber military supremacy over the rest of Europe. The contest therefore threatens to be long and bloody, and one in the course of which the other Powers, spite of the most pacific intentions, will scarce be able to maintain their neutrality. All Europe will be embroiled; and the most singular complications. the most extraordinary alliances may be looked for in the course of the war. It will not be a war of races, nor of religion; the Latins will not all be on the side of France, nor the Teutonic race with Prussia; in short it cannot be pre dicated what part Italy, or Russia, or Great Britain may yet find themselves compelled to take? though the sympathies of the latter at the present moment appear to be in favor of Prussia rather than of France, who appears before the world in the light of the aggressor.

No longer can it be said that the "Empire is peace." Louis Napoleon has embroiled Europe in a war which promises to be as deadly and as widespread as any of those which prompted by ambition his nucle waged. But the first Napoleon was Emperor, "Imperator," in fact, as well as in came. He actually directed the movements of all his armies; his Marshals were indeed merely his lieutenants, looking up to him for orders and instructions, and implicitly carrying out his plans. But the present man is not a practical soldier, and cannot be " Imperator" in time of war. He may put himself at the head of his armies in the same sense as did a Louis Quatorze and a Louis Quinze, but he will not be their real Emperor, neither will his generals took up to him with respect and deference as a up to Napoleon. They carried out his orders, and obeyed his instructions because they all resognised in him the better and the older soldier. their master and superior in the art of war. The "little corporal" was not a drawing room sol dier, or a mere cabinet general, as is his successor to the title, but certainly not to the military au thority and prestige of Emperor.

And so whatever the result of the war in so far as the external fortunes of France are concerned, it cannot but be injurious, in all probability fatal, to Louis Napoleon himself. If the arms of France are crowned with success, no one will seriously dream of attributing the credit thereof to him, but to his generals, to the real soldiers who command the armies; whilst on the other hand, all France will hold the man whom it hails as Emperor, responsible for all disasters that in the course of the war may occur. The real ruler of the great armed republic which we call France must be bimself a successful soldier; and if any of the captains now in command of the troops approve himself in fortune and abilities fitted for the post of Imperator he will be a formidable rival to Louis Napoleon; whilst on the other hand, defeat on the Rhine is pretty sure to be followed by a revolution in France which will be the end of the Napoleonic dynasty, and the beginning of a social convulsion for the civilised world.

Who amongst British Statesmen has probed, or has even attempted to probe the Irish sore to the bottom. The so-called remedial measures of last session have proved to be a dead failure, in so far as the pacification of Ireland is concerned. Ireland remains as she ever has been, the puzzle and the opprobrium of British states-

The probe may have been applied, but it has been applied only superficially. It was deemed by some, hoped by many that the Protestant Church grievance lay at the bottom of Irish disaffection; but below this grievance another and

wicked legislation have caused, and envenomed?

No! for beneath, and lying deeper down than the Church question, than the Land question even, there is another ulcer which featers and rapkles, and maintains in the system the fever of disaffection; and that ulcer, though its existence and malignity are suspected by, even if not well known to, Bitish statesmen, is the Legislative Union. Self Givernment is what the Irish call for : the right of managing their own affairs by their own legislature; a right which was extorted by the armed uprising of the people in the latter end of the eighteenth century, and which was wrested from them by catolery and corruntion at the beginning of the ameteenth. This is simply a fact, which, whether we like it, or dislike it, we shall sooner or later be compelled to recognise

Now certainly the demand, or desire, for Legislative independence is not revolutionary. but rather is it essentially Conservative. That Irishmen should insist upon their right to sellgovernment is no more reprehensible per se than g like demand by the people of Canada. All hrave men must have admired the noble struggle lately made by the citizens of the Southern States to throw off the yoke of the North, and to govern themselves. How then can we condemp in Trishmen that which we applied in the galiant though unfortu ate people of Virginia?

Whether Legislative Independence would promote the well-being of Ireland? whether the concession to its people of the right of selfgovernment would indeed he a boon, or whether it would not rather be a curse? are questions on which we hazard no opinion, on which we have not the presumption to hold even an opinion .-The real question, with which the British states man will have to deal is no doubt the question of expediency: but as to the question of principle involved in the demand of the Irish for Self Government, there can scarce be two opinions emongst those who claim for the people of the Dominion of Canada the right to govern them-

Whether the restoration of its autonomy to Ireland would be of benefit to that country, we do not, as we say, presume to offer an opinion. But viewing the question solely from a British and Conservative stand-point, we have no besitation in saying that we consider the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland to have been a measure as impolitic, as the means by which it was effected were morally infamous; and that were it now possible to repeal that unhappy Union, a Union most monstrous and unnatural because of the want of homogeneity betweet the peoples of the two countries, alien to one another as they are in race, language, and religion, were it possible to obtain a divorce betwirt them if not a unculo, still a mensa?et thoro, so that Ireland might again be legulated for and governed by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Soult, a Ney, a Junot, and a Massena, looked I reland. Such repeal, such divorce would be of the greatest conceivable benefit to Great Britain, whatever its effects upon Ireland; and sooner or later this view we believe will obtain even in the British Legislature.

If forty years ago in the days of the fourth George, any one had prophesied that by 1870 the Professant Church of Ireland would be disestablished by and with the consent of Parliament, he would have been laughed at as a fool. If twenty years ago in the days when all the world was mad about Free Trade it had been toretold that the British Legislature would with in a quarter of a century undertake to interfere with the arrangements betwirt Landlord and Tenant, as it has now been seriously proposed that those arrangements should be interfered with, and made the subject of legislation, the people. prediction would have been scouted as ridiculous: and yet the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church and a Land Bill were not more improbable forty or twenty years ago, than is the repeal of the Legislative Union betwirt Great Britain and Ireland to day. The generation that has seen the first named measure become an accomplished fact, and the other about to become so, can scarce look upon the Rereal of the Union as impossible, or even improbable.

For just as the Irish Land question followed the settlement of the Church question in Ireland so we may be sure will the question of the Union follow the settlement of the Land question. It may be regretted that it should be so: it is indeed to every loyal subject a matter, for shame and sorrow that Great Britain and Ireland should not be able to live in peace and harmony under one Legislature even as do Scotland and England. But the stern fact is that the first named do not so live together, and that year after year their mutual antipathy is becoming more strongly pronounced. There are then, benceforward but two courses open to the British statesman. He may strive by a compromise or so to modify the terms of the existing Legislative a more painful sore was soon discovered, the Union as to restore to Ireland the autonomy that Land question. Well! the probe has reached was wrested from it some seventy years ago: or this at last; the knife is about to be applied, he may still endeavor to bizd Ireland, in unwilling, and the gangrened parts are to be cut away; but | unloved Union by force of arms, as if it were a | of Canadi n history ceases with the enter if the gal-

THE WAR. - What is it all about? What this measure heal the wounds which centuries of war, or of a war with the U. States, how long could this Union be maintained, unless he exterminate the Irish?

We know what the reply to this is -or might be. That beneath the sore of Union which we pave indicated there lies another and still more dangerous sore, which the probe has not yet reached; that if Ireland were in possession of Legislative autonomy it would legislate itself into a Republic, and that the Republic would be the precursor of Socialism, Communism, and acarchy. That there is in Ireland a democratic party whose ultimate object is not merely the attainment of self-government but of that peculiar form of self government known as Republicanism, may be true, for to a certain extent the irish mind has been indoctrinated and deterior. ated by the infusion of what we may call Yankee principles; but that unless these principles are generally diffused there is no reason to dread their ascendency in an Irish Parliament; and if they are even now generally diffused, and held by the Irish, they cannot be repressed or eradi. cated by the enforced continuance of a Union which is no doubt very generally unpopular, and morally indefensible.

Much excitement was created the other day amongst the juvenile population of our City, by the appearance in our streets of a body of men arrayed in funny fancy costumes, with real swords tied to their sides, and all manner of strange " fixings." parading with a band of music at their head. It was at first believed and confidently seserted that these were the members of a new Circus Company of rare excellence; and one distinguished individual of more than ordinary not to be taken alive appearance was, by the more enthusiastic and hopeful, set down at once as a Merry Andrew of great emicence in his profession as an acrobat. Og further inquiry however, it turned out much to the disappointment of the boys who were looking forward to a rare treat in the way of rope dancing, tumblog, and equestrianism, that the masqueraders did not belong to a Circus at all: but that they were decent respectable citizens from Springfield, Messachusetts-some we suppose in the bardware, others in the dry goods line of business who called themselves "Templars," and bad farcically dubbed one another " Sir knights!" over a quiet glass of whiskey toddy, or other comfortable beverage. They were simply Free Masons in short come on a summer expedition to see the land and enjoy themselves, and the excitement that their strange costumes, and martial weapons naturally caused amongst the juveniles soon subsided as the truth became known.

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. GABRIEL Church, on St. Gabriel Farm. - This Bazaar, for which extraordinary exertions are being made by Father Salmon's many friends, will commence, we are authorised to say, on Monday the eighth of next month, (August.)-The building of a Church in this locality, where the inhabitants, although of the best dispositions and conduct, are still comparatively poor, was a work of no ordinary merit, and required much sacrifice of time and means on the part both of Pastor and people. But, the good man's labor. like the poor man's, "is never done;" and beace Father Salmon finds much vet to do, not only to complete, in all its parts, the material building, but to provide all that is necessary for the becoming celebration of Catholic service, the importance of which every member of the Church is necessarily well acquainted with.

We trust Father Salmon, who is a laborious and talented young clergyman, will find the proceeds of his coming Bazaar of sufficient extent to meet the present spiritual wants of his good

The London Times loudly praises the racific and conciliatory policy of the Canadian Government towards Riel, and in the matter of the shooting of Scott—a policy it adds which was strongly urged upon Canada by the Imperial auborities. The Times says:-

"The Dominion has taken its first lesson very quietly. It has known how to prefer the useful to the dignified, and to disregard the taunts that may be levelled against those who negotiate when they neight fight, and who condone when they might punish. • The statesmen of Ottawa, acting punish. • The statesmen of Ottawa, acting under the advice of the Home Government bare pocketed their pride, treated with the delegates of insurgent leaders, and brought matters to a happy conclusion."- Times, 24th June.

THE CHILD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.—For the use of Elementary Schools and of the young readers; prepared by Henry H. Miles, M.A., L.L.D., D.C.L. Published by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have seen no history of Canada better adapted for the use of schools than that before us. It gives us ample details of the discovery of the country, its first settlement, and the great works accomplished by Cartier, Champlain, and other beroes of Canadian history. The compiler, who is himself a member of the Council of Public Instruction, has, we think exercised much discretion, and displayed much good taste in devoting the greater part of his work to the history of Canada whilst still a French Colony; indeed the real interest will this restore health to Ireland? will even conquered Province. But in case of a European lant Kontoalm. With that event the history of